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THE MAURITIUS REGISTER:

HISTORICAL, OFFICIAL & COMMERCIAL,

CORRECTED

TO THE 30TH JUNE 1859.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT.

PRINTED AT

PALMER & BRADSHAW,

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Price : 12 Shillings.

MAURITIUS.

PRINTED BY T. [illegible], GAZETTE OFFICE.

1859.

Given to the
Massachusetts Historical Society.
BY
W. H. Whitmore, Esq.
Mar. 2, 1869.

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PREFACE.

In laying this work before the Public, the Compilers trust that any errors and imperfections which may have crept in notwithstanding their best endeavours to avoid them, will meet with Public indulgence.

It has cost them an amount of expense, labour and anxiety which those only who have attempted a publication of this nature in this Colony can fully understand. Added to the usual difficulty of carrying a publication through the Press, the Compilers have been subjected to the double disadvantage of having to give precedence to labours urgently required by the Government, which suspended their operations for several weeks.

They have, however, been enabled by this delay to correct the matter, in all its most important details, to the 30th June last which, in a great measure, compensates for its late appearance.

To Mr. G. Clark the Editors' best thanks are especially due, for the contribution of his "Rambles round Mauritius, &c." They much regret that time did not permit him to furnish them with some notes on the "Flora of Mauritius" which they had hoped to have published in this volume.

They now leave *their first born* in the hands of the Public, hoping to receive such support as will enable them to maintain its annual appearance.

Port Louis, Mauritius,
26th July 1859.

T. E. P.,—G. T. B.

A RAMBLE ROUND MAURITIUS.

WITH

SOME EXCURSIONS IN THE INTERIOR OF THAT ISLAND;

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A familiar description of its Fauna and some subjects of its Flora.

BY A COUNTRY SCHOOL-MASTER.

Two roads lead from Port Louis to the northern and Eastern parts of the island: Pamplemousses Road, which forms a continuation of Desforges Street, and Nicolay Road, which is entered from Royal Street. Pamplemouses Road, which passes through what is called the Malabar Town, was, till within fifteen or sixteen years, the only way of exit from this side of the town. The increase of produce causing a great increase of traffic, public safety and convenience alike demanded another and a wider passage which was opened during the Government of Sir WILLIAM NICOLAY whose name it bears, as well as a handsome and substantial bridge, which crosses the ravine which bounds the town properly speaking on that side, and separates it from what is called the Yoloff Camp, so named from its having been the site of the dwellings of a party of that tribe, introduced under the French Government; and many of their descendants still reside there. Pamplemousses road crosses the lines of fortification surrounding that part of the Town by a narrow bridge formerly defended by a gate, the site of which is still spoken of as "the Lines Gates." On crossing this, a road is seen to the right, between that spur of the range of mountains called "La Montagne des Prêtres," the Pouce and the far famed "Rivière des Lataniers." This road traverses a valley called "La Vallée des Prêtres", from its having been originally assigned for the support of the Clergy of the Island, It leads to some estates situate in the angle formed by the Long Mountain, and the Montagne des Prêtres, and the celebrated Peterbooth Mountain rises from its extremity. A somewhat precipitous foot path leads over the shoulder of Piterbooth to a pretty valley on the other side of Long Mountain; and from the high[illegible]

ed which well re-pays the toil of the ascent. The "Vallée des Prêtres" and the adjacent sides of the Mountains are principally cultivated for the supply of the Port Louis Bazar with fruits and vegetables, and the highest gardens there are cool enough to produce European vegetables much superior to those raised in spots near the level of the sea.

This valley is the site chosen by Bernardin de St. Pierre as that of the residence of Paul and Virginia, and the Rivière des Lataniers there takes its rise in a beautiful little nook in the Mountain side, densely shaded by Rafia Palms, the sombre foliage of which meeting across the stream completely excludes the sun shine.

An asylum for aged and infirm men is here maintained by the Municipality of Port Louis, and a neat Chapel, capable of accommodating about three hundred persons, built in great part by the voluntary labour of the poor of the neighbourhood, occupies a conspicuous situation on the side of the mountain. After leaving this valley, the road crosses a little plateau lying between the "Lataniers and Citron Rivers" and Nicolay road joins it shortly before reaching the latter. Immediately after crossing the Citron River, a road branching off to the left leads to a monastic establishment called, and well called "Riche Terre," the beautiful gardens of which under the care of their former proprietor, C. Wiehe, Esq., used to produce the finest vegetables which graced our Horticultural shows. This road is continued to the sea side, where there are some charming little residences embowered in groves of Cocoa-Nut Palms and a beautiful estate called "Solitude."

"La Baie du Tombeau," which, like the "Rivière des Lataniers," owes its celebrity to a fiction, may be reached either by skirting the shore, or by following a road which passes by the "Riche Terre" Estate, and when reached I believe few will think fiction necessary to render it interesting. A pretty little water mill at its extremity is driven by the "Rivière du Tombeau" which there terminates, and the placid waters of the bay, sheltered by a bar of sand which crosses its mouth, offer a beautiful spot for boating. A considerable trade in stone is carried on from this bay, which supplies a great part of the enormous quantity of ballast required in Port Louis.

About two miles to the North of this is "La Baie aux Tortues," so named from the numbers of turtle which formerly resorted to it, though now scarcely one in a year is seen there. In this bay in the early period of the settlement of Port Louis, there were manufactures and

depôts of naval stores called l'Arsenal: and some of the buildings employed for these purposes still exist in good preservation. A pottery, brick manufactory and Cocoa-nut oil mill on a somewhat large scale were established here by one of the most enterprising Creoles in the colony, Mr. J. Dioré; but I believe they have not been found to answer from the difficulty of procuring a supply of skilled labor.

Large beds of coral, the remains probably of very ancient reefs, lie along the shores of this part of the Island, and are dug for the purpose of making lime; that furnished by them being less affected by damp weather, than that made from fresh coral. Some solid masses of considerable size are also met with.

During the months of July and August, Whales may frequently be seen off this part of the coast; and as this appears to be the season at which they pursue their unwieldly gambols with the greatest spirit, they afford a very interesting spectacle. The Pamplemousses River falls into this bay.

About six miles to the North of this, on a promontory called "Cannonier's Point is a Quarantine establishment for immigrants suffering from small-pox, in which every provision is made for the comfort of the inmates, who are under the care of Dr. Ayres, a medical gentleman of established reputation. There is also a Light House upon it, to warn vessels from the very dangerous reefs with which it is surrounded, on which many ships have been wrecked at the very time that the dangers of the sea were supposed to be past. The projection on which the establishments just named are built, encloses a spacious and beautiful bay, called "La Grande Baie," in which small craft can at all times find a safe retreat in smooth water. It is much resorted to by the numerous coasters from the windward side of the Island, which frequently take refuge in it. The area of this bay is about a square mile. Its shores are of beautiful white sand, bordered with green turf. Many fishermen reside on its shores, and are very skilful in the management of their narrow boats, the sailing and weatherly qualities of which excite the admiration of all who are able to appreciate them. By far the greatest part of the fish taken here, and indeed on most parts of the coast, is sent to Port Louis. The beautiful prospect and pure air of this spot would no doubt cause it to be more thickly inhabited than it is, but for the scarcity of water. Most of the inhabitants here drink water so brackish as to be excessively disagreeable to those unaccustomed to its use; but I have never heard that it produced any injurious effects on the consti-

tution. Subterranean streams of fresh water run under many parts of the coast, and some, Mr. West, for example, have been lucky enough to hit them in sinking wells, and have thereby obtained an inexhaustible supply of good water.

The land in this part of the island is such as would utterly discourage any European farmer. Masses of stones varying in size from that of a marble to many tons in weight strew the whole surface, and in many places not a particle of earth is to be seen until the stones are removed, when a fine rich loam is found. The fertility of this soil is such that all kinds of tropical plants thrive in it; and there is not perhaps in the whole world a soil more thoroughly adapted to the production of the Sugar Cane. In many fields alternate walls of stone and rows of canes are seen; and after some years, the stones are placed where canes grew, and canes are planted where the stones had been. Many vast heaps of stones are also to be seen, built together for the purpose of clearing the surface.

In many spots huge masses of stone crop-out, evidently upheaved by subterranean agency of vast power. Nearly at the Northern extremity of the Island, on the Estate called "Melville," belonging to James Currie, Esq., is a place named "Roc-en-Roc, where an elevation of several roods in extent is composed of masses of stone of several tons weight, the form and position of which are so regular that they might well be supposed to be arranged by human agency, did an adequate object appear which might have called forth the mighty efforts which would have been necessary for raising such a structure. Contiguous to Roc-en-Roc an enclosure of an inlet has been made by the construction of a causeway across its mouth, forming a most valuable fishpond of about twenty five acres in extent, where an abundant supply of fish can be obtained at those periods when the weather prevents fishing in the open sea. Vast quantities of oysters are procured from the banks of this enclosure.

Proceeding along the coast, in an easterly direction, we reach St. Antoine, the estate of Mr. Edmond de Chazal, a gentleman whose mansion has not only received the most distinguished strangers who have visited our shores, and charmed them with his princely hospitality, but has given refuge to many a shipwrecked mariner and passenger, and generously supplied their wants.

At a short distance from the shores of this estate lies the celebrated

"Ile d'Ambre," the name of which was probably derived from the quantity of that substance formerly found on its shores. This island forms part of the estate of the same name, but is rented by Mr. de Chazal, who preserves it as a warren; and rabbits and hares in vast numbers exist upon it. The coast is here studded with little islets, and the shore is so irregular that scarcely a furlong of it is in a straight line. A short close bent covers it, even within the flow of the tide, and forms a favorite pasture of the hares, which are very numerous on most parts of the coast.

A little to the South of "l'Ile d'Ambre is the village of Poudre d'Or, the name of which, I have heard stated, arose from the fine color of the sugar made in that neighbourhood. This, however, cannot be the origin of the name, as that was given many years before any sugar was made there; and I am quite at a loss for any reason to assign for such a nomenclature. This village is the site of the District and Stipendiary Magistrate's Courts for the District of Rivière du Rempart, and has a pretty little Church dedicated to St.-Philomène, with a handsome Presbytery and a School attached to it, and also a Government School. A Company of Soldiers were formerly stationed here, the barracks for which still exist. There is a little harbour here at which the sugars from the neighbourhood are shipped for Port Louis. In proceeding along the coast from Poudre d'Or, we arrive at the picturesque establishment known by the name of "Haute Rive," situate on the precipitous bank of Rivière du Rempart, which here forms a deep but sluggish stream. A little farther Southward is "La Plaine des Roches," an undulating tract covering an area of several square miles, the surface of which, with little exception, consists of a layer of flat stone, generally of no great thickness. This is cracked and rent in all directions, and much of it is also seamed with shallow channels, giving it an appearance which I cannot illustrate more aptly than by comparing it to that of a copper of boiling soap, when the fire has been allowed to slacken. In the interstices of the stones, and in the mould which has lodged in the hollows, trees and shrubs grow well; and this plain was once covered with timber of peculiarly fine quality. Very few trees now remain, but shrubs and grass are plentiful, and I believe there is not a spot on the island on which partridges are so abundant as they are here. I have crossed it many times, and at all hours of the day; and I do not remember ever to have passed without meeting with some.

On the Eastern side of "Plaine des Roches" is the estate called

"Roche Noire," from a remarkable black rock, which gives its name to a point at its extremity. The fruit grown on this spot is very fine, and I believe the orange orchard to be one of the most productive in the colony, and its fruit equal to any. Under this estate are several extensive caverns, through which flow rivers of fresh water, always cool and limpid. Before reaching the sea, this passes through a large hallow in the rocks on the shore, where its remarkable clearness must strike every one who sees it. These caverns are the resort of vast numbers of the Esculent Swallow; and an attempt was made many years ago to turn their nests to profit; but it was found that it would not pay to employ hired labour for collecting them, and I believe that from that time the birds have been left unmolested. The road from "Roche Noire" passes a tract composed of alternate heights and hollows, in many of the former of which the same features may be observed as are noticed at "Roc-en-Roc." A remarkable inlet called "Bras d'Eau" gives its name to an estate contiguous to it. Cane fields may be seen here in which every hole is made by the crow-bar. It seems evident that a mass of melted stone flowed over a stratum of good earth. This stone is in many places only a few inches in thickness, and the earth it covers is a fine loam, of great fertility. Plantations on ground of this nature suffer much in dry seasons, and are also terribly injured by the borer; but in favorable years they yield at heavy crop of sugar of the finest quality.

A little beyond "Bras d'Eau" in following the coast, we arrive at the village known as the "Post of Flacq." There is here a most picturesque little harbour, with several islets in it, and sufficient depth of water for the small coasters which frequent it, craft of thirty or forty tons burthen, to lay alongside of the banks, and discharge and load without the use of boats. The islets are formed of large masses of stone, many of which are nearly cubical in form, consisting of coarse vesicular basalt. There are several stores here for the sugars shipped from the port. The pass to this little harbour is very narrow, and boats are often detained several days before they can get out, egress being much more difficult than ingress with the prevailing winds. Fish are abundant here, and crabs and oysters more so than in almost any other part of the coast.

There are barracks here for two Companies of men, with excellent officer's quarters; but they are destitute of water, which has to be fetched from the river at about a hundred and fifty yards distance. There

is a Roman Catholic Chapel in this village; a plain wooden building capable of accommodating about two hundred persons. This village contains about six hundred inhabitants. Crossing a bridge over the "Rivière du Poste," we proceed along the coast, where pleasant low downs offer a most agreeable surface either to pedestrians or horsemen. Many ponds of brackish water, mostly bordered with sedge of brilliant green, diversify the aspect of the coast, and the largest of these, called "Belle Mare," gives its name to a very beautiful estate. This pond is one of the few spots in the Island in which teal breed; and it also abounds with moorhens. About two miles to the South of Belle Mare is the inlet known by the name of "Trou d'Eau Douce," from a large natural reservoir of fresh water which is there seen close to the sea. This spot offers a pretty little cove for coasters, which ply between it and Port Louis. A village of some sixty or seventy houses surrounds it; and these being irregularly scattered on its steep sides, interspersed among masses of bare black rock, and trees and shrubs of various hues of green, with the little coasters at anchor in the tranquil cove, form a landscape of much beauty, still enhanced by the "Iles aux Cerfs" a few hundred yards from the shore. These Islands, four in number, comprise several hundred acres of pasture, and are leased by the Government to an inhabitant of the neighbourhood. The coast between this and Grand River S. E. is one of the prettiest that can be seen. The land rises rapidly from the shore, and when bare of the luxuriant crop of canes which generally cover it, offers to the eye a mass of huge rocks scattered in chaotic confusion. Near the "Pointe du Camisard" which forms the extremity of the embouchure of Grand River, is the fine estate Beau Champ, the second establishment founded in the Island for the production of sugar, Villebague being the first. On the northern shore of the entrance to the river are the barracks, capable of accommodating a company of men, and forming one of the most delightful outposts in the colony for those who are fond of field sports, or boating.

Grand River S.E., here crossed by a ferry-boat, contains a vast mass of water, the lower part of its channel being more than thirty feet deep. Its embouchure is well worth visiting, and the proprietor of several of the coasters which ply here, Mr. Jean Pastourel, is always ready to place a large boat and good crew at the service of visitors, whose gratification appears to be his greatest pleasure. The perpendicular banks of this river which consist of masses of compact and vesicular basalt, tufa of various degrees of hardness and porosity and a sort of sandstone filling the interstices of the other kinds, are clothed with shrubs and

ferns, and their tops bear some good sized trees, the branches of which extend over the brink. Sea fowl breed in the numerous cavities afforded by these banks. and their nests often induce the young creoles to risk life and limb to obtain them. Having ascended about half a mile, further progress is arrested by a huge wall of rock, over which a beautiful sheet of water pours. This may be approached, except after heavy rains, with safety, and the ascent to the heights above the cascade offers no difficulty to a person of ordinary activity; but the slipperiness of the rock renders caution necessary at all times. Near the top of the cascade, in a ledge of rock on which the water does not fall in the dry season, is one of those remarkable hollows found in many of our rivers, but in few so large and symmetrical as this. It is a cylindrical basin about three feet in diameter and somewhat more in depth, hollowed in the hardest basalt, and with as much regularity of form as could be produced by the most skilful workman, who must expend a vast amount of time and labour to scoop out such a hollow. Eels of great size are found in the deep basin into which this cascade falls, and few creoles will venture to bathe in it, as well as many other similar basins, fearing to be attacked by them; but I have never heard of any one's being so attacked. Fish of many kinds are plentiful in this deep embouchure, as well as in the bay at its mouth; and sharks of considerable size sometimes enter it. About ten thousand tons of sugar are annually shipped from this place.

I know not that I can do better now than conduct my reader through some of the inland parts of the districts we have been coasting; we will therefore start from the village of "La Grande Rivière du S. E."

The high road from the landing place rises by a pretty sharp ascent, from the top of which a beautiful prospect is commanded both by land and sea. The islets mentioned just before, with the reef beyond them, extending all along the coast, and marked by a line of snow white breakers are on the right, while the "Montagne Blanche," so called I believe from its calcareous cliffs of a light color which bound a portion of it, rises on the left. The "Rivière Profonde" takes its rise on the north side of this mountain, the plan of which is somewhat in the form of a roman Y, lying with the top to the east. Between it and "Montagne Fayence," which is here seen on the left in front, distinguished by a very well defined sharp conical peak, is a valley through which flows "La Rivière Séche," fed by the streams which descend from the north side of Montagne Blanche, and the south of Montagne Fayence. This

river rises very suddenly after rains, and its bed being shallow, with but a slight fall, it covers a great extent of ground when in flood. Its waters are seldom if ever turbid. There are six sugar mills in this valley, besides a great number of small freeholders. On the side of Montagne Fayence, on the left of the path which crosses it, is a mass of columnar basalt the prisms of which lay in an horizontal direction. This mass which I should roughly estimate at fifty tons weight, appears to have been thrown upon the spot where it lies, and it must have come from a considerable distance, as no rocks of similar formation are to be seen around it. A populous village has sprung up within a few years at the spot where the high road crosses the Rivière Sèche, and is extending both on the main road and on that which leads up the valley. At the N. E. side of the Montagne Fayence are three estates on which the manufacture of sugar is carried on in the most approved system by means of the vacuum pan. These are: La Gaité, Bonne Mère and Queen Victoria. This last is famous as having been one of the first in the island on which the vacuum pan was used, and the first on which the centrifugal machine for drying sugar, called the turbine, was employed. These machines, the most useful of all the improvements introduced in the manipulation of sugar, were introduced by the late Hon. Edward Chapman, Esqre., and used in the crop of 1852. On this estate sugar is produced equal to any in the colony, much esteemed in the Australian market under the title of "Snow drop." A little to the W. of those estates lies a straggling village known by the name of "Camp de Masque," from which a road leads southwards to another straggling village situate in a plain extending from Montagne Blanche to the Grand Port Mountains, called "Les Trois Islots," and traversed by "La Grande Rivière" and "Rivière Profonde." Some hundreds of the peasantry in this neighbourhood are employed in the manufacture of sugar bags, from the leaves of the Vacoa, *(Pandanus Utilis.)* These offer a never failing source of employment, and at the worst times enable those who make them to procure a good supply of the necessaries of life. In many of the country shops far more payments are received in bags than in money, and children may be seen going to purchase the provisions for the family use and carrying a few bags in payment. The shopkeeper prefers this to being paid in money, as he gets a profit on the bags as well as on the goods for which he obtains them; and many persons have laid the foundation of their fortunes by this trade.

The "Trois Islots" consist mostly of a clay soil, and land there was of little value before the introduction of guano. They are now covered

with flourishing plantations, as yet unscathed by the terrible borer, and some mills containing all the recent improvements are built, where a very few years ago the land was scarcely deemed worth holding.

Indigo was formerly cultivated here, and the tanks for its preparation still exist in several places.

We must now retrace our steps to the high road near the Fayence Mountain, a little to the N. of which is a considerable village known by the name of the district, "Flacq." The Police Establishment, District and Stipendiary Magistrates' Offices, Prison and a Government School are all situated here: and the village is extending on all sides. About a mile from this, in a northerly direction, we reach the road leading E. to the Post of Flacq, and W. to Port Louis, and near the junction of these, cross "La Rivière du Poste" by a bridge called "Pont Chevreau" and about a mile further on, the "Rivière Françoise," much esteemed for the peculiar softness and limpidity of its waters, in which grows in great abundance and with a development rarely to be met with in other streams, the lovely water lily called "le Nénuphar," (Nymphæa Stellata,) a species peculiar to Mauritius, the blossoms of which are fully expanded exactly at noon, and begin to close almost immediately after.

A little beyond this bridge at the right hand side of the road is seen a splendid avenue of filaos, leading to an estate called "La Retraite," the site of the tragedy of Mme. Lehec, related in Bolton's Almanach of last year. Between the fifteenth and sixteenth miles is the estate called "Bon Accueil," on which the value of guano was first practically demonstrated. Proceeding towards Port Louis, we pass over a road to the right of which lies la Plaine des Roches, and to the left a number of scattered houses standing on a spot called "les Mares," at the foot of the N. E. portion of Calebasse Mountains. Two branches of the Rivière du Rempart are next crossed, the bridge over the larger bearing the name of Pont Praslin, and a steep hill leads to a considerable village situate in what are called "les Plaines de St. Cloud." From this height a beautiful and extensive prospect of the N. E. of the island is obtained, as well as of the adjacent islands in that direction, and vessels are frequently descried in the offing. To the left of this is the range of wooded heights called "Nouvelle Découverte," and to the right the highest group of hills in the northern part of the island called, "Mont Piton"—a few years ago covered with fine timber which was considered of so little value that it was given to any one who would be at the trou-

ble of clearing the land of it, the ebony trees, alone being reserved for the proprietor. About ten miles from Port Louis are a few houses by the side of the road, and the site of the camp formerly occupied by the Indian convicts employed on the roads. This spot is known as "Villebague," and took its name from M. de Villebague, brother-in-law to the great Labourdonnaye, and his estate, now called "Rosalie" was the first sugar estate planted in the island, and the boilers destined for it were on board the ill-fated *St. Geran*, wrecked in 1745. A fine view of the whole of the N. and N. W. of the island is commanded from this spot from which there is a gradual and almost uninterrupted descent to the sea in those directions.

On the left of the road, just after crossing another branch of the Rivière du Rempart, edged with the Papyrus Equalis, is a square tower in a somewhat dilapidated state, called la Tour de Villebague. I have been informed that in this tower was fixed the wind mill which was first employed for crushing cane in this island. Immediately after passing this tower, a road to the left leads to Port Louis by a shorter cut than that passing through the village of Pamplemousses, and is called the Villebague road. One branch of this leading nearly due South, crosses the Callebasses river and runs up the valley lying between the Nouvelle Découverte and Long Mountain to the foot of Piterboth, and that part of the Calebasses chain called "Crêve Cœur," over which a bridle road passes to the plains of Moka. In this valley Mr. de la Bourdonnais possessed an estate, part of which is now occupied as a Government school and is about to be converted into a Mission Station for the Church of England Missionary Society, principally with a view to the instruction of the Indian labourers of the colony. Another branch turning to the westward, joins the Pamplemousses road between four and five miles from Port Louis. A gentle declivity about a mile in length leads from Villebague to the populous village of Pamplemousses. St. Pierre's story has rendered this spot famous as that frequented by the families of Paul and Virginie, and modern speculation has profited by the interest excited by their story in the erection of two little monuments, entitled the tombs of Paul and Virginie; and so prone is the human mind to realize pleasant fiction, that many a tourist has carried away fragments of the brick of which these monuments are built, and cuttings of the willows which formerly grew by them, as real relics—relics indeed as real as the greatest part of those exhibited and honored as such.

A Roman Catholic Church capable of containing five or six hundred

persons, stands on a green about the centre of the village ; a spacious and substantial building, but as destitute of any architectural design as a barn. The cemetery adjoining this contains some handsome monuments, and in it repose the remains of some of the most distinguished natives of the colony :

A Government School, numerously attended, is kept in a building near the Church, and on the opposite side of the main road is a handsome gothic building, not yet finished, belonging to the Church of England. The officiating Minister in connection with this establishment is the Reverend T. Wheeler, who performs Divine Service in an apartment fitted up for that purpose in his own dwelling, pending the completion of the Church.

Pamplemousses was formerly the residence of the Governor of the colony, who inhabited a fine estate called "Mon Plaisir," close to the village. The superiority of the climate of Moka in the warm season, the temperature of Pamplemousses differing little from that of Port Louis, probably caused a preference to be given to Reduit.

The greatest object of attraction to Pamplemousses is the Botanical Garden, which offers much that is novel to those arriving from Europe, and much that is interesting and delightful to every admirer of nature. The walks in it offer a most grateful shade to the traveller, and the considerate kindness of Mr. Duncan, the Director of the establishment, has placed convenient seats in many places for the accommodation of visitors. One of the principal objects in the establishment of these Gardens, which date from about 1763, was the propagation of spice plants, especially cloves and nutmegs, of which some flourishing trees exist there, and are, especially when in bearing, highly interesting to those who have never seen those spices except in their dried state. Another spice plant belonging to the same family as the nutmeg, called the Ravinsara, a native of Madagascar, is also seen here, as well as Cinnamon of several species. A great variety of Palms and Ferns have been introduced by Mr. Duncan, comprising some undescribed species of the former from Seychelles and Rodrigues. There are many plants of the Sago Palm, but I am not aware of its having ever been manufactured in the colony, though met with in many establishments. Among the Palms peculiar to this and the neighbouring islands, the Fan Palms, Latania Borbonica and Latania Rubra, are some of the most remarkable, while the Sea Cocoa (Lodoïcæa Séchellarum,) is altogether singular both in its

habits and habitat. A description of this will be found in another part of this work.

Those who are desirous of seeing newly introduced plants should address themselves to Mr. Duncan personally, as all such are kept in his private garden till several subjects are secured; the thoughtlessness of visitors having, in several instances, deprived the colony of a new or rare plant of which no duplicate existed.

Among new Palms introduced but lately in Mauritius, and only very recently described in any botanical work, is one peculiar to Séchelles, this is called "Latanier Hauban," (the shrouded latania) from the remarkable manner in which its tall slender stalk is stayed. A series of roots spring above ground, like those from the vacoa, but forming a considerably greater angle with the main stipe. These continue to sprout in successive ranges from the circumference of the stem, until, in old plants, they may be seen as much as twenty or twenty five feet long, and as thick as a man's arm. They do not penetrate the soil, but terminate just as those of the vacoa do, presenting at the end an appearance similar to the stump of an amputated limb. As they merely rest on the surface of the soil, they always slack to windward, and prop the stem in whichever way it may incline. These palms attain a great height, considerably exceeding a hundred feet. The pseudo-roots split very easily, and are generally employed by fishermen to form torches for night fishing.

There are a few specimens of the Baobab of Senegal here, of which Dr. Livingstone, who has perhaps seen more of that tree than any other European, says: that it might more properly be termed a gigantic bulb than either an endogen or exogen. The virtues of its fruit as a febrifuge are so well known by the créoles of the neighbourhood, that Mr. Duncan cannot prevent their being stolen as fast as they ripen.

In that part of the Garden nearest the reservoir are some very fine specimens of the "Urania Speciosa," or Traveller's tree, the Ravenal of the Madegasse of whose country it is a native. This remarkable plant has the stem of a palm, and leaves much resembling those of the Banana, but springing only on two sides of the stem, and spreading out like a fan. Its flower is of the same formation and presents nothing very attractive; but when the seeds are ripe, the pod splits open and discloses them, about the size of peas, enveloped in a fibrous covering of a most beautiful rich blue. The mid-rib of the leaves, with the lamina stripped

off, is often used to form the sides of cottages, and lasts many years if not too much exposed to wet. They are cut to the required length and the concave side of one being adjusted to the convex part of another, they are attached together by a sharp stick thrust through them, and thus form a neat kind of wattle, very easily made. The young leaves are much used in the place of plates and dishes at Indian dinner parties. The English name "Traveller's Tree" was given on account of the supply of liquid which may be obtained from them, described by some writers as "always cool and limpid." This is nothing more than the dew or rain which falls on the concave leafstalks, and naturally flows to their base where it nourishes the stem. By piercing or cutting at the base of the leaves, a quantity of liquid, in some cases amounting to more than a quart, may be obtained; but it will be neither cool nor limpid except after very heavy rains. At most times it is tinged and flavoured by the decaying vegetable matter around it, and though it would doubtless prove grateful to a person parched with extreme thirst, it would never be drunk where even tolerable water could be procured. These plants were formerly very abundant in the plains about Vacoa, and also at Cent Gaulettes, growing, in both places, in a poor ferruginous soil.

Close by the Traveller's Tree are some fine specimens of the "Rafia," the "Sagus Ruffia," another native of Madagascar, and one of the plants most useful to the natives of that island. This palm delights in marshy ground, and grows very abundantly on the banks of many of the rivers of this colony. Its leaves form a much smaller angle with the stem than those of most other palms, and the leaflets which are of a sombre hue, are much less rigid than those of the cocoa-palm and the latanias. This plant flowers but once, at an age varying from fifteen to twenty-five years, according to soil and aspect, and dies as soon as its fruit is ripe, but it then produces an incredible quantity of fruit.

The seeds grow in branches on a stem often as much as ten feet long, and eight or ten of these immense clusters may be seen on the same plant containing in the aggregate many thousand seeds, varying in size from that of a pigeon's egg to that of a hen egg. They grow in detached branches united to one principal stem; and each branch is covered with an envolope having much the appearance of leather, which effectually secures them from the weather. They are fusi form, attached to the stem at the apex and are covered with valvate cordiform scales of a delicate brown hue, and as bright and smooth

as porcelain. The kernel is almost as hard as a stone, and I do not know that any use is made of it, but the meso carp which enclose, it, consisting of a pellicule about the sixteenth of an inch in thicknesss has an aromatic bitter flavor and forms a favorite article in Madegasse cookery. The heart of the rafia is also eaten like that of the cabbage palm, but its most useful part is the young leaf, which is the material from which all the Madagascar matting is woven, and also the showy wrappers (pagnes) which the Madegasse wears on festive occasions. The mid-rib of the leaf is one of the strongest substances that can be found in proportion to its weight, being almost as light as elder-pith, and is used extensively for making hencoops and bird cages. For the latter the medullary portion alone forms the frame work, and the epidermis and also the mid-rib of the leaflets, the bars. This material is so easily worked that a common knife is the only tool required in the manufacture. Ladders are made of it, sufficiently strong for thatching the native huts, and it is also used for rafters and fencing. Three or four of these leafstalks form a raft on which a person might be supported in the water for many days.

There are also one or two of that altogether unique palm the Lodoïcea Séchellerum, or Sea Cocoa-nut; but they are not in such a state as to give any adequate idea of that singular and stately plant which was long a myth among botanists. Some of its enormous drupes having been drifted by the currents to the Maldive Islands, it has been termed the Double Cocoa-nut of the Maldives: and when it was known that the plant did not exist in those islands, it was conjectured to belong to some submarine tree, as it was frequently met with floating at sea. Fabulous virtues were ascribed to it; amongst others that attributed to cups made of the horn of the Rhinoceros; the neutralization or detection of poison contained in any liquid poured into it. Immense prices have been given for the fruit, and even at the present day they sell at about ten times the rate they fetched a few years ago, the Persians and Indians fancying that the kernel contains a certain restorative power particularly sought for in countries where polygamy prevails.

When the Séchelles Islands were discovered, the facts of their growth came to light; but it is only within a comparatively short period that an accurate description of the growth and habits of the plant has been given to the world; and this was due to the Literary and Scientific Institution of Séchelles, and was drawn up by the late P. Bernard, M. D., at that time Government Medical Officer of those Islands. This account

was published in the transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, but as that work is not very generally circulated, a short notice of the plant may be interesting to such of our readers as have not read the account alluded to.

This plant is not only peculiar to the Séchelles islands, but is indigenous only in three islands of that group, Praslin, Curieuse and l'Ile Ronde; all three in juxta position. These islands, when discovered were nearly covered with forests of this singular palm, many of which were a hundred feet in height. The finest specimens are met with in the damp gorges of the mountains, where a bed of rich humus is deposited by the washing of the hill sides. The stem is in general perfectly straight, and eight or nine inches in diameter. Let us now trace its growth from the time that the ripe nut falls upon the earth.

Within a few weeks of this period germination takes place, and a club shaped root, about an inch in diameter at the end, penetrates the soil to a depth of twenty or thirty inches. From near the bottom of this in about nine months from the commencement of the germination, sprouts a leaf at an angle of about forty five degrees with the root. This leaf is closely folded, and presents a hard, smooth surface and a sharp point. When it has attained a height of about two feet above the surface of the soil, it expands, and then offers little to distinguish it from the leaf of a fan palm, which about equals it in size. Nine months after another leaf follows, coming up the grooved surface of the mid-rib of that which preceded it; and so on at intervals of nine months each succeeding leaf approaching more nearly to the vertical, and increasing in size. In about fifteen years the plant presents the appearance of an enormous bell-shaped vase, the mouth upwards, the stem not having yet appeared. From this time till about ten years later is the period of the greatest beauty of the plant, the leaves clustering together and supporting each other and being larger than they are after the stem appears. They are much of the shape of those of the fan palm, but larger, attaining a length of nearly twenty feet, including the stem, and about half of that breadth. A strong tendinous rib supports each leaflet; these are sewed round the inside of the Séchelles hats to strengthen them. The leaf consists of two layers of fibres crossing each other at right angles with great regularity, embedded in a rather thick stratum of parenchyma, which is enclosed in a tough skin. They are so strong that they are commonly used as baskets for carrying fruit and vegetables, without any preparation except tying the edges together.

At the age of about thirty years the plant begins to flower. The male and female blossoms are not found on the same plants, nor do they bear any resemblance to each other. The male flower is an enormous catkin sometimes more than three feet long and about as many inches in diameter, of a reddish brown colour and covered with rhomboidal valvate scales, disposed spirally round the stem.

From the angles of these spring the stamens. Within the circumference of this catkin at intervals corresponding to the apertures from which the stamens shoot, are found a series of little masses closely resembling in form the nautilus shell, and about three quarters of an inch in diameter, the mouth being directed to the aperture. These contain such a succession of stamens in progressive stages of development, that the flowering is maintained for eight or ten years, each successive set of stamens thrusting off and replacing that which preceded it.

The female blossoms spring from a strong stem which forms a regular zigzag, the flowers being on the angles. The flowers offer nothing of the appearance of what is generally regarded as a blossom, being composed of three bracts three or four inches in diameter. A gummy secretion exudes from the apex, destined, no doubt, to arrest and secure the pollen which fecundates them. The stem is supported by three very strong bracts, of which the outer one, the top of which is wedge shaped, penetratates the stalk of the leaf immediately above it, in the under side of which nature has left a fissure accessible to it. By this most admirable provision the stalk is enabled to support the enormous weight of fruit which sometimes hangs upon it, in some cases, I doubt not, exceeding four hundred weight. I do not pretend to have ascertained this amount by actual experiment, but I have heard of eleven nuts on a single stalk, the probable weight of which might be forty pounds each at the time when they are heaviest: such clusters are, however, rarely met with. Four or five may be taken as the average number on one stem.

From the fructification of the female blossom to the full maturity of the fruit, a period of seven or eight years elapses, and the flowers may remain for years in a virgin state without losing their fecundity. It not unfrequently happens that fructification is imperfect, in which case an irregular expansion of the ovary takes place, and a deformed and abortive fruit falls at the end of two or three years. If the fructification has been complete, the fruit attains its full size in three or four years, and

is then full of a translucent jelly-like substance of a sweetish taste, high-relished by the Séchellois. This gradually dries up and is converted into a white horny kernel as hard at least as Suffolk cheese, about half an inch in thickness. The mesocarp is a leathery substance of a brown color, adhering closely to the shell. I have known but one instance of a person's eating the ripe kernel, and it proved fatal in a few hours; but no post-mortem examination took place, so that the nature of the effect produced by it was not ascertained.

The nut in its perfect state is from eight to eighteen inches long, and nearly of the same breadth, much resembling in shape the conventional form of a heart. It is enclosed, like the ordinary cocoa nut, in a fibrous husk; but this envelope is far from being so thick or strong as that of the cocoa nut, and rots and drops off soon after the fall of the fruit.

Its surface is glossy and of a rich dark green. This husk is not convertible to any useful purpose,

If it be desired to plant these nuts, they should be simply laid flat on the ground, and shaded from the sun. If buried, I have been assured they will not grow.

In order to get rid of the contents of the shell, the nuts are laid in a wet place, and the decomposed matter is extracted either when they are bored to serve as kegs, or sawed to serve as open vessels. Their capacity varies from three pints to five gallons, but both of these extreme dimensions are rare; about two gallons would be near the average. The shells of these nuts are used in Séchelles for domestic utensils of all sorts, and when sawed in half longitudinally they are the most convenient things possible for baling boats, for which purpose they are universally employed by the fishermen of this colony. Although the fruit is in general two lobed, it frequently happens that four lobes are enveloped in one husk, in which case they separate in pairs when the husk is stripped off, and the sides which were in contact are quite flattened. Three lobed nuts are sometimes met with, and I have seen one with five lobes.

The leaves of this palm form an excellent thatch, nearly as durable as shingles, and when cut previous to expansion form one of the best materials possible for making hats and bonnets, as well as little work baskets and mats, in the manufacture of which, as well as fans and artificial flowers, many of the Sechelloisses shew very great taste and skill.

The stem, which like those of all palms, consists of hard fibres imbedded in medullary substance, enclosed in a hard sheath, is so hard that none but a very good axe will cut it; but it splits easily, and is used for fences, and also when hollowed as channels for conveying water: it is extremely durable.

It is much to be regretted that this unique and remarkable palm has been destroyed with the same improvident thoughtlessness as the forests in Mauritius, and on many square miles of land formerly covered with them, there are not at present a single plant, and even one island, l'Ile Ronde, has been completely stripped of them. It is a remarkable fact that, where the Cocos de Mer have been burnt off, the filao (Casuarina equisetifolia) immediately covers the soil, springing up almost as thickly as grass.

A few plants of the Coco de Mer exist in Mahé and Silhouette, where they have been planted, and but for their preservation in Curieuse, which belongs to the Government, the carelessness of the inhabitants and the very tardy growth of this palm might lead us to fear that it might become extinct, as I have reason to believe is the case with the finest fern in Mauritius, Adiantum Alfissimum.

Most English travellers must have remarked the rarity of neat quick-set hedges in Mauritius, and may have fancied that plants suitable for that kind of fence were scarce here. A hedge of the "Prunier de Madagascar" (*Flacourtia Ramontchi*) planted round this garden by Mr. Duncan, may convince them of the contrary. This tree, the thorns of which are far more formidable than those of the black thorn, forms a hedge which may be rendered impassable even to fowls. A very pretty ornamental hedge may also be made of the Malpighia Coccifera, here called "Haux de Perse" from the form of its leaves. The thorny bamboo also exhibits here a fence which may, with some attention, be rendered more secure than any wall or palisade.

I must beg the reader's pardon for having detained him so long in a spot which possesses very great attractions to me, and proceed on the road towards Grand Bay, where, at about eleven miles from town, may be seen one of the finest estates and most admirable *plants* of a sugar manufactory in the colony: this is "Labourdonnais," the domain of C. Wiehe, Esqre., one of the first in Mauritius, if not *the first*, in which sugar was produced by the vacuum pan. Every thing concurs to render a visit to this estate pleasant to the traveller. The plantations laid

out with great judgment, and cultivated with the greatest skill, the well kept roads, shaded with trees, the comfortable lodgings and happy appearance of the labourers ; the splendid stables with numerous mules in the finest condition ; the well kept garden, producing the finest fruits and vegetables to be seen in the colony, the sugar house with every improved process in operation, and a mansion worthy of the whole, combine to render Labourdonnais one of the most attractive estates in the colony.

An Elephant, the only one in the colony, is kept here. He was brought to this island when quite young, about twenty years ago, and has been for the last fifteen years located at Labourdonnais, where he leads a very easy life.

Between Labourdonnais and the coast, except in the wet season, the land presents a somewhat arid aspect. The plantations suffer terribly from the borer, and also from a weed introduced here about fifteen years ago called "l'herbe caille," the greatest vegetable pest with which the canes are afflicted. It is a plant of the order Verbenaceæ, and the seeds being fugacious, are carried every where by the wind, so that there is no possibility of keeping the fields clear of it. It appears to impoverish the soil more than any other weed, or the excretions from its roots must be particularly injurious to the canes, which are always sickly where that abounds.

Until within a few years the estates in this part of the island were unrivalled for productiveness ; but the use of guano has vastly increased the yield of the high clay lands, while the borer and l'herbe caille have much diminished the fertility of the stony soil near the sea, formerly considered as the only land on which fine sugar could be produced.

In returning towards Port Louis, by taking a road to the right of that by which the traveller came from Pamplemousses, he will be led by a substantial stone building with a large enclosure formed by a strong wall. This establishment, now used as a district prison, is known by the name of "Powder Mills," and a manufactory of gunpowder on a large scale was carried on there, and in 1774 an explosion took place which caused the death of many of the persons employed therein. The Powder Mills road, like that to Pamplemousses, is bordered by dwellings in nearly its whole length, many of which may be regarded as pretty little residences. They are mostly inhabited by persons carrying on business in Port Louis. On the little plain close to the Powder

Mills is a simple tomb which marks the grave of Eyalapola, a Cingalese prince who was banished to this island, not for any mischief he had done, for he had always shewn himself attached and faithful to the British, but from an apprehension that his great popularity among his countrymen might some day tempt him to set up as their chief, in opposition to the English Government. He was allowed an ample pension here, and subject to no other restriction than the limits of the island, and appeared to resign himself with little or no regret to his expatriation. He was much liked by all who knew him, and was received in the best society of the island. The Powder Mills road joins that from Pamplemousses at about three miles from Port Louis.

I must now beg the traveller to accompany me in the direction to Black River, to reach which we leave Port Louis by its Western suburb, crossing "La Plaine Lauzun." This road leads us to the populous village known by the name of the river on the banks of which it stands, La Grande Rivière. This stream is formed by the confluence of many others, the most distant source of which, that of "La Rivière des Plaines Wilhems," is at nearly fifteen miles from the spot at which it reaches the sea, and about twelve hundred feet above its level. It forms in its course some very beautiful cascades, amongst which that of *Reduit* and that known as *La Cascade des Plaines Wilhems* are the principal. The former may be seen with great advantage from the grounds of Llewhellyn Castle, the residence of A. Mc.Pherson, Esq., and the latter from the lovely grounds of *Claremont*, long the property of the late Hon E. Chapman, and now belonging to Mr. Montocchio.

This river is crossed by an elegant and substantial suspension bridge, the erection of which cost nearly fifty thousand pounds. The view from the bridge is very delightful, On the north is the embouchure of the river, widening into a bay which bears its name, from which vessels laying in the roads may be seen, The north bank of the river rises gently from the water's edge, and at its extremity is a Martello tower, which with another on the south bank, commands the entrance to the river. The south bank is steep and craggy, and is flanked by a road leading to some pretty sea-side dwellings. At the entrance to the bridge is seen a substantial chapel, erected by the generosity of a single individual, Mr. Noël Jalap, a member of the Presbyterian society, under the charge of the Revd. J. Le Brun. On looking up the stream, a very animated scene is perceived. Hundreds of washermen and washerwomen may be seen plying their calling, and tens of thousands of garments spread out

to dry and whiten in the sun. This river runs in a deep ravine, the south bank of which is much the highest, and its sides offer a beautiful diversity of tints from the variety of plants which clothe them. Amongst these are some very pretty creepers, one of which, originally introduced from St. Domingo but long since naturalized here, the "Amourette à feuilles en cœur," (Quamoclit Coccinea,) excites the admiration of all who see it. A few hundred yards above the bridge is the dam which turns a portion of the waters of this river into the aqueduct which supplies the western part of the town with water, and in contiguity with this is a flight of steps leading to a very convenient basin for bathing, constructed under the directions of the late Colonel Lloyd, whose name it bears. On the left, on crossing the bridge, is the Lunatic Asylum, under the charge of Dr. Powell. This building was formerly the Civil Hospital, but having been found too small for the rapidly increasing wants of the growing population, and inconvenient on account of its distance from town, that establishment was removed to its present site in June 1850.

Opposite to this is a range of low buildings lately used as a Small Pox hospital, before which passes a steep road bordered with tamarind trees, known as the Old Black River Road. A considerable number of huts are scattered broad cast along the left hand side of the road, interspersed with stables, horses, asses, mules, goats, pigs, dogs, and young bipeds as naked as the quadrupeds among which they are playing, and stacks of timber and firewood. These are the abodes of Indian *Timber Merchants*, save the mark! most of which, if not all, came here without a pice in their pockets, and are now able to make advances of hundreds or even thousands of dollars to secure any advantage in the purchase of the wood in which they deal. They buy this in the forest, and generally cart it themselves; and it is only justice to them to say that the woodcutters in general prefer them to any class of customers.

Immediately above this *camp* is a steep hill called "Coromandel," at the foot of which the road forks. We take the right hand branch leading to Black River, leaving that on the left which goes to Plaines Wilhems. A great part of this road was a few years ago bordered with fine tamarind trees, only a few of which now remain. The land consists principally of red clayey loam, interspersed with masses of stone, and wherever water is attainable is of great fertility, and particularly favorable for the growth of fruits and vegetables. This part of the district is called "Petite Rivière," and extends from the third to the seventh mile along both sides of the road.

There are some caverns well worth visiting in this district, but they were so accurately described in Bolton's last Almanach that they only require a passing mention here. About four miles from town on the left of the road, stands a R. C. Chapel capable of accommodating about two hundred and fifty persons. This was built, like most of the small country chapels, principally by the voluntary labor of the working class. Houses are scattered at short distances all along the road. Near the fifth mile, a road to the right leads to the sea side at the embouchure and bay of "La Petite Rivière," where there is a small battery. A very fine estate lies on the south side of this bay, belonging to H. Chauvin, Esq. There are some good fish ponds here, and also a number of salt pans, I believe the latter are not now worked. Near the house are two of the finest specimens of the Badamier (Terminalia Catappa) in the island, indeed I believe they are unrivalled in size.

The coast here is very pretty, but being to the leeward side of the island the climate is rather warm. Extensive pasture grounds formerly existed here, and vast herds of cattle were kept, but the plantations of canes are spreading on every side, to the exclusion of every thing else. In the plains near the sea are many marshy spots covered with sedge, in which moorhens abound; and hares, partridges and quails are plentiful in most parts of the plains skirting the sea. The whole of this part of the island is less favored by rain than the higher and windward portions of it, and irrigration is practised to a great extent, and with good effect.

Beyond what is called Petite Rivière extend "Les Plaines de St. Pierre," formerly entirely devoted to pasturage, but now in great part planted with cane. On the high road, about ten miles from town, where *la Rivière de Belle Ile* crosses the road, is a considerable village called Bamboo. Here is a well built R. C. Chapel, capable of accommodating five or six hundred persons, and a School House belonging to the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in which Divine Service is performed by the Revd A. Vandin, and a school kept under the superintendence of the Revd. G. De Joux.

The ground about this village is principally devoted to horticulture, and the carrots, cabbages and potatoes raised there are among the finest which supply Port Louis. About a quarter of a mile beyond Bamboo is a very long descent, at the foot of which is a fine country house formerly used as the Stipendiary Magistrate's Office and dwelling, embowered in the finest tamarind trees in the colony. Wherever the land by the road side is uncultivated, it is overrun by the thorny acacia,

which in its turn is overrun by the *Jasmin du pays* (Jasminum Mauritianum,) the scent of which, in peculiar states of the atmosphere, is almost overpowering. From this the road passes through a level tract with very little variation to the S. W. extremity of the island. Before reaching this, however, several spots are worthy of notice, About fourteen miles from Port Louis, the Rivière du Rempart is passed by a wooden bridge, and about two miles farther on the Tamarind River is crossed by a causeway. These rivers both take their rise in the *Mare aux Vacoas*, of which mention will be made elsewhere, and the latter forms the finest cascades in the island. At about sixteen miles from Port Louis they enter a pretty bay called *la Baie du Tamarind.* Their united alluvial deposits have formed a little delta of extreme fertility, belonging to the pretty little estate called *Le Barachois.* The rich soil on the north bank of the Tamarind River is every where cultivated with vegetables, the gardeners, mostly Indians, having the rare advantage of good water within a foot or two of the surface. There is a village at the mouth of this river, inhabited principally by fishermen, who carry their fish to Port Louis. About four miles beyond the Tamarind River, after crossing a sandy plateau in which are some large masses of coral rock, showing that the sea once covered this part, we reach the Post of Black River situated at the bottom of a pretty but shallow bay. The barracks are very pleasant, being situated on a sandy soil, covered with fine grass and surrounded by trees. This out-post is generally well liked by officers and men, the former enjoying, besides good shooting and fishing the well known hospitalty of Mr. Genève, whose vast estate, comprising about nine square miles, surrounds the barracks. The finest avenue of tamarind trees existing in the colony is to be seen here, and date palms are very abundant. Deer, wild hogs and monkeys are very numerous in this neighbourhood; the latter are so troublesome that men are constantly required to scare them from the plantations, which would otherwise be devastated by them. The wild hogs are still worse, for being nocturnal depredators, no watchman can keep them off; and in cunning they far exceed the monkeys. It is a rare thing to take a wild hog in a trap; but monkeys are frequently caught in them. Wild goats and Guif nea fowl are also to be met with; but both are so wary that without an experienced forester, here called *piqueur*, a stranger could never meet with them. We now cometo Black River, a fine stream which takes its rise in the gorges between the *Montagnes de la Terre Rouge* and *Montagnes de la Riviere Noire.* The upper part of its course is extremely precipitous, but about the last two miles, flow through a nearly level tract of very rich soil.

The gorges of the mountains in this neighbourhood, being difficult of access and very heavily timbered, were formerly a favorite resort of maroon slaves. One of these, a native of Madagascar, whose name I forget, escaped to the woods within a few days of his landing, and nothing more was heard of him for many years. It chanced, however, that the commander of a detachment employed in the pursuit of maroons, on rising early one morning perceived smoke issuing from a spot in the thickest part of the wood, and knew it must arise from some maroon's fire. He therefore carefully marked the spot, and made his preparations for surrounding the place during the next night, so as to be able to close his forces round it just at day-break. His measures were successful, and in a cavern of considerable size they surprized the fugitive mentioned, with two fine children, one about five the other nine years of age. The two latter were as wild as monkeys, and hid in the extremity of the cave, and when caught by the guards, bit and scratched and screamed like wild beasts. They were the children of this maroon by a woman who had accompanied him in his flight, dead about two years before, and buried near the cavern, with a very tolerable resemblance of a human head carved in wood to mark her grave. Both father and children were in excellent condition, and the guards were astonished at the comfort of their dwelling, and still more at the stores of provisions amassed there. The flesh of deer, hogs, monkeys and tenrecs dried in the smoke and enveloped in the leathery substance which surrounds the base of the palm leaves, dried eels, and honey were found in such quantity as to form a good booty for the whole detachment, and plenty of mats for bedding and covering attested the skill and industry of this man both in hunting and manufacture. He resigned himself very coolly to his bonds, and said that had he not overslept himself and allowed his fire to burn too late, they would not have found him. During the whole of the time he had inhabited that place, he had never been molested or even pursued. Being a remarkably fine strong man, and having given such proofs of cunning and prudence, he was purchased by the Captain of a detachment belonging to the Rivière du Rempart district, and was very useful in tracking runaways. In this capacity, however, he acquired three habits from which he had before been free: he learnt to smoke, drink rum, and use salt with his food. A year or two after he had been employed with the detachment, they were ordered to Black River in pursuit of a fugitive who had committed murder. When the old maroon drew nigh the scene of his independent residence, he felt an irresistible desire to return to it; and he feigned violent illness in order to be left

in the camp. No suspicion was entertained of the reality of the case; and after administering such remedies as he could command, the captain left him in charge of the camp, with two prisoners in irons, whom the detachment had captured. As soon as he saw the coast clear the artful dodge released the prisoners, took such things as they could easily carry and set off to the woods. About six months after, he was taken in a neighbouring estate, to which he had gone for a supply of salt and rum, and he was then transported to Séchelles. At the emancipation he returned to Mauritius, and went to reside in his old cavern, where he was still in existence a few years ago. This account was given me by the late Mr. H. Sébire, who was present at the capture of the man and his family.

This spot having been the scene of its occurrence, the following anecdote of canine affection and fidelity may not perhaps be deemed out of place:—

A bullock herd named "Jasmin," a slave of the late Mr. Sébire, had a deer hound to which he was much attached, and the qualities of which were famed far and wide. One night Jasmin thought he heard thieves in the bullock pen, which adjoined his hut, and in taking down a musket which he always had loaded in his room, a stick caught the trigger, firing the musket, and lodging the charge in Jasmin's thigh. The amputation of the limb was the consequence, and poor *Ronflo* who looked on during the operation, whined and trembled as if he felt every pang endured by his master. The patient was going on favorably, and was left in charge of his wife. A few days after, a *grand ball* took place to which she went, though she had been charged not to leave her husband, having placed a jug of water within his reach. In the course of the night, Jasmin stretched out his hand for the water, overreached himself and fell off the bed, and the dressing of the stump being deranged a frightful hemorrage ensued. Poor Ronflo, who had not left his master, set up a melancholy howl, which he continued till help arrrived, when, alas! it was of no avail. Poor Jasmin died presently after his neighbours came in. Ronflo sat by the corpse, shivering from time to time and uttering melancholy cries which so affected the spectators that they requested that he might be taken away. He was accordingly taken by force to Mr. Sébire's house, where food was offered him, but he would not touch it. When the corpse was just laid in the grave, the dog, which had slipped his collar, arrived and sprang in, and could only be removed by main force. The following day Mr. Sébire thought a

hunt might perhaps cheer poor Ronflo, and caused the hounds to be brought out and Ronflo loosed. He started at full speed to his master's grave, and when those who followed him arrived, had already dug to some depth in his eagerness to reach his master. Mr. Sébire finding that he could not cheer the poor beast in any way, then resolved to send him to a gentleman at Plaines Wilhems, who had often wished to purchase him. He accordingly despatched him in a boat, and he was sent up to Plaines Wilhems, where he had never been before, in a cart. He arrived in Port Louis about noon, and the next morning at daylight was found on his master's grave, where he had dug a hole nearly large enough to hide himself. Water and food were offered him, and left near him. He drank occasionally, but never touched food, and died about ten days after on his master's grave, and was buried beside him.

Black River abounds in fresh water prawns (camarons) perch, (here called carps,) *chitte*, a fish of the mullet family, and *cabots*, a species of goby, besides eels. Its waters are generally very limpid and pure. In the upper part of its course, many of the rocks are covered with a slimy matter, I believe a fucus having just the appearance of coagulated blood.

Fording Black River, where the water is generally not more than knee-deep, we see to the right some extensive salt works, at which some camels are bred, and thrive uncommonly well. They are employed for carrying the salt from the pans to the store, but are not used on the high road, having caused some accidents by frightening horses. About three miles from Black River we reach another little bay into which flows "la Petite Rivière Noire," an inconsiderable stream descending from the highest mountain in the island, "le Piton de la Petite Rivière Noire," the ascent of which offers little difficulty and no danger, and the view commanded from it well repays the fatigue of the ascent. As we skirt the coast between this and "Morne Brabant," the S. W. extremity of the island, we pass a succession of gorges of picturesque beauty, down which, in the rainy season, flow countless rills, but where in the dry season not a drop of good water is to be found. The plain between the mountains and the sea is in many places worn into tusucks by the action of the water, and presents the same features as are met with all along the western coast, except that near the Morne the slopes are covered with *Jamlongue* trees (Syzyium Jambolana,) which, as their leaves are unpalatable for cattle, have outlived the Bois Noir and other trees which formerly existed here. Along the sides of the bay

formed by the peninsula in which the Morne stands, is a fishing village in which are a school and chapel supported by the Mauritius Church Association. The "Morne," a detached mountain nearly two thousand feet high, rises in solitary grandeur from this little peninsula on which it stands, a spur from it forming the isthmus which unites it to the mainland. Its sides present some precipitous cliffs of considerable height and its ascent is an undertaking requiring steady nerve and strong muscle. A little plateau exists near the summit, in which there is a spring which I have been informed is never dry.

This spot was for some years the retreat of a band of maroons who long eluded the vigilance of the gens d'armes. Their haunt was at last discovered by a slave, who was seen by his companions on several occasions to have some very fine *songe* roots (Caladium Esculentum.) One of the drivers questioned him as to where he had obtained them, and at length discovered that he had procured them from the maroons on the Morne. He immediately gave information of this to his master, and the band was taken by surprise one morning at day-break. The leader, whose name I have forgotten, sprung at the commander of the detachment with a cutlass, but was met by the contents of his carabine which laid him dead on the spot, and his three comrades submitted. The chief who was shot had been guilty of several murders, and a large reward had been offered for his capture.

The estate called "Le Morne," situate at the foot of the mountain, which belongs partly to it, is perhaps the most solitary in the island. The sugar house is near the sea, and the plantations succeed well. The traveller who may visit this retired spot will be sure to find a kind welcome from Mr. Nicolau, its proprietor.

Having crossed the Morne estate, a level plain covered with grass and *veloutiers*, extends between the mountains and the sea to the spur of the Black River chain which separates it from "la Baie du Cap," and the ascent of this ridge and still more its descent would be attempted by few horsemen without dismounting. The Bay itself is the principal obstacle to a carriage road round this part of the coast, the mountains which form its western side being too high and steep to allow of a road passing over them, except by an outlay very far greater than its utility would sanction. This bay is frequented by coasters of small tonnage. The river which flows into it forms the celebrated "Chamarel falls," which I believe to be the most lofty in the island. The stream falls three hundred and twenty feet in a clear perpendicular descent.

About three miles from that bay you arrive at the magnificent estate "Bel Ombre," comprising upwards of five thousand acres of land, and remarkable for the beauty and variety of the scenery it displays. This was for some years the residence of the late Hon. Charles Telfair, and no estate in the island at the time he possessed it had so much spent on it in endeavours to introduce new plants, animals and agricultural implements, for the good of the public. This gentleman's desire to benefit the colony was only equalled by his noble hospitality. The estate now belongs principally, if not entirely, to Mr. de Belloguet, by whom the deer on it are so carefully preserved that they may be seen by scores at a time.

The road now lays along pleasant downs, drifted up by the wind, and clothed with short fine sward, and offers an agreeable footing either to pedestrians or horsemen, and a very fair road for carriages. Several rivers are crossed, the most considerable of which is the Rivière des Galets, which in the upper part of its course forms a cascade nearly equal in height to Chamarel. This river is now crossed by a good pile bridge, previous to the building of which its passage was often dangerous from the shifting sands at its mouth. We here come to the pretty little bay and village of Jacoté, where there was formerly a military post, and which was the scene of a very gallant action by Capt. Willougby, R. N., in April 1810. The road continues along the downs, the mountains rising gradually from within a short distance of the shore, till, close to the lovely little "Port de Souillac," you reach the estate called "Surinam," which would scarcely call for notice but from the fact that there still exist there *kilns for drying sugar*, the climate here having formerly been so damp as to render that process necessary. I believe it is the only spot, in the island where such buildings remain.

The port of Souillac is exceedingly picturesque, and secure when once entered, though somewhat difficult of ingress and egress. Its eastern side is high and bold, and quays have been formed for the convenience of loading the coasters. For this, as well as for many other improvements in the district, the inhabitants are indebted to the enlightened views and zealous industry of Mr. Autard de Bragard, formerly District Magistrate at this place.

The Rivière de la Savane flows into the head of this bay and is crossed by a substantial bridge built about ten years ago, the approach to which from the west is cut in the face of the rock, which here consists of an agglomeration of vast boulders, of a somewhat sandy texture, while

the opposite bank is almost entirely clay. The volume of water discharged by this river is at times very considerable. In 1849 it completely covered the parapet of the bridge, the water having risen twenty four feet above its ordinary level. The village of Souillac has a very pretty appearance, the houses being scattered along the steep sides of the hills which bound it, and generally surrounded by flower gardens. There is a handsome and solid R. C. Church here, capable of accommodating about five hundred persons. It is a gothic structure, built of the everlasting basalt so abundant in this island. The District and Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts are held in what were formerly the barracks, perched on a charming little promontory on the east side of the bay, enjoying a fine air and commanding an extensive and varied prospect. Very near to these buildings is the Government School, which is kept in a building erected by and belonging to the Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. About a mile from this on the way to town, we cross a stream running in a deep rocky bed, known by the odd name of "Bain des Négresses," on the banks of which are a few houses on the road side. The road we are now travelling was formed by British troops soon after the cession of the island, and was a work of vast labor, not only on account of the deep cuttings required, but also of the density of the jungle which at that time covered this part of the country. The next river to be crossed, a little more than a mile and a half beyond the last mentioned, is called la Rivière des Anguilles, and runs in a deep ravine, of which the eastern bank is much higher than the western at the spot where the road crosses it. A cutting of considerable length and depth on both sides of the river exhibits the nature of the soil, a ferruginous tuff, decorated with a profusion of ferns and creepers. This river receives a vast number of streams, and though of inconsiderable length brings down a great quantity of water after heavy rains. A small hamlet is situated on the eastern bank at the top of the cutting, partly on the Mahebourg road, which here branches off from that to Port Louis, running in a direction nearly due east.

In going towards Mahébourg, there is one spot frequently dangerrous after heavy rains, the passage of the Rivière du Poste. This river is of considerable size, and its banks are very high and steep, so that it rises with great rapidity. A long and steep descent, much more carefully made and kept up on the Savane than on the Grand Port side, leads to a rough causeway, about fifty yards in length, over which the water often flows, and the river sometimes rises with such rapidity that

many lives have been lost at this passage. The bed of the river below the causeway is full of rocks, among and over which the current rushes with such rapidity, that a person carried off the causeway, even though a good swimmer, would stand little chance of escape.

Accidents were formerly of frequent occurrence here, but floods are now much more rare, and also less violent, than they were previous to the clearing of the forests. The view from the causeway both up and down the river is very beautiful. The bold cliffs which form its sides are tinted of various hues, in which grey and duskly red predominate, while flowering, shrubs and creepers and lovely ferns diversify and embellish their aspect; and the pleasant gurgling of the water, always a refreshing sound, but especially so under a tropical sun, and the fresh breeze which often sweeps down the channel generally induce the travellers to linger here for a while. This river forms the boundary between the districts of Grand Port and Savane. The ascents in the Grand Port side is called l'*Escalier*, and gives its name to a rather considerable village lying between it and la Rivière Tabac. A Roman Catholic Chapel of considerable size has been built here; and, as in most of the villages, principally by the voluntary labour and contribu" tions of the poor. This village may be said to form a street between the two rivers. The Rivière Tabac, which takes its rise in a marsh called Mare au Tabac; this I suppose takes its name from the great quantities of *Tabac marron* (Sol num auriulatun) formerly growing there. This river, crossed by a small bridge, is almost dry except in the rainy season, when its current is very strong and rapid. It flows over a ledge of rock close to the bridge, where it forms a prettty fall, and previous to the erection of the bridge its passage was often dangerous. On crossing this river by taking the road to the left we reach "Gros Bois," so named no doubt from the huge size of the timber formerly growing there. This neighbourhood is much famed for the fruit called *Bibasse* (Eriobotrya Japonica) or Japan Medlar, which here attains a size and flavor superior to those found in most other parts of the island. The high road to Plaine Magnan and Mahébourg is opposite to that just alluded to, and passes through the estate called "La Baraque", and the traveller passes under a canal which conveys the cane-juice from the mill to the boiling house. This estate offers as good an example of careful cultivation as any in the colony. In proceeding towards Mahébourg the traveller passes within about a mile of the Souffleur, (described in the last number of Bolton's Almanach) which lays to the right of the road. The soil between this and Mahé-

bourg along the coast, is much of the same nature as that at Mapou; and like that, produces excellent sugar. But here too that destructive parasite, the borer, commits dreadful ravages. The estates here are generally well cultivated, and supplied with powerful machinery. Their produce is all sent to Mahébourg, where it is shipped for Port Louis, in coasters of from forty to a hundred tons burthen, most of them of the *Chasse-marée* form and rig, which are found most convenient for coast navigation. As many as sixteen of these craft are employed in this trade.

In the principal street of Mahébourg are many well built houses, kept in good repair, and well stocked shops, but the traveller is struck with the number of ruinous buildings in every other part of it, and wonders at the boldness or carelessness which can induce persons to reside in them during the hurricane season. I believe that the effect of hurricanes is less felt here than in almost any other part of the island; and the existence of buildings in a ruinous condition, which have been so for many years and still remain standing, is, I think, a clear proof of the fact.

The quantity of timber brought down by the rivers La Chaux and Créoles was formerly very great after heavy rains, and damming the current, caused much damage on the banks. In 1811, a bridge then existing at the spot at which the ferry was afterwards established, was carried away by a flood. A pinnace belonging to Mme. de Robillard, broke from its moorings and was driven athwart the bridge, and the weight of wood prevented from passing by this obstruction was too great for the strength of the building, which gave way only a few minutes after Mr. Letord, then Commissaire Civil of the district, who had been celebrating a marriage, had passed over it. A few years later, a considerable portion of the bank of the Beau Vallon estate foundered, having been undermined by the current, and a framed house with a woman and two children in it was carried out to sea. The last heavy flood was in 1849, when the river rose about fifteen feet at Mahébourg, and three persons were drowned there, the hut in which they resided having been washed away, and several other persons escaped with difficulty.

A bridge formerly existed also over the Créole river; the abutments of which still remain at the spot known as *Le Pont Cassé*. This was very strongly built, and its demolition which took place in 1818, in one of the most severe hurricanes on record, was occasioned by the over-

flow of a millstream which skirts it. The current of this stream having become obstructed, its waters poured down with great violence from about six feet above the landing place of the bridge, and washed away the masonry in which the beams which supported it were embedded. This so weakened the structure that it gave way before the floating wood drifted against it, and strange to say, has never been replaced. The omission of this work has cost *many lives*. A good causeway exists a little lower down the stream, but during heavy rains this is frequently impassable for days.

At the same time that this bridge was carried away, the estate now belonging to Mr. Portal, l'Anse Jonchée, was stripped of every building upon it except the master's dwelling, and the insignificant brook that runs through it was a terrific torrent that swept away even the stone basements of the buildings. A large house at Grand Sable, beyond the Devil's Point, belonging to Mr. de Launay, was completely demolished; and the only article in it that was ever found was the door of a clothes press, picked up in the wood on the Ferney estate, (then called La Plaine St Martin) nearly five miles distant.

In going from Mahébourg towards Port Louis, at a mile from the former, we reach the domain of Beau Vallon, the proprietor of which, A. de Rochecouste, Esq., was one of the first of the Mauritius planters to perceive the advantages to be derived from the use of Guano. This estate is one of the best managed and most productive in the island, and every thing about it gives evidence of liberal and intelligent administration.

A mile beyond this, to the left of the road, is Plaisance, the estate of Gaston de Bissy, Esq., deserving equal commendation with that of his neighbour. This estate has the most powerful steam engine in the district.

The first four miles of this road ascend by a very gentle slope.

After leaving the village of Plaine Magnan we arrive at a long hill called "la rampe de Mon Trésor," from the estate of Chauvin brothers, which bears that name, through which this road passes. This is a fine and well managed estate, and one deserving honorable mention for the happy condition of the labourers employed on it. At the top of this hill begins what is called "La Mare d'Albert" where a straggling village extends for nearly two miles along both sides of the road. It is a matter of surprise to many how such a spot as this should be selected for

building, the inhabitants of it being often obliged to go more than two miles for water. So scarce is that indispensable article there, that pieces of tin may be seen nailed round the trunks of the vacoas to conduct the dew which condenses on them into vessels placed to receive it.

The vacoas are very numerous here, and bag making is the staple industry of the cottars of this neighbourhood.

Between the twenty third and twenty fourth miles from Port Louis we pass two beautiful clumps of palms, forming the entrance to the estate of T. Sauzier, Esq. Beyond these extend a few hundred yards of forest, a sight quite refreshing to the eyes after passing so much cane. This little band of wood which skirts Mr. Sauzier's property, is very rich in ferns. The botanist may find in this small space at least twenty species of those plants.

The last estate on the left in continuing the route to Port Louis, is called "Le Hangar," (the shed) and was so named from its site having been formerly occupied by a shed for the accommodation of travellers from Savane, who at that time took this road in going to Port Louis—then a two days' journey.

The last estate on the right is called "La Peyrouse," after that illustrious mariner who passed some time in this island. A long but not very steep hill must now be ascended, on the side of which a little remaining forest may be seen, but it is rapidly disappearing. Some tree ferns are seen here, and a very beautiful *Adiantum* is also plentiful. At the top of this ascent was formerly a camp for Indian convicts employed on the roads. There existed many of these establishments in the colony. The gangs of men were in charge of an officer called a *piqueur*, and under the superintendance of the Surveyor General. This was called the "Deux Bras" camp, probably from its being situated between two little feeders of the Rivière La Chaux which flows in a hollow to the right. From this spot a beautiful view is obtained of the plains of Grand Port, with the sea and the islets on the coast; and on remarking the mountains the traveller is struck with the circuitous route he has followed, the distance as the crow flies being nearly three miles less than that by the road. If the traveller's time permits it, by following a little path on the right of the road, at two or three hundred yards from it, he will find a very pretty little cascade and a delightful and secluded spot for bathing. The ground about this cascade is co-

vered with mint, which was probably planted here accidentally, and has found the soil so congenial that it has overrun every thing else.

Just beyond Deux Bras a road to the left leads to Savane, abutting near Pont Colville, a fine bridge over the Rivière du Poste, first built under the Governor of that name, and rebuilt about ten years since.

About a mile further on we arrive at a Police Station called Bamboo, where the main road to Savane branches off from that to Port Louis. Tree ferns are very abundant in this part of the forest, and form very beautiful objects with their rough black stems and their feathery light green fronds. Their trunks, some of which exceed twenty feet in height, are often covered with parasitical plants of the same family, among which Polypodiums, Nephrodiums, Acrostichums and Hymenophyllums predominate.

The stems of these gigantic ferns are much used as palissades for enclosing huts. They possess but little tenacity, but are not liable to the attacks of insects and do not rot.

We then undertake the most severe ascent on the road, generally called "la montée de Madame de Lapeyre," from a marchioness of tha name who formerly resided at the top of it, and owned a large extent of land here. Till within a few years this ascent was covered with forest, but is now quite bare, and from month to month the clearing extends on both sides.

About half a mile beyond the top of this ascent, we reach the highest spot on the road nearly two thousand feet above the sea and must pause to enjoy the beautiful and extensive prospect. Looking back, to the right we perceive the plateau skirting *le Grand Port* with the snowy line of breakers in the distance, and the numerous tall chimneys and waving cane fields attesting the industry that reigns there. In front, we see the beautiful avenues of filaos which fringe the shore to the west of Mahébourg, and the pretty openings of *Le Bouchon* and *Le Chaland*, with the various islets that stud the reef. To the left, in the distance, are seen the Bamboo mountains the tallest peak of which bears a striking likeness to the Pouce, the Lion Mountain, over Old Grand Port, the Créole and Cent Gaulettes Mountains. Looking across the land, we see the mountains at the embouchure of Grand River S. E. Turning now to the N. W. we see the bare and stately summit of Le Piton du Milieu, and beyond that the Montagne Blanche and Montagne Fayence, the latter remarkable for

the sharp and regular cone which forms its western extremity. Looking N. E. we see the hèights of Flacq and the long level track which marks "le Quartier Militaire," while to the N. appears the Calebasses chain, among which Piterboth, the Pouce, Crêve Cœur and les Deux Mamelles stand conspicuous.

Many huts are seen by the road side, chiefly occupied by wood cutters and charcoal burners, whose donkey carts are to be met with on the road at all hours and in all weathers. Vast numbers of dead trunks of trees were formerly standing near the road side, and a few still remain, picturesque though melancholy objects. It appears that wherever a road is opened through a wood in this island so as to let sunshine have free access to the soil, a coarse bent springs up which advances on all sides and kills most of the forest trees. This accounts for the number of dead trunks to be met with at the road side, wherever the timber has not been cleared.

In wet weather there are many pools of water in this part of the forest, generally covered with the pretty nymphœa stellata. Previous to the destruction of the forests these pools always contained water, but they are now frequently dry. Many springs which never fail exist in the woods, and the water they supply is of excellent quality, but access to them is often difficult.

The wood-cutters and charcoal-burners who inhabit this neighbourhood are mostly créoles, and earn high wages. Expert axe-men easily gain from three to five shillings a day. They generally work by shares, receiving from one to two thirds of the wood they cut, according to the greater or smaller difficulty of bringing it to the *chantier*, where it is deposited for sale.

Their trade is a very disagreeable one, as they are almost always working amidst wet and dirt; and the atmosphere in the woods is so damp that their clothes often mildew in their chests. They are a very improvident set, spending in drink the greatest part of their earnings. During the rainy season they are well supplied with animal food by the abundance of Tenrecs found in the wood; and they often procure monkeys also. Both of these animals are in high esteem at the tables of most of the ex-apprentices, as well as the larvæ of hornets (mouches jaunes) and goat-beetles (moutouc) when the tenrecs hybernate. During the dry season they seldom look for any thing more than a piece of salt fish with a little *piment* to season their rice, except when they happen to catch a monkey.

After descending from the culminating point of the road, we reach, at the sixteenth mile, a vast stable where many carriages and horses can enter at a time, and which sometimes serves in the hunting season as a dining room for hunters and their train. A mile beyond this a very rough road on the right leads to Cent Gaulettes. This is the old Mahébourg road, and is shorter by about three miles than the present one; but it is impassable in wet weather even for pedestrians, and at all times for carriages. A saw-mill, driven by a branch of the Créole River, stands about a mile from the high road. It is principally used for sawing shingles.

About half a mile beyond this, close to a bridge over the Rivière des Plaines Wilhems, is the spot called "Curepipe"—an odd name, and said with every appearance of probability, to have been given to it by the French soldiers, who, in their journeys from Grand Port to what was then called "*le Camp*," but now Port Louis, used to stop there, and as a matter of course began their bivouac by cleaning out and charging their pipes.

A comfortable hotel with good stables is situated here, and parties from Port Louis resort thither to enjoy the fresh air, and many an invalid has here recovered that strength and appetite which he could not obtain in the lower and warmer parts of the island. Edwards, the keeper of this house, was for many years a ranger of the Government forests, and is well able to guide or direct the traveller to the spots most worth visiting in the neighbourhood. A little village containing about two hundred inhabitants, and bearing the name of Curepipe, stands on both sides of the road between the thirteenth and fourteenth miles; and another between the eleventh and twelfth miles is called "Mesnil," the name of the plain on which it stands, and the river which runs by it.

To the west of the road lies the celebrated "Trou au Cerf," and about two miles beyond Curepipe, opposite a police station, is a spot called "L'Eau Coullé." On both sides of the road are flat masses of rock, and on the right runs a brawling brook beyond which is a long low cavern through which a subterranean river runs, the water of which I believe is always cool and clear, and forms a delightful spot for a bath. The cavern itself offers nothing remarkable. The sound given in passing over several spots in the immediate neighbourhood of this, indicates the existence of other cavities, which have not been laid open. This is a much frequented halting place for carts going to Savane and

Grand Port. On descending a somewhat steep hill, we obtain a fine view, on the left, of the "Trois Mamelles," a little to the N. of which stands the sharp peak of the Rempart Mountain. A round hill of pretty regular form, which stands alone on the plain, is the Montagne Candos, to the N. W. of which is a high ridge, the S, and E. sides of which are very steep, called "La Montagne du Corps de Garde," along the base of which passes the Palma and Black River road. An old but solid stone building stands on the left of the road between the eleventh and twelfth miles. In this, till very lately, might be seen three vertical cylinders, about four feet long and a foot in diameter, which were put in motion by oxen, and this formed a crushing mill of the old times What a contrast did they offer with the powerful machinery now setting up there, with its vacuum pan, its Wetzells and its turbines!

At the tenth mile, close to "la Rivière Sèche," is the Phœnix estate, one of the first in the island on which the vacuum pan was introduced. A pretty iron bridge crosses this river, which, though often dry, at times rolls down a great volume of water, and as its bed below the bridge descends rapidly, it was often dangerous to ford,

Between the ninth and eighth miles stands a handsome R. C. church at the angle of a cross road called " Les Quatre Bornes." The road to the left leads towards Vacoas, and that to the right to Reduit and Moka.

A little below this, another little village is seen, and, on the left of the road the mansion of James Currie, Esqre., most appropriately named "Beau Séjour." The pretty lawn in front of this dwelling gives it more of an English look than any other house on the road. In front of this runs the Plaines Wilhems river, here quite a respectable stream, in a rocky bed which deepens as it proceeds. Another village stands about half a mile farther on, to which considerable animation is given by the District Court House, Prison and Registry which stand there, and necessarily cause a considerable resort of persons to that spot.

Some very pretty and well kept houses are seen on the right of the road, and on the left many huts tenanted by Indians, among whose callings that of *cake makers*, as their signs import, appears to thrive, though their wares, especially with the seasoning of dust which their proximity to the high road necessarily involves, would scarcely be tempting to an English populace. The cakes sold by these pastry cooks are generally made of rice flour, the grain being pulverised in a wooden

mortar with a large pestle worked by a treadle. This mortar is sunk in the earthen floor of the verandah, around which men and beasts are walking, and by the time the pounding is finished, many substances besides rice flour must be contained in the mortar. When kneaded to a certain consistency, this paste is rolled in syrup and fried in ghee, and forms what are called *gateaux moutayes*, which are consumed in such quantities by the Indians as prove them to have remarkable digestive powers. They seem to be much preferred to pastry of the European kind, probably because they are much cheaper in proportion to their bulk.

From this part of the road, on looking to the S. W., the tops of the Savane mountains may be seen, and also the profile of Morne Brabant, which is the extreme point that is visible, and may be recognized by its truncated summit. The space in front of the Court House contains a thriving plantation of mulberry trees. These were planted when E. Dupont, Esq., now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the colony, filled the office of District Magistrate here. This gentleman made strenuous endeavours to encourage Sericulture among the small landowners of the island, and organized a Society for that purpose. Mr. Dupont and several other gentlemen bestowed much pains and expense on this object; but the results of their labours went no further than to prove that silk of very superior quality can be produced here, and that many who now live in indigence, might, by diligent attention to this industry, be in the possession of every comfort of life. The fact is that so long as the labor market of this colony is in such a state as to place the means of gaining a livelihood within the reach of every one able and willing to work two days in a week, with the little ambition for rising in the social scale generally found among the working classes here, they will not subject themselves to the close attention indispensable to the successful rearing of silk worms. Those who are in a higher sphere would not incur the personal trouble necessary for this object, and could scarcely, at any price, obtain paid labor that could be depended on.

After passing the Court House, detached dwellings at small intervals, are scattered along both sides of the road, and so continue nearly all the way to Port Louis.

The views of the Plaines Wilhems and those of Moka are very fine, but the traveller will remark a much less luxuriant verdure than on the Grand Port side of the mountains. This part of the island, as well as

the northern and western, shows to great disadvantage, except during the rainy season.

Near the sixth mile, to the left of the road, stands the Government School; near the fifth mile on the same side, the pretty little Church of St. Thomas, belonging to the Church of England, From the hill on which this stands we have a fine view of the sea off the W. coast of the island, and a little further down a turn in the road opens a magnificent view of the coast of Petite Rivière, the Pointe aux Sables, the embouchure and bay of Grand River, the roads and harbour of Port Louis with its forest of masts, the N. W. coast to the extremity of the island, with the Gunner's Quoin and Flat Island in the distance; while nearer on the right, are the Mountain Ory, crowned with its neat Signal Station, and the bight between it and the Port Louis Signal Mountain, called l'Anse Courtois; and as we descend, the splendid ravine in which Grand River runs opens upon the view.

The *canton* of Vacoas, so named I suppose from the great quantities of that plant which grow upon it, comprises the S. portion of the district of Plaines Wilhems, and a small portion of the N. E. of Black River, and consists of a table land which is lowest towards the S. E., and which I believe to be about a twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea. I can only speak from supposition, not having had with me any instrument to determine its elevation when I visited it. The soil is mostly a red loam, approximating in some parts to clay and in others to sand, and on some spots the surface is covered with fine gravel. The soil would not, at this height, produce good canes without plentiful manuring; but with the aid of guano it answers well. Potatoes, cabbages and other European vegetables produced here are among the best in the colony, and I have eaten apples grown here as well flavoured as those imported from the Cape, and of larger size. Peaches and raspberries are very plentiful here, and are much superior to those grown on the low plains. This part of the island was once very heavily timbered, and some valuable forests still remain. It is well watered by several rivers and streams, the principal of which take their rise in the "Mare aux Vacoas," a shallow lake about a hundred acres in extent. The depth of this sheet of water varies greatly, being in some parts as much as twenty feet and in many others not as many inches. It is doubtless formed by the drainage of the surrounding hills, and its waters are exceedingly soft and limpid. No idea of its size can be formed without viewing it from a height, or going round it; for it is so full of a kind of

vacoas marron (Pandanus Palustris) that only a small portion of it can be seen at a time from its edges. Strangers approaching it without a guide should observe much caution, for there are several dangerous bogs around it, one of which placed Sir James Higginson and his daughter in some peril.

In the dry season there are many detached pools around this, which form part of the principal sheet of water during the rains. When the water is low the gold fish, which are very numerous here, are destroyed by the rats in such numbers that the ground is completely covered with their bones and scales.

This marsh is now the property of Mr. Bonnefin, and a pirogue which he has placed upon it is kindly put at the service of any one desirous of making an excursion on its clear and tranquil surface. The road to Savane by the Grand Bassin, not yet completed, passes through Mr. Bonnefin's estate, within a very short distance of the marsh.

On crossing the Vacoas plains towards the West in nearly a straight line from the estate called "Sebastopol," you arrive suddenly at an almost perpendicular chasm between the hills called 'la Fénêtre,' bounded on the north by that Mountain of the Terre Rouge chain called "Brise Fer," and on the north by the group of the Trois Mamelles and Tamarind Mountains. Down this chasm rushes the "Cascade du Tamarind," the largest by far in Mauritius. Its English name, the "Tamarind Falls" is more correct, for they comprise altogether nine falls or cascades, including seven of the principal streams and two of smaller magnitude which flow into it, descending from the Terre Rouge mountains. The river rushes over a rocky bed, and in some of its falls descends from a projecting ledge which might admit of a person's passing behind the sheet of falling water, though the slipperiness of the rock would render such a feat one of extreme danger. The force of the falling waters through a series of ages has hollowed vast basins in the rock, of which many pieces are hard enough to strike fire with steel as well as flint. A curve in the channel prevents the whole of the falls from being seen with advantage from the same spot, and indeed the magnificence of the scene is such that one loves to linger round it, and contemplate its beauties from different bearings. The sides of the chasm down which these falls descend are clothed with brush wood and creepers of many tints of green which harmonize beautifully with the sombre hues of the masses of rock interspersed among them. The chasm widens as it descends to the west where it reaches the establishment Belle Rive, and offers a de-

lightful bird's eye view of the Plaines de St. Pierre, the Barachois, the Tamarind Bay and the coast of Black River.

Very near the falls is the residence of W. Moon, Esqre., a gentleman who takes the greatest pleasure in exhibiting to travellers the beauties of his neighbourhood, to which they cannot have a better guide. In the eastern part of the canton of Vacoas is a building in which the service of the Church of England is performed by the Revd. G. Dejoux, and a very interesting and attentive congregation assemble there. The singing, conducted by Mrs. and Miss Dejoux, is particularly harmonious. A school in which the English and French languages are taught, as well as Tamul and Hindostani, is kept up in connection with this Church, under Mr. Dejoux's superintendence, and also an industrial school. These schools receive some aid from the Government, but the mission and they were established by the Mauritius Church Association.

Not far from the site of this mission is the Reunion estate, the property of Mr. Petit, the plant of which is one of the most complete in the colony.

I think any person having a just appreciation of beautiful scenery and the time and means at his disposal, and who is not afraid of a little heat and fatigue, could scarcely undertake a more delightful journey than the tour of Mauritius. Not only is there so much to admire in it, but nothing to dread. Any part of the island may be traversed at any hour without fear of molestation from man or beast. Any person of respectable bearing may be sure of a polite and hospitable reception wherever he may find it necessary to halt. The sun, so much dreaded in India, is as harmless here as it is in Europe; nor is there a spot in the island, save and except in the town of Port Louis, where unwholesome exhalations are to be dreaded. The traveller may tread our forests and wade through our marshes without any apprehension of jungle fever; and tropical scenery may here be enjoyed without any of the dangers usually attendant upon it.

Another source of much pleasure to the tourist who lays any claim to humane feelings, is the conviction that of those whom he sees laboring in the fields, or whom he meets travelling on the roads, there is not one who is in want of the necessaries of life. They may be scantily clad and bare-footed; but it is because they choose to be so, and because such attire is best suited to the climate they inhabit and the employment they follow.

Many an indian who exposes the greatest part of his skin to the sun and wind, carries on his person more trinkets than would buy the best suit that graces a ball room, and has hidden in his hut, which boasts neither chair nor table, money enough to furnish it with whatever might please his fancy.

One of the most pleasing contemplations in witnessing the prosperity of Mauritius in the present day, is the assurance that this prosperity is not confined to the rich, but that its advantages are fully enjoyed by all who concur in producing it.

The one great desideratum is the diffusion of religious knowledge—the moral improvement of those whose physical condition leaves little to wish for that spiritual instruction would not bestow.

BRIEF NOTICE OF THE FAUNA OF MAURITIUS.

Separated as Mauritius is by so great a distance from any continent, it must naturally be expected that its Fauna can offer but little variety. In attempting some description in enumerating the existing species, I beg leave to disclaim all idea of writing for naturalists. My knowledge of the subject only warrants my attempting to communicate a little interesting information of a popular character.

As I must needs follow some order in my undertaking, I do not see that I can do better than to take the animals according to their proper classification. I therefore begin by the Quadrumana of which we have two genera here: the Monkey and the Lemur; the former in vast numbers, the latter few, if any in a wild state, but many in captivity.

The Monkey of Mauritius, a species of Callithrix, is said to have been introduced here by the Portuguese, from Ceylon; and I see no reason to question this statement. Finding no carnivora here to prevent their increase, they have multiplied so much as to be a great nuisance to all planters residing near their haunts. Their characteristic cunning renders it difficult to destroy them or prevent their depredations. They are of a yellowish grey colour, and a full grown male is from two feet to two feet three inches in length from the nose to the tail, which is nearly as long as the body.

The skin is of a dingy blue. They are found in every part of the island, except where the woods have been completely cleared. Vast numbers of them inhabit the mountains round Port Louis, and few persons ascend the Pouce without hearing them, though it is a rare thing to see them, unless guided by some one familiar with their haunts and habits. Their food is of a very miscellaneous character. Most kinds of fruit are acceptable to them, as well as grain, cabbages, onions, and the various cucurbitaceous fruits, and they are also very fond of sugar cane. I have seen several cart loads of canes in one spot, which had been broken off by the monkeys and carried into the wood, where they devoured them at their leisure. I remarked that the parts nearest the root, which are the sweetest and richest, were alone eaten. In the Black River District and also in some other places, men are constantly employed to frighten away the monkeys. I believe Mr. Genève employs five or six exclusively for this purpose. The berries of the

Bois d'Oiseau (Tetrandria Laurifolia) about the size and having much the appearance of the berries of the elder, are a very favorite food with them; and the monkey hunters tell me that they are always fattest at the season when those berries are ripe. I believe, however, that they depend nearly as much on animal as on vegetable food. They are very fond of spiders, beetles, scorpions, and worms, and in their search after the three latter turn over stones of considerable weight. In performing this they always seize the edge of the stone farthest from them, and turn it over by pulling it towards them; and the track of a band of monkeys in the woods may easily be recognised by a knowledge of this fact. They are also very expert at catching shrimps, and the fresh water cray fish which abound in many of our rivers, as well as the fluviatile nerites, the shells of which I have been told they crack with a stone. I cannot assert this from personal observation; and from having met with heaps of the shells on rocks where there were plenty of stones at a short distance, but none close to the shells, I am inclined to believe they crack them in their teeth, but it is not unlikely that they use both methods. In captivity they are very fond of picking bones, especially those of fowls and pigeons, and one cause of the paucity of birds in our woods is doubtless the numbers destroyed by monkeys. Persons who have lived in the woods and had good opportunities of observing their habits, assure me that they wash their persons with as much care as human beings, and that if surprised in the water they dive with great skill and remain for minutes with nothing but the tip of the nose above water, if they suppose that they are not perceived. Their attachment to their young is very strong, and the mother will not forsake her little one under any circumstances. This forms the best trait in the monkey's character, and is common, I believe to the whole race. The care displayed by the gravid females for their embryo is highly interesting, and I am not aware of that instinct appearing in any other of the inferior animals. They carefully guard themselves with their arms, and seem to lose almost all their wildness in the one absorbing care of preserving their expected offspring.

They generally produce but one at a birth, cases of twins seeming to be about as rare among them as in the human race.

They are gregarious in their habits, and may be heard calling each other and chattering together like rooks or starlings. Mr. Bulle, long an inhabitant of Cent Gaulettes, having remarked the roosting place of a band of monkeys in the woods, hid himself among some thick raspberry bushes, in order to select the largest of the band to shoot. Some

scores had already assembled, but he was waiting in the hope of getting one larger than any he had yet seen, when suddenly he perceived that the eyes of a young one met his. The alarm was sounded in an instant, the largest individuals of the band rushed forward as if to defend the weaker, and seeing that there was but one man, advanced upon him in a body with every manifestation of hostility and spite. Mr. Bulle deemed it prudent to retreat, which he did with his face to the foe, holding his cocked gun in readiness to shoot down any that might really attack him. In this way he gained the edge of the cover, where they left him with shouts and screams which he interpreted into boasts of their prowess and expressions of contempt and hatred for himself.

A friend of mine who kept two monkeys was often amused by their skill in defending themselves against hornets, of which a whole swarm one day attacked them. They threw themselves on their backs and used their four hands with such dexterity and quickness, that not a single insect could pitch upon them. They cuffed away the hornets with equal skill with each of their four hands, and it really seemed that these vindictive insects found the monkeys *too many* for them; for after nearly half an hour's attempts at stinging them without a single instance of success, they flew off and left them.

I believe these monkeys never attack any animal, except birds and the insects and crustaceans I have mentioned, but when attacked they defend themselves with unflinching courage and display wonderful intelligence in their vengeance.

They are generally hunted with dogs, whose business it is to *tree* the monkey and keep him at bay till the master can get a shot at him. For this purpose a calm day is best, as the passage of the monkey among the branches cannot be heard when there is any wind stirring. An unpractised eye would often fail to perceive the monkey, even when the gestures of the dog point out his whereabouts. Squeezed into a fork or crouching on a stout branch, jacko makes no motion, so long as he perceives that he is not detected. His little roguish eye is most likely to betray him, for his coat so closely resembles the color of the bark that it is often impossible in the gloom of the forest to distinguish the one from the other. If shot, unless killed outright, he clings to the branches with desperate tenacity, and frequently receives several shots before he falls to the ground, and then if he be not dead, beware! he may well make you rue meddling with him. Many experienced woodmen have informed me that if you can seize a monkey by the tail and draw

him backwards, he seems to have no idea of turning on you, but only strives to escape by digging his fingers into the ground, or seizing any object which may assist him to pull in a contrary direction from that in which you are dragging him.

If surprised on open ground, the monkey is aware that he has little chance of escape; and as soon as he perceives that his pursuers are close upon him, covers his eyes with his hands and falls on his face. The creoles say he does this to conceal his shame at having been such a fool as to allow himself to be caught.

The old males have a long white beard, and their moustaches give them a very martial appearance. Their tusks are sometimes more than an inch in length, and are more terrible arms than I ever saw in the mouth of a dog. Being flattened, and somewhat trenchant at the back, they penetrate easily, and tear in a frightful manner.

The late Mr. Arekion, of Vallée des Prêtres, related to me the following anecdotes of his own experience in monkey hunting.

A large monkey had committed great ravages in a plantation of cabbage; but he was so wary that they could never get within gunshot of him before he scaled the impregnable fastness of the cliffs which tower above Mr. Arekion's habitation. One day, Mr. A. bethought him of sending a man with some good dogs, to approach in an opposite direction from that in which he himself came, so as to cut off the monkey's retreat. This plan was successful; and the dogs brought him to bay in an isolated tree. Mr. A. saw jacko, as he was approaching, looking alternately at the dogs and at him. At last he appeared to have made up his mind that he stood a better chance with the dogs than the men, and he accordingly sprang down upon the finest of the former, and ripped his bowels open in an instant; and before the others could mouth him, he was away and up the cliff. The other anecdote is of a more serious nature.

A monkey, which like the other, was a notorious offender, was pursued and treed, and a shot reached him and wounded him severely. A slave of Mr. A's. who accompanied him, and who had a personal pique against that monkey for depredations committed on his garden, proposed to climb the tree and finish him with his bill-hook. Mr. A. opposed this, telling the black that he ran much risk; but confident in his strength the man climbed the tree, which was a large one, and the lowest branch

about twenty feet from the ground. No sooner had he put one hand on the branch than the monkey sprang from his hiding place, threw himself on the man's neck, and the next instant they fell to the ground together, the man's jugular vein being completely severed by the fangs of the monkey. The poor fellow never spoke more. A few struggles by each, and the man and the monkey lay dead side by side.

The flesh of the monkey is a favorite food with most who have overcome that repugnance to which its form so generally creates. Its fat is esteemed by most creoles as a sovereign remedy for rheumatic pains, and is actually sold to the druggists at eight or ten shillings a bottle. Its skin is wonderfully tough, and makes the strongest light shoes that can be worn, and would doubtless be excellent for gloves if properly prepared. It is a favorite material for caps among the wood-cutters, and is preferred to all others by hunters as a covering for their gunlocks.

The Lemurs, whose habitat is nearly if not entirely confined to the vast island of Madagascar, are consequently much less known to the world than the Simiadæ, which are scattered over so large a portion of the globe. Nor is it their limited habitat alone that causes the lemurs to be so little known. They are nocturnal in their habits, and may therefore exist in great numbers without their presence being detected in the dense forests which clothe so large a portion of the island they inhabit. About twenty species of them are said to exist. I have seen but six species in this island, by far the most remarkable of which is the Aye Aye, or as a highly intelligent Madegasse tells me it should be called Haï Haï, aspirating the *h* strongly. A most accurate and interesting description of this animal and its habits was read by the Hon. H. Sandwith at a meeting of the Literary and Scientific Institution, at which I had the good fortune to be present; and both a living and stuffed specimen of this rare animal were exhibited. As many who may read these pages may not have an opportunity of meeting with Mr. Sandwith's paper, I make free to mention the leading facts narrated by him, adding some ideas of my own.

This Lemur, which is about the size of an ordinary cat seems to approximate more to the squirrel than any other member of its genus. Instead of being covered with the soft woolly fur with which they are generally clothed, the Haï Haï's coat consists principally of long rather coarse hair. In place of the cylindrical tail, covered equally on all sides with soft fur, we find a flattened growth of long hair, much resembling that of the squirrel; but strange to say, this not carried with the sigmoid cure com-

mon to the others. The small ears, almost hidden in the fur, which distinguish the other species, are supplied by an external ear of very large size, with a pencil of long hairs at the tip; not so well defined, certainly, as in the squirrel, but sufficiently so to remind one of the resemblance. Lastly, the cutting teeth have no likeness to those of its congeners, but are evidently formed for gnawing, and at first sight would be thought simply those of one of the ordinary rodentia. On closer examination, however, they will be found more of the wedge than the chisel—more formed for rending or splitting than for cutting, and here we remark that perfect adaptation of the instrument to its especial use which every where marks the infinite wisdom of the Creator, where our finite perception enables us to discover it. The special use of these teeth is to lay open the retreats of larvæ which burrow in the cambium of the wood, and this being soft enough to allow of its being detached in pretty large pieces, the teeth of the Haï haï, are evidently better adapted for this kind of work than those of any of the rodentia. Its paws are not less singular than its teeth. All its fingers are slender, but the middle finger is like a piece of wire, and upwards of three inches in length. Let us see how these remarkable ears and unique teeth and fingers are employed. Mr. Sandwith, having allowed the specimen he exhibited to go at large in the house, remarked that it frequently listened with great attention at the partition which bounded the apartment, tapping the boards occasionally, with its hook like claw. Having caused a branch which appeared to be attacked by insects to be cut and brought in, he had the pleasure of seeing the intelligent investigations of the Haï haï, which, after sounding in many places, at last detected an echo which to its acute and experienced ear revealed the existence of game. Tearing off several large splinters of wood, the burrow of the insect was sufficiently uncovered to allow of its being reached, by the claw, which was accordingly thrust in, and the larva drawn forth and devoured. This unique claw serves the creature not only as a fork, but also as a spoon. Dr. Sandwith having presented it with water, saw that instead of lapping like a dog, as do the other lemurs, it threw the water into its mouth by rapidly opening and closing the claw; and the Madegasse to whom I alluded informs me that they always select for drinking some spot in a brook or river where there is a fall of water, and there, sitting upright, drink in this remarkable way.

The largest species of Lemur I have seen here is the Lemur Macaco, spotted black and white, and the tail ringed with the same colors. I should think them to be as much as two feet in length, exclusive of the

tail, which is about as long as the body. Some individuals of this species exhibit a degree of ferocity.

Little inferior in size is the Ruffed Lemur, (Lemur collaris,) differing little in color from the other, but having a ruff of thick white fur extending from jaw to jaw round the throat. The Black Lemur is a very pretty creature, about as large as a good sized cat, of a beautiful glossy black, with the iris of the eye of bright yellow.

The Rufous Lemur (Lemur Fulvus) is about the size of the preceding, but its eyes are not so bright. Like the black ones it is inoffensive, but displays little sagacity or attachment.

The grey Lemur (Lemur Cinereus,) a little larger than the two last mentioned, is the only member of the genus of whose habits I can speak from personal observation. Two of these, an old female and her son, about half grown, were given me by the late Revd. David Johns, who died of fever on the West coast of Madagascar, where he was striving with unquenchable zeal to establish a mission.

These creatures from the first evinced no disposition to hurt, nor did they seem sensible to caresses. I only allowed them such food as they took from my own hands. Bananas were their favorite food, but they also evinced a fondness for meat which I never offered them in a raw state. They speedily became familiar, and next caressing, and shewed so much confidence that I allowed them full liberty. Their motions were wonderfully rapid and graceful, and their footfall was never audible, even when alighting from a height of many feet. They usually slept in the fork of a Sang Dragon tree, to and from which, a distance of eight or nine feet from the balcony, they sprang without the least appearance of effort. One day, to my great surprise, I saw two little bright eyes peeping out from the fur of the mother, in the angle formed by her thighs as she sat perched on a tree. I had no idea that she was with young, and previous to coming into my possession she had been fastened by a cord round the loins, which must have exposed her to much danger. She shewed no objection to my examining the little one, which was about as large as a newly born kitten, and clung closely round the mother's abdomen, which position it only left to climb up to the dugs, placed nearly under the arms, to suck. In about three weeks it began to climb on its mother's back, and its elder brother caressed and played with it in the most affectionate manner. At five weeks old it ran about on the trees, and the gambols of the family were most delightful to

witness. I never saw a sign of ill temper among them, and they always slept side by side, with their tails wrapped round each other's bodies. By the time the little one had attained the age of two months it could leap several feet, and the pretty gentle creature used to bound to meet me whenever I went into the balcony. All three of them would sometimes spring backwards and forwards from the trees to the balcony for many minutes together without ceasing; and the elasticity of their motions, the sureness of their catch and the tenacity of their grip excited the admiration of all who saw them. I do not believe they ever left my own premises, though they rambled through every part of them; in short, they seemed perfectly happy.

On one unlucky day, the trees being slippery from rain, the poor little one fell from a height of twelve or fourteen feet on the stones in the yard, and received a severe contusion on the head. It was unable to walk, and was laid very carefully in some flannel, where it was unfortunately crushed to death by the carelessness of a servant. The poor mother appeared quite bewildered without it, seeking it and uttering a plaintive cry. The elasticity of her motions was gone—her pace was a mere creeping, and she never, to my knowledge, ate afterwards, and died in about a week, to all appearance of grief. The survivor of the three was very sad for a time, but at length recovered his spirits and activity, and seemed more than ever attached to me and my family. Some time after this we went to the country, leaving the Lemur in charge of the servants with particular directions to take good care of it, which I have no reason to doubt were attended to. On my return, in about a fortnight, I found its dead body in the last degree of emaciation. It had died the day before, and the servants stated that it had constantly wandered about as if searching for us, crying frequently, and that it had refused all sorts of food. I need scarcely say that it was deeply regretted by myself and family.

Of the Cheiroptera I know of but three species here, though there may probably be many more, their nocturnal habits rendering an acquaintance with them much less easy than with the diurnal animals.

The largest of these is the Roussette, or Pteropus Edulis, or Flying Fox. They are nearly as large in the body as a pigeon, and their spread of wing often exceeds three feet. The form of the head is much like that of a fox, but the muzzle is not so much sharpened, leaving a greater capacity of mouth. The ears are rather larger in proportion than those of a fox, and nearly naked. They are slightly corru-

gated at the base, and are almost constantly in motion. The eyes are as large in proportion as those of a rat, with the iris of dark brown, and a pupil that does not seem inconvenienced by full day light. The nostrils are large and are separated by a well defined furrow. The teeth are much like those of the lemur, and at first sight would give the idea of being those of a carnivorous animal; but a closer examination shows more likeness to those of the insectivora. The tongue, which is capable of considerable extension, is covered with strong papillæ, curved backwards, and ends in a rather sharp and somewhat rigid point. They are covered with a thick soft fur, the head and neck with the upper part of the shoulders of a dingy yellow, more or less brown in different individuals, and the lower parts of a ferruginous grey, approaching to black, with a few white hairs interspersed. The wings and claws are jet black.

It is but very recently that the frightful stories related of the bloodthirsty propensities of these creatures have been exploded. I have seen in a late edition of Goldsmith's natural history that in Madagascar all sorts of domestic animals were in great danger from their attacks, but many intelligent natives of that island, as well as Europeans who have resided there, assure me that they have never known a case of man or beast being attacked by any species of bat there, though they are very numerous.

They are eminently gregarious in their habits, and I have known bagfuls to be obtained at a time from one *camp*, as their place of resort is called; and only a few years since, though they are not near so numerous now as they were previous to the destruction of the woods, I have known twenty to be killed by one discharge of a double barrelled gun, without counting the wounded.

They generally sally forth to forage as soon as the sun has set; and they go a considerable distance in quest of food, and display a wonderful instinct in finding out where their favorite nourishment is to be procured. Their flight is not rapid, and the motion of their wings is very regular. It is only when they are about to settle that they wheel round without flapping their wings, but they appear to be quite incapable of sustaining their bodies in the air and *sailing* as birds often do. They are particularly fond of the nectar contained in the blossoms of the great aloe, and also that of the *Ouattier*, (Eryodendrum Anfractuosum,) and they eat many kinds of fruit. I know, from having kept them in captivity, that they are very fond of mangoes, papayes and bananas; but these fruits do not seem to possess so much attraction for them as the

sweet juices of the plants I have mentioned, for I have never seen them come to take those fruits in the same places in which I have seen them come whenever the aloes or the ouattiers were in blossom. Their tongues are admirably adapted for sucking up the juices from the nectaries of the flowers. They are fond of the pulp of the badamier, or St. Helena almond, and are frequently seen in such of those trees as are not very near dwellings. They may often be seen flying about in moonlight nights. They still exist in considerable numbers in the gorges of the Black River mountains, and I have never passed along the Savane coast at night without meeting with them. They are generally very fat, a layer of pure white grease being found covering the whole body between the skin and the muscles. They are an approved article of food with many persons. The flesh has much the flavor of hare, but is more succulent. They produce but one young one at a birth in general; but twins are occasionally met with. The mother manifests the same attachment to her offspring as the monkey, and carries her young with her when it is half as large as herself. I know of no animal, the size of which at birth is so near that of the parent as the bat.

At certain seasons there is a great deal of quarrelling amongst the males, but strange to say, their disputes take place only when they are absent from home. Their *camp* is always tranquil. Their voice is not unlike that of a young whelp, both in barking and growling; but the expression of pain is a very harsh squeak.

I have kept several of these bats in captivity, but only one for any length of time, the others having perished, as this one did ultimately, by some accident. They appear to possess a considerable amount of intelligence, and easily become familiar in general; but I had one surly old fellow that would never fail to snap at me whenever I approached.

A young one, the mother of which was shot, was given me when it was nearly full grown; and it soon became as affectionate as a dog. The membrane of the wing had been split, so that it could not fly; its powers of locomotion were therefore much restricted, as they can only advance by a succession of awkward spasmodic jumps upon the ground. This one used generally to hang on the back of a chair; but as soon as I entered the room, uttered a little plaintive cry to attract my notice; and if I did not take him, used to crawl to me, and then climb upon me, rubbing his head against me and licking my hands like a spaniel. He used to pass his tongue, as rough as that of a cat, between my fingers, and bite the ends of them; but so gently as never to cause pain.

When I sat down, his place was always on the back or arm of my chair; and his full bright eye watched all my motions. If I took a piece of fruit, he immediately crawled along my arm to have a share, and when I took tea or coffee, he always expected a portion, drinking sometimes two teaspoonfuls, lapping like a cat. In eating fruit, he seized it with his hands, and then taking as much as his mouth could contain, pulled at it till it was detached from the mass. The mouthful was masticated with some effort, and the deglutition of such morsels as he took was not performed without difficulty. If strangers entered the room he showed no fear, but looked at them with curiosity; and if I took any object in my hand when he was with me, he crawled along my arm to examine it with both eyes and nose, and having satisfied his curiosity returned to his place. He used sometimes to accompany me in my walks, hanging to my arm; and when I went out always followed me if the door was left open. This cost the poor thing its life after several months of the most friendly intercourse. The door of the room in which it was kept having been left open, it was following me, unobserved, across the yard, when a dog seized it and injured it so much that it died the next day, regretted by all who knew it.

Not one of the flying foxes I have had would ever taste meat; but they were fond of milk and raw and preserved fruits.

The species of bat next in size to the flying fox, called Chauve Souris banane, is about two feet across the wings, and the body about the size of that of a rat. Its aspect differs greatly from that of the flying fox, its eyes being less lively, and its ears completely hidden in the fur, which is of a more woolly nature than that of other bats, and very thick. Its head, neck and shoulders are of a light reddish brown, the body of a dark grey, and the rump whitish yellow. Its general character and habits are the same, but it appears less intelligent, and its cerebral development is certainly inferior to that of its larger congeners. I believe it to be less numerous also.

The small bat found here is, like its congeners in Europe, insectivorous, and may frequently be seen in the evenings pursuing moths and other insects. It is about the size and color of a mouse but has a long sharp muzzle.

We next come to the Insectivora, of which there are but two species here: the Tenrec and the Musk Shrew.

The former was introduced from Madagascar in the latter part of the

past century by a Mr. Mayeur, commander of a slaver in the Madagascar trade, who let loose two or three individuals at Trois Islots.

I mention the date of their introduction in order to illustrate the wonderful fecundity of this animal. It has only existed here for about sixty years, and from a short period after its introduction has been unsparingly destroyed, yet it is swarming in every part of the island.

This animal, the Erinaceus setosus of Linnœus, is about the size of a European hedge-hog, which it also resembles greatly in form and habit. Like its congeners, it grubs up the ground in pursuit of worms. Its snout, so far as my memory serves me for that of the hedge-hog, is more elongated, and it appears to be more vascular. It is constantly in motion, like that of a rabbit.

The tenrec does not possess the power of rolling itself into a ball, like the hedge-hog; and wanting this means of defence, it is furnished with sharp teeth and strong jaws. Like the hedge-hog, it is fond of marshy spots, and is a good swimmer. It is covered with spines much longer on the occiput than on any other part, intermixed with long coarse bristles; but its spines are not sufficiently rigid to prevent a dog from seizing it without difficulty, though they often penetrate the soft parts of the mouth, and sometimes, when sticking in the faces, occasion much suffering. They are of a yellowish brown color, in the adult state; but when young are of a dirty white with longitudinal stripes of brown. They hybernate during the dry season, when their principal prey, slugs, snails and worms also retreat from the drought, but leave their holes as soon as the first summer rains fall; and a thunder shower will call them forth at any time, as it does also the creatures on which they feed.

Their burrow is formed with much care, and ends in a chamber large enough to contain the whole family, how numerous soever it may be; and this sleeping apartment is cleared of every thing that can render their couch uncomfortable, not a particle of gravel being left to spoil the equality of the surface. These family mansions only contain the mother and the last of the three litters which she generally produces in a year. I believe the first born are themselves parents by the time the season of hybernation arrives. Their lethargy is not so profound as that of the hedge-hog or dormouse in England, and the beating of the heart is clearly perceptible; but their sleep is sufficiently sound to allow of their being unearthed and handled without awakening, their eyes

are gummed up, and when aroused they appear completely dazzled by the light, and so bewildered that they make little effort at escape. They moult during their retreat, and are always very fat during their half year's sleep. The same sexual peculiarities as are remarked in the hedge-hog, are observed in the males when they leave their winter quarters.

The female produces as many young at a birth as the most prolific sows. Litters of fifteen or sixteen are often met with, and I have heard on indubitable authority that they frequently exceed twenty. As this is known to be the case with sows, I see no reason whatever to doubt its occurrence with the tenrec. The fact of their prodigious increase here proves that their fecundity must be very great, and makes me credit what is said both of their precocity and the number of their young. The young ones follow the mother almost as soon as they are dropped, and perfectly understand the little grunting signals by which she calls them, or warns them to run to cover. If surprized in an open space when accompanied by her family, she will face man or beast, erecting her spines and snapping her teeth with as much appearance of bold defiance as a sow, uttering at the same time a savage grunting. Her little ones generally march after her in single file, following each other so closely that they might be supposed to be strung together.

Their food consists of all kinds of insects which are not active enough to escape them, worms, slugs and snails; and they are very fond of mushrooms, and in captivity are as omnivorous as pigs. They are not unfrequently taken in rat-traps in fowl-houses, whither they resort to rob the nests—the only mischief that can be laid to their charge. They consume a vast quantity of food in proportion to their size, and grow very rapidly.

A full grown male in good condition weighs as much as four pounds: the female a fourth less. The hunting of these little animals is a very favorite occupation with the créoles of the working classes. Moonlight nights are the best period for the chase, the tenrecs rarely stirring by day. They are hunted by dogs, and as they do not run very fast, are easily caught. They defend themselves with great spirit, and bite very hard, and it requires a dog of good courage to face them. It is not uncommon for a man with a couple of good dogs to take twenty or thirty in a night. The approved method of dressing them is by singing or scalding, as with pigs, to take off the epidermes, hair and spines; and they are then split open down the back, and *boucanés*, that is partial-

ly smoke dried, after which they are cooked according to fancy. They are a very favorite dish among the peasantry, and are not disdained by soldiers at the out-posts, who call them "jungle pigs"; and when dressed like a sucking pig, they might easily pass for such, provided the feet were cut off. Tenrecs dressed as I have described used to be sold in great numbers in the bazaar of Port Louis, but I have not observed them of late years: they always met with a ready sale. The tenrec in captivity shows no symptoms of attachment, but will even bite the hand that feeds it, and if it can find means to escape will always do so. It is certainly the most useful wild animal in the island to the working classes, many of whom residing in the country get little other animal food, and desire no other while they can obtain that; and there can be no question that it is a much less repulsive diet than one half of the pork sold here.

There is in the Museum of the Royal College a singular specimen of this animal, presented some years ago by H. Finniss, Esq. It is of a bright orange color, and the iris of its eyes was of the same hue. We have but one species of tenrec here, but there is at least one more in Madagascar. Some persons have fancied that individuals which are not unfrequently met with in the dry season and which have not laid up, are of another species; but I do not believe them to be so: they are merely vagabonds who have been shut out of doors, and as such are always in poor condition. The blacks, in their quaint way, say of them: *li bâtard, li n'a pas gagn' la case.*

There is in the Museum alluded to a specimen of a Madagascar animal of this genus, about the size of a rat, which, like the hedge-hog, possesses the power of rolling itself up. The native name of this animal is "Soukena," which is derived from its habit; *soukene*, in malagasy meaning to contract one's self, like a person sitting down with the chin on the knees.

The other genus of the Insectivora found in Mauritius is the Musk rat, or more properly Musk-shrew, the *rat musqué* of the colonists, (Sorex Indicus.) This creature was introduced from Ceylon or the continent of India; some say purposely for the destruction of cockroaches, centipedes and scorpions. Whatever may have been the mode or motive of its introduction, I believe it is now generally regarded as a great nuisance; not from any wilful mischief it does, but from the abominable odor it exhales, which, however, is confined to the males, and is not at all times perceptible in them. The penetrating nature of this

scent has been much exaggerated, or perhaps misunderstood. It has been stated that it would even taint the wine in a well-corked bottle. This idea may have arisen from the smell being perceived very strongly about the bottle; and the intimate connection between taste and smell may have caused persons to fancy that the former was directly affected, instead of indirectly by mere sympathy. It is quite certain that its passage over any article of food communicates to the whole mass a most nauseous odour and taste.

This animal is about the size of a half grown rat, with a tail about half the length of the body. It is covered with short fur of a lead colour. Its long snout and short ears are not more unlike those of the rat than is its creeping tardy gait to the rapid bounds of the latter. The musk-shrew in this respect, as well as the nature of its food, resembles the tenrec: I never saw either of them attempt to spring.

Like most of the Sroeidæ its eyes are very small, and its powers of vision appear imperfect, so that it often incurs the risk of being trodden on. By what seems a strange aberration of instinct, it always utters its harsh cry of alarm when in the presence of danger, and thus very frequently attracts the notice of its foes, who would not have discovered it but for its own indication of its presence. They are met with every where, and no where more frequently than on the high roads. Dogs generally kill them, but many cats will not meddle with them; and if they take to eating them, they do not live long.

The musk-shrew must be very prolific, for although destroyed in very great numbers, they never seem to decrease. They produce five or six young at a birth, which are blind and naked like young rats. The mamæ, six in number, are inguinal. If a musk-shrew be disturbed while her young are unable to take care of themselves, she gives them directions to take hold of her tail, or of those of their brothers and sisters, and breaks up her camp, dragging all her family behind her to seek a place of greater security. The young, at the tenderest age seem perfectly to understand what they have to do: and though quite blind and naked hold each other by the tail so firmly that they are never dropped in the march. I have not seen this curious fact mentioned in any work on natural history, but it is one which has been witnessed by thousands.

The bite of this creature often causes a sore very difficult to heal. The wound is jagged, and I think it likely the teeth may often be smeared with some virus from the insects on which it feeds.

Of the Carnivora we have only the Dog and Cat, with a few Mangoustes.

The Dog in Mauritius, though often purchased at a high price, and kept in considerable numbers, is far from receiving that education and care which are bestowed on him in Europe. It is a rare thing to see a dog here carrying any thing for its master, or taught to watch packages or vehicles, and I have never seen one trained to assist in herding cattle. There are some very good hounds, and also a few good pointers; but the nature of the ground and crops here is such that the latter have far less scope to display their qualities than in most parts of Europe. Many gentlemen here import dogs from England and France, and some from Germany. It often happens that imported dogs do not stand the climate, and languish and die in spite of all the care bestowed on them. Where they appear to suffer from the heat, the best chance of saving them is by sending them to a high and cool part of the island. Some European dogs, like men, appear to enjoy as good health here as in their native climate; and it is much safer to depend on the progeny of such, than to import others of which the result may be very doubtful. Mange is much commoner here than in Europe; and I believe it arises principally from the deficiency of animal food; any créole sportsmen giving their dogs scarcely any thing but rice.

One strong proof of the truth of this conjecture is that dogs about the Barracks are *never* mangy; they get a sufficiency of meat, which prevents that poverty of the blood which is the general cause of mange.

Rabies was for a great many years unknown here, and dogs were formerly as numerous in Port-Louis as in Constantinople. No tax was imposed on them, nor any restrictions as to their liberty. I think I may say that hundreds might be seen every morning in the meat market, and the barking and howling at nights were a source of much annoyance to the public. Great numbers of these were *pariahs*, without home or master; and many of them were in a most disgusting state from mange and other diseases.

Some cases of rabies having occurred about twenty years ago, all stray dogs were laid under ban, and for a long time several cartloads used to be killed daily. Since that time the frightful disease has frequently appeared, and many persons have fallen victims to it: among others the pious and amiable Col. Tait, R. E.

In spite of the cost of imported dogs, and the care bestowed in choos-

ing them, it often happens that a mongrel, here termed a *roquet*, shows a good mettle as the best of them, and stands work better. In hare-hunting particularly, these dogs learn to *run cunning*, and it is amusing to see the intelligence they display. Many of them if they hear a dog open in cover, will cut off for the nearest open space, and there, leaping on a stone, if one should be there, look out so as to get a chance of turning the hare back, if they cannot snap her; and they understand each other's tactics so well that I know many little packs of them which would kill more hares than the same number of European dogs of the best kind. A very common expression of the créoles in boasting of their dogs is: "lièvre levé, lièvre pris."

In some parts of the island there are considerable numbers of wild dogs, which have either laid out when hunting, or are the progeny of such as have. They hunt in packs and destroy a considerable quantity of game. They were very numerous in the neighbourhood of Mahébourg a few years ago, and used occasionally to come into the village and destroy poultry. I have seen as many as ten of them at a time on Mr. Kyvern's estate. They are as wild and as cunning as foxes. Amongst other prey, they dig up and devour land crabs.

The Cat was no doubt one of the first domestic animals introduced here, but in the time of slavery was not by any means so plentiful as it now is. It was at that time a most favorite dish with the blacks, and many of them to the present day, would as soon eat cat as hare. Fine cats stood little chance of dying a natural death; for their vagabond habits so often carried them beyond the reach of their mistress's protection that they were frequently cooked and eaten before she was aware of their loss.

The proneness of cats to return to a wild state is well known, and in few places do they do so to a greater extent than in Mauritius. The facility of concealment afforded among the rocks and woods, and the abundance of food, among which geckos, generally termed lizards, are a never failing resource, cause them to set little value on the comforts of domesticity. It might be supposed that they would be useful in a wild state, in destroying rats; but it is generally believed, I think correctly, that they find hares and partridges easier to catch and better worth the trouble than such small deer as rats and mice. They often rob henroosts, and meet with no mercy from either sportsmen or farmers.

The Mangouste, closely resembling the Ichneumon of Egypt, and plentiful in India both in a wild and domestic state, has no scope here for the peculiar services he renders in countries infested by serpents and alligators; and although an expert rat-catcher, and introduced here in the hope that it might render essential service in that line, has been found, like wild cats, more destructive to game and poultry than to vermin; and some persons who have had them have been glad to get an opportunity of destroying them.

Among the Rodentia, the hare stands first.

The hare of Mauritius is a very different animal from the European hare, being only about half as large, and much more like a wild rabbit in the color of its fur, as well as in its skipping gait. It is of a grey color, with a little tinge of brown, the poll and base and tips of the ears black, and a little white spot between the eyes. A fine male weighs about four pounds and a half, and a female a pound less. The low lands near the sea are much more favorable to them than the higher and damper grounds; but as the clearing extends and the climate becomes less humid, the hares extend their range; and they are now pretty plentiful where they were never seen twenty years ago. Having abundant food and cover at all times, their numbers are always great, though they are not considered as game, and are hunted at all seasons. They are far from being equal in swiftness to the European hares, as the *roquets* which hunt them so successfully prove, for they would not run down one of the latter in half a day, while they often come up with one of the former in half an hour. They double just in the same way as their larger congener, but they are very frequently shot before the dogs.

More than one levret is seldom found in a nest, two are sometimes met with, but I have scarcely ever heard of three; but it is a generally received opinion among those who work in the fields, and have therefore the best opportunity for observing their habits, that they produce two or three at a time, and hide them in different places. Levrets are frequently caught when the canes are cut, and I have had several alive. I have seen one caress its mistress with as much fondness as a spaniel, leaping upon her and licking her face and hands with every demonstration of affection; but it is a rare thing to rear them. They often die without any apparent cause, and when they seemed to be in perfect health.

Where hares are very numerous, they do considerable damage to the young canes; but their principal food is the fine grass which springs up in the roads through the cane fields, and the sow-thistles which are generally abundant. They may generally be obtained in the bazar at Port Louis: sometimes in considerable numbers. Their flesh has much the same flavor as that of the European hares.

The rabbit does not, so far as I know, exist in a wild state in any part of the colony, except l'Ile d'Ambre, but is frequently kept in a domestic state. It is far from being so prolific here as in colder climates, and is often attacked by a bad kind of mange.

The Tailless Cavy, Cochon d'Inde, or Guinea Pig,* is kept in considerable numbers, and appears perfectly suited to the climate.

The rat, the common grey rat, follows next; and I doubt if there be a place in the world where this cosmopolite does greater damage than in Mauritius. Its ravages are of no comparative consequence except in the cane fields; but there I have no hesitation in saying that the aggregate of loss occasioned by this animal exceeds a hundred thousand pounds in a year.

Lest my readers should suspect me of exaggeration. I will state the base on which I found my supposition. Five per cent on a crop of two hundred and twenty millions of sugar, at one pound per cwt. would exceed that amount. We produce that quantity of sugar; and I do not think any experienced planter will find five per ceat too high an estimate for the average destruction of canes caused by the rats. The canes themselves afford them cover from which it is impossible to dislodge them except by fire, and the nature of the soil in most parts of the island provides them with impregnable fortresses. Though dogs and traps are employed on every estate to keep them under, and poisons of various kinds have been tried they are always abundant. It is reported that they have always been a great pest here, and the early Dutch colonists were induced to abandon the settlement partly on account of the ravages committed by these animals. Some idea of the numbers existing here may be formed from the following facts. Thirty thousand rats in a year is the average number destroyed on Mr. A. de Rochecouste's esate, Beau Vallon.

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* I think this should be "Guyana Pig." It is a native of Guyana, and is not found in Guinea. I suspect the present designation is due to a confusion of these two names.

A cane piece on the Belle Alliance estate, whilst it was under the management of Mr. Francis, was found to be infested with rats to an uncommon degree. He therefore directed the cutting to commence simultaneously all round it, and when a patch about fifty feet square remained standing, the surrounding space was cleared of trash, and all the boys and dogs on the estate assembled. Fire was then put to the canes, and more than five hundred rats were killed and picked up, besides those that were smothered or burnt in their holes.

The portion of cane eaten by the rat is of little moment; but the mere wounding of the tissue induces fermentation, and greatly deteriorates the quality of the sugar. In carting to the mill, the damaged ones are thrown aside, and many cart loads may be seen left to be burnt on the ground for this reason. In neglected plantations, or where the canes have been laid by the wind, a fourth of the crop is sometimes lost by the damage done by the rats. In stating that their ravages are of little consequence, except in the canes, it must not be supposed that the cane-fields are their only station. They are excessively numerous in most parts of both town and country, and are to be met with even on the summit of the Pouce. The harbour of Port Louis swarms with them, and unless boards are placed on the mooring chains to prevent it they board ships by this means in great numbers.

I have seen a few albino rats here.

The Mouse of the common domestic species is very peintiful here, but we have no field mice, dormice, or indeed any other species.

In the Séchelles Islands, on their discovery, no rats or mice existed; and several of the group are still exempt from these troublesome little beasts.

Of the Pachydermata, the horse deserves the first mention. In few places are to be found horses from so many different countries as in Mauritius, and I believe no where is the average mortality of horses greater than it is here. This does not arise from any thing peculiarly unfavorable in the climate, but from want of care, consequent on the difficulty of getting proper persons to take charge of them.

A little sketch of the different varieties of horses employed here may not be unacceptable to my readers, though many of them are better acquainted with the subject than I am. I beg such to have patience with me, for the sake of those who are not.

We have few English horses here, the price of superior animals being too great to allow of their being brought to a market like this, and middling ones not being worth the cost of importing.

A considerable number of French horses, almost all for harness, are imported. They are mostly of the Breton, Norman and Percheron breeds, and all three are noted for valuable qualities. They are almost without exception quiet, staunch and sure, and possess great strength. They are generally of good shape, much like the Old English Road Horse, as depicted by Bewick. The principal objection to them is that they are often afflicted with sore legs, and have not such good feet as the Cape and Australian horses. The Cape of Good Hope furnishes our principal supply of horses. and among them are many fit for any purpose, hardy, active and enduring.

They are rather under the size of English carriage horses, few of them exceeding fifteen hands in height. Some of the best blood, both from England and Arabia, runs in their veins, and many of them would attract admiration in London or Paris. Few are fast trotters, for in the Cape colony it seems that few persons ride at the trot. It is a very common thing to see Cape horses marked about the buttocks with innumerable small spots from which the hair has fallen off. These are occasioned by the bite or sting of a fly, which causes the wounded part to slough out, leaving an indelible scar. Many are flecked all over with small white spots, and within a few years bays, iron-greys and blacks with many white spots varying from the size of a six-pence to that of a half-crown have been imported. The Cape horses possess a great superiority over the French in the general soundness of their feet and legs. They are almost all entire, but are very rarely troublesome on that account, and they are very seldom vicious in the stable.

Arab horses of inferior breed are occasionally brought here. They are generally distinguished by their handsome heads and necks, and possess great endurance; but they are so different from the ideas usually entertained of the gentleness of Arab horses, that they are the most vicious race brought here; and I have known some cases of their killing their grooms.

Swan River has furnished some of the best horses in Mauritius, and Australian horses in general are well esteemed. They have more the look of English horses than those from the Cape. But very few are imported.

Horses from the coast of the Red Sea, mostly brought from Massowah, are of Abyssinian breed. They are rarely above fourteen hands high, light but wiry, and make very prettylittle pads. They are easy in their pace, and very sure footed.

The Buenos-Ayrean horses are far less valued than any other kind imported here, and do not fetch a third of the price that horses of equal appearance from any other country would do. Many of them are very powerful animals, though rather low, but they have generally ugly heads and ragged hips, and it is rare to see one that would be considered handsome. They are so capricious that no confidence can be placed in them, especially in harness. It often happens that, after working well for weeks, they suddenly turn restive without any apparent cause; not unfrequently refusing to stir, and conquering every effort that can be made to overcome their obstinacy by inert resistance.

Poneys are kept in great numbers, and are mostly very good. The Pegu or Burmese poneys, brought from Moulmein, are those which fetch the highest prices. They are generally short-legged compact creatures, of great strength in proportion to their size, and have mostly large clumsy heads. They seldom exceed thirteen hands in height, yet fetch fifty or sixty pounds. They are generally so impetuous as to be troublesome to ride or drive, and many of them are fast trotters; others excellent pacers. I once saw a remarkably handsome pair of dappled greys sold for two hundred and forty pounds. They were the property of the late Mr. Bickajee.

Most of the poneys in use here are from the Malayan islands, Java, Lomback, Rotti, Savu and Timor. They range from eleven to thirteen hands in height, are generally good figures, and are very rarely bad in any respect. They are of all colors, black being the most rare, and dun the most common. The Java and Lomback poneys are exactly similar, and those from the other three islands are somewhat lighter in frame, but very wiry and enduring. The Timor poneys are all marked with a hot iron, often in a way which disfigures them considerably. Those from Savu, of which I believe only two or three cargoes have ever been brought, have finer manes and tails than any of the others, and shew more breed in the light head and thin well set shoulders.

These poneys often bear ugly scars on the back, being used in their own country to carry burdens carelessly slung across them by a rope. They are docile, almost without exception, and often run well in har-

ness the first time they are put to. Many of them amble and are the easiest little pads that can be desired.

It may be asked "are there no native bred horses in Mauritius?" Very few, and these generally worth little. The rocky nature of the soil and the kind of culture followed here, are altogether unfavorable for the rearing of colts; added to which, there is a species of tick common here, which often produces fatal ulcers on animals which do not receive more care than is generally bestowed on young colts. A few good horses have been reared here, but they cost more than imported ones. Asses are very much used here, and are most valuable animals. They are almost all imported from Muscat, except the large white ones which are from Bushire. They were much dearer a few years ago than they are now. The diminution in price being caused by the great importations of Buenos Ayrean mules. Fifty pounds have often been paid for a good ass, and they even now fetch upwards of twenty.

Every person from Europe must be struck with the difference between the appearance of the asses here, as contrasted with that of their brethren there. They are here as glossy and sleek as horses, and often go quite as well. Their strength in proportion to their size is wonderful. I have seen a small ass belonging to Mr. Bayley, on the wharf, take six bags of rice up the steepest hill on the Plaines Wilhems road without any appearance of distress. This load with the cart must have been upwards of half a ton. Asses were formerly much more used for riding than at present, and their swift easy pace and unfailing sureness of foot rendered them deserved favorites. Some of the asses here have recumbent manes, and in others the mane is set zigzag. The Hon. W. Rawson had one with zebra like markings on the body, and they very generally have black stripes on the legs. The white ones alone are destitute of the cross on the wither. I have seen some of these latter nearly or quite fourteen hands high, but they are not generally so active and spirited as the smaller ones.

Mules are imported from France (all from Nantes,) Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, the Cape of Good Hope, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. [illegible] from fourteen to [illegible] bly good steady workers, and fetch much higher prices than any others. Some of them make good carriage mules, but they are almost always slow in going up hill. They are invaluable on the estates, where the roads are often bad

and where without both staunchness and steadiness the work could not go on.

The Cape mules are of a smaller and lighter breed, rarely above fourteen hands high. They are generally preferred for carriages. The Buenos Ayrean and Monte Videan mules are many of them beautiful creatures, possessing fine action. They are from thirteen to fourteen and a half hands high, and are of lighter make than the Cape mules. They are generally very wild when they arrive here, and the difficulty of breaking them causes them to be sold at a full third less than Cape mules of equal size; but when accustomed to their work they are more active and enduring than the others, and many of them in carriages are equal to the best horses. The Red Sea and Persian Gulf mules are generally small and light, with pretty heads and beautiful limbs. Many of them are very speedy and graceful in their motions, and they last longer than those of any other breed. I have seen some which after working twenty-five years, were still able to do a good day's work

Pigs in Mauritius are by no means good specimens of the porcine race, very few persons paying any attention to the improvement of the breed. Some of those in a domestic state appear to have escaped to the woods at a very early period of the settlement of the Island, and their progeny, known as "cochons marrons," do considerable injury to the plantations about Black River, Savanne, and some parts of Grand Port. They occasionally attain a large size, some males weighing as much as four hundred pounds, and having tusks nine inches long, measured on the outside of the curve. They feed on worms and grubs and the various kinds of wild fruits found in the woods, particularly guavas, the Chinese guava,* the ebony, and the seeds of the various kinds of pandanus, besides what they get in their incursions on cultivated grounds. There is not a denizen of our woods the hunting of which requires so much caution as that of the *cochon marron*. Gifted with a scent equal to that of a blood hound, he discovers where his foes have been, and at once gives them a wide berth, and retreats to the fastnesses of the woods and marshes where it is difficult to find and still more difficult to unharbor him. If started, he is able to lead the dogs many a weary mile before he is brought to bay, and to make them pay dearly

* Their fondness for this fruit has been of great advantage to the colony. Many thousands of this most useful tree have been planted by the wild pigs, nor are they found in any part of the forests except where they have been so planted. This tree supplies wood of unrivalled excellence for the shafts and poles of carriages.

for their sport when they come up with him. The foresters *(piqueurs)* who hunt these animals are always provided with needle and thread to sew up the fearful gashes inflicted by the tusks of the boar.

In concluding this notice of our pachydermata I may mention that an Elephant is kept on the Labourdonnaye estate, and a Quagga in Port Louis.

Of the Ruminants first in order though last in point of utility in this Island stands the Camel. A few of these animals were brought here after the dreadful murrain of 1844, when draught cattle of all kinds were at an enormous price. They thrive well here, and are particularly fond of the shoots of the Acacia Indica. One of them was used for a year or two to carry the fresh meat for the troops stationed at Flacq, and it was interesting to observe with what intelligence he selected the smoothest parts of the road. I believe his use was discontinued on account of his feet giving out from the hardness and roughness of the road. Mr. Dioré employed several to carry corn and flour between his mill at the Arsenal and Port Louis, but I believe they were not found to possess any advantage over the means of transport ordinarily used here; and they were put to turn a mill for grinding clay, and also for making cocoa nut oil, and for these last purposes they were found to be perfectly suitable. They were also used for carrying water bags supplied with small pipes for irrigating canes, passing along between the rows.

Among all that I have read of the Camel, I have seen no mention made of its longevity. I therefore take the liberty of laying before my readers the statements I have obtained from several Arabs and Persians, all of whom coincided in the particulars I mention. The Camel is not considered fit for any trying work before the age of six years, though it may be put to easy journeys a year or two earlier. From six to twelve or fifteen, it is considered best suited for fast light work, and at the latter age only has attained its full strength, and can then carry six or seven hundred weight without distress. It will, if not overworked, be fit for ordinary labor at from fifty to sixty years old, until which time it does not appear to suffer any material diminution of vigor. The milk of the camel, my informants stated, is more nourishing than that of any other animal. From the limited observations I have been able to make, I believe the foregoing information to be correct.

Of the Deer family we have but one species in a wild state, the

Cervus Elaphus, common to India both continental and insular. This animal appears to have been introduced here by the Portuguese, and finding no enemies to check its increase, with a soil and climate perfectly congenial to its nature, multiplied to such an extent that the woods became full of them; and it appears that both the Dutch and early French settlers used to provision their ships with venison. Within twenty-five or thirty years they were still so numerous in several parts of the Island as to require watchmen to keep them off rice and other crops of which they were particularly fond, and which they discovered with marvellous facility. Even fifteen years ago venison was generally to be had in Mahébourg bazaar, and on Sunday two or three deer were often sold. Parties used not unfrequently to kill five or six in a day, and this without distinction of age or sex, for the creole in general, I beg pardon of those who do not deserve the reproach, is a real *pot-hunter*. This unsportsmanlike destruction, together with the constant narrowing of their cover, was rapidly thinning the breed; and without stringent laws restricting the hunting season, and prohibiting the killing of hinds or calves on the Crown Lands, and a voluntary agreement among most proprietors of hunting grounds to observe the same rules on their domains, there is no doubt that they would have become extinct. They have now enjoyed five or six years' respite, and are rapidly increasing, so that on Mr. Currie's hunting grounds, as well as on those of Messrs. Génève, de Belloguet, Montocchio, and several others, they may be met with in herds of twenty or thirty at a time.

This species of Stag is nearly as large as the English red deer, and attains a weight of upwards of three hundred pounds, which, however, is of rare occurrence. The upper parts are of a yellowish brown color, shading off to white on the belly. The hair is long and coarse, and flattened instead of being cylindrical like that of most other animals. In the old stags it grows very long about the neck and throat. The horns, which are cylindrical, do not attain such a size as those of the red deer, nor do they carry so many branches. The brow antler and one medial are all they ever bear, and these are present the fourth year, after which they only increase in size, not in the number of antlers; but they still form a noble looking head. A pair in my possession measure two feet nine inches in length, with a spread of two feet five, and weigh seven pounds. These though a fine are not a very remarkable pair; and I dare say much larger may be met with. These deer shed their horns in December or January, and are in full head in March or April. During the time that the horns are growing they wander but little,

and are in general very fat. I do not know if it is the case in other places, but here the size of the deer is no criterion as to that of his horns. Large stags are met with in Cent Gaulettes and some other places, having but insignificant horns compared with smaller animals from the neighbourhood of the Grand Bassin. I know not whether to attribute this to the more scrubby nature of the woods in the former locality, which may, by frequent touching, impede the growth of the *bois*, or to some peculiarity in the pasturage.

In the rutting season, in July and August, the stags become so bold as to offer an easy prey to the poacher, but at other times they display all the sagacious timidity for which their race is distinguished. Deer hunting here is pursued in a manner so different from that followed in England or Scotland, that a short account of it may not be unacceptable to those little acquainted with the *woodcraft* of the colony.

The proprietor of a hunting ground invites a number of friends, often upwards of twenty, for a given day. The trysting place is a *hangar*, Anglicè a hunting box, and though far from being as its name implies a mere shed, it is as different from an English building of that name as is the assemblage of hunters to a Leicestershire field of sportsmen. Each guest brings his own servant and quota of provisions, liquid and solid, and also some sort of bedding; and those who have good dogs are expected to bring them. Each *chasseur* is provided with his gun, generally a double barrelled smooth bore. After an early breakfast they sally forth, the post of each person being agreed on, and when all are at their stands, the first relay of dogs, consisting of a few couple, is thrown off, the others being held in leash ready to slip when the deer passes in the direction in which the respective relays are posted. As the deer passes the stands, he is fired on successively till a well aimed shot brings him down. Two or three are frequently killed in a day, and the number is now so great on well preserved *chases* that they will soon require thinning. The slain deer are generally quartered where they fall, and carried to the *hangar*, where they are portioned out for the different chasseurs and their friends; but they are never skinned, the venison being always sent to those for whom it is destined with the skin and hair on. Although the deer are so plentiful, it is easy to conceive that in this mode of hunting many of the hunters never see the game. Many are passionately fond of the sport; but many others get disgusted at standing alone, often in wet and chilly weather, hour after hour, without even the consolation of a cigar; for it may well be supposed that an animal so keen scented as a deer, would not come near a person whose

whereabouts would be so sensibly betrayed by the odor of *the weed*. With many of the creoles the passion for stag hunting is well nigh as strong as that of the chamois hunter's for his more dangerous sport; and this passion generally lasts as long as they are able to carry a gun.

The party return to the hangar about four o'clock, where they bathe and dress, and then assemble round the table, where many a deer is hunted and brought to bay, and the exploits of many a favorite dog are recounted. After a day spent in the bracing air of the woods, "good digestion" generally "waits on appetite, and health on both;" and these parties are mostly of a very social character, and form an agreeable and salutary diversity to the monotony of the store or the office.

It is a remarkable but well known fact that a young deer caught and made to inhale the smoke of a piece of rag, or a little tobacco smoke, instantly loses its wildness, and will immediately follow the person who has thus charmed it, and will lay and sleep by him; and it will never recover any of its original wildness till the breeding time, when it is between two and three years old, when, if left alone, they sometimes escape and return to the woods. Like most of the deer family, they become so familiar in captivity as to be troublesome, and the males are often dangerous to strangers. They breed as well in an enclosure as at liberty; and the late F. D'Emmerez, at Bel Ombre, had sometimes as many as fifty at a time in a pen. They are very easily kept, eating and thriving on a coarse reedy grass which grows abundantly in the forests, and also many kinds of foliage. They are particularly fond of acacia, which is indeed a favorite food with all ruminants.

Many instances might doubtless be related of the intelligence evinced by maternal love, but I never heard of a more striking one than the following, which was related to me by a ranger at Black River, of whose veracity I have not the least doubt.

"I was watching some monkeys in the forest," said he, "when I saw a hind approaching followed by a calf two or three days old. I was to leeward of her so that she did not perceive me, and I kept quite still to observe her actions. She stooped from time to time to caress her little one, when suddenly she started, pricked her ears and turned half round with a frightened look. I had heard nothing, but she had distinguished the bay of some hounds, which then began to be audible to me. She stood for a second or two shivering with emotion, and then suddenly putting her head under the fawn's belly, she threw it to a distance of

ten or twelve feet, into a thick tuft of fern, where the little creature immediately crouched down as if it perfectly understood its mother's meaning. The hind then began trampling the ground, crossing and recrossing, constantly heading away from the hiding place of her little one, and did not break away till the dogs were quite near, when she led off, seeming to exert only just enough speed to keep clear of them. I was so interested in the event of this ruse of the hind, that I determined to remain on the spot to see the result of it; and intended if she did not return, to take the fawn. She returned some hours after, having baffled the dogs, and approaching cautiously, looking about in every direction, she uttered a little cry which was answered from the fern-brake, and the fawn came bounding towards her. She caressed it with every appearance of pleasure, but would not let it suck, and led it away into the wood, and I was better pleased than if any one had given me five dollars to see that the poor thing had escaped."

I hardly knew which to admire most, the wonderful instinct of the hind and its successful ruse, or the evident kindliness of heart of this ranger; a quality hardly to be expected in one whose glory is in general to frustrate the preservative instincts of the beasts of chase.

A few individuals of the beautiful Axis, or spotted stag of the Ganges, are kept here; and would no doubt multiply if turned loose, but I do not know if the experiment has been tried.

Numidian Gazelles (Antilope Dorcas) are often brought from Aden, Muscat and Bussorah. These beautiful little creatures display but little intelligence, and are subject to epileptic fits which often destroy them.

Goats present as great a variety of form and origin as the horses here. Those imported from Muscat are pretty creatures with long and somewhat coarse hair, and very fine long horns curving backwards. They yield a considerable quantity of milk, but can seldom be fattened; and they almost all die of pulmonary disease.

The Surat goats are of large size, rather short legged, the horns often flattened and twisted spirally, with long pendulous ears, and a strongly curved profile. They are a highly prized breed, giving as much as four bottles of milk in a day. I saw one of this breed belonging to Mr. V. Bergicourt, which gained the prize at the exhibition of the Agricultural Society, and was sold for *twelve pounds* a few days after.

The Patna goats are generally almost as lanky as a grey hound, with short spirally twisted horns and long pendulous ears, and a curved forehead like the Surat goats. They are mostly black, but are often speckled with white about the base of the ears. The hair on the body is usually short, but very long on the thighs. They are excellent milkers, but are very subject to pulmonary disease, and are less prolific than the smaller breeds. I once had a buck of this breed that was three feet in height, and could support a weight of a hundred and fifty pounds without flinching.

The Bengal goats are mostly very short legged, but have good sized bodies. They are a hardy race, and so prolific that they often bring forth four kids at one birth, and I have known instances of five. They bear twice a year, and are so precocious that they are often mothers at nine months old. Buffon declares that the produce of these animals at a considerably more advanced age than this is weakly. I know not how it may be in Europe, but I have seen the produce of goats which had bred thus from generation to generation without the least deterioration.

The prettiest variety of goat I have seen is brought from Bushire. They are of small size, as slender as gazelles, with very close glossy hair, and wonderful large udders for their size. If well kept they grow very fat, and are excellent milkers; and they are more gentle and affectionate than any other kind of goat I have seen.

Goats are kept in great numbers by the Indian laborers here, and form a great addition to their gains. Their keep costs them nothing at all; and they often clear four or five pounds in a year by the profit of a single female. Goat mutton is much more abundant in the bazars than that of sheep, and many persons like it quite as well: it is generally fatter. A good milch-goat with her kids will fetch from four to six pounds, and many fine ones sell still higher. The milk is decidedly superior to cow's milk for tea and coffee, and it is generally preferred for invalids and children.

Sheep, though not offering so great a variety as goats, yet present several new features to Europeans.

The largest are the Patna sheep, a long legged big boned breed which would find small favor in the eyes of an English grazier. They have long necks, and carry their large heads very high, are generally of a dark brown color, and their coat is much more hairy than woolly.

The Bengal sheep are a small breed, not unlike the Welch in shape and size, fine in the bone, and furnishing very nice small mutton. They have long coarse wool, and are mostly of a rusty black color. These sheep become exceedingly familiar if petted. I recollect two of them brought from Calcutta in H. M. S. Rattlesnake in 1836, swimming off from Cooper's Island to the ship, a distance of nearly half a mile, preferring to be on board ship with their old friends the sailors, to the fresh pasturage on shore away from their fellow voyagers.

That variety of the sheep termed the Persian, mostly brought from Aden, are about the height of the Southdown sheep, but not so long in the carcase. They are, so far as I have seen, invariably white in the body, with the head and neck black or brown: much more frequently the former. A mass of fat of several pounds weight hangs from the extremity of the croupe, enclosing the tail, of which the end, four or five inches long and tapering to a point, curls up at the base of its curious case. The covering of these sheep scarcely deserves the name of wool, but their flesh is sweet and fine grained, and they fatten easily. They also breed well. Large sheep somewhat of this description but generally white, were formerly brought from the Cape; but of late years, since the Cape farmers have turned their attention to wool growing, they have been replaced by merinos, which are often brought here.

The Ox family is represented here by many varieties. The best milch cows are of the Breton and the Dutch breed: the latter, from the Cape, bearing considerable resemblance to the short-horn. A few cows of good English breed have been brought from Australia. The sale of milk was formerly a profitable business, and was followed by persons of good capital, but it is now almost entirely in the hands of the Indians, many of whom understand the management of cows well; and as they attend on them themselves, they get much more by it than those who employ paid labor, and the public are much better supplied than they were formerly. Milk is brought to every house in Port Louis where regular custom can be obtained for it.

Some curious little buffaloes are brought from Muscat. They are scraggy in appearance, with large heads, small closely curved horns and fine bone and skin, with a small hump on the wither, and are not much above three feet in height. They are much better milkers than one would suppose, giving as much as four quarts a day of milk of excellent quality. These animals at Muscat are fed principally on dried fish.

The dwarf buffaloes from Cochin are still smaller, rarely reaching two feet nine in height. They are mostly of whitish dun color, fine in the skin and bone, and almost always fat. They are very pretty, but give little milk, even in proportion to their size.

The Abyssinian cattle, of which there are few here, are a splendid breed. They are long and round in the carcase, with very fine soft skins, and carry much flesh on the ribs, loins and buttocks. The bulls have enormous humps and dew laps. The cows are good milkers for the humped breed, giving as much as six or seven quarts of good milk a day.

The Madagascar buffalo, which supplies very nearly the whole of the beef consumed in the colony, is a fine creature, about the height of an ordinary Devon ox, but not so long in the barrel, and carrying only about half the flesh of an English ox of the same size. The average weight of the oxen slaughtered in Port Louis is not above sixty stone (of eight pounds). Prejudice apart, the beef is very good. They have large horns, curving a little outwards, and mostly growing straight up, and their large humps give them a very deformed appearance in the eyes of newly arrived Europeans. They are almost universally gentle, a vicious ox being rarely seen in the Island, but the cows are often spiteful when their calves are young. They work well, and are remarkably free, and go at a smart pace. About twenty years ago carriages might be seen in Port Louis drawn by four of these beasts going at a rapid trot, yoked as they now are to timber carriages, with four blacks, each armed with a tremendous whip, with a yard of blue calico for his whole dress, running shouting by their sides and making the streets echo with the cracking of their whips. In the present day it would be impossible for such a turn out to thread its way through the streets, at least during the day.

The Madagascar cows are seldom exported; never, I believe, except clandestinely, as the natives seem to imagine that if we obtain the breed they would lose our custom. They are very useful animals, requiring little care, and giving a good quantity of milk in proportion to the food they receive. I have known them when well fed give as much as seven quarts in a day.

These buffaloes have always fine short coats, and never present that rough appearance which cattle in cold countries do.

Taking a walk in the woods of Mauritius with an Irish gentleman, he

remarked to me that he found an *abundant scarcity* of birds; and such must be the impression of most persons accustomed to England and France. The greatest, if not the only deficiency in the charm of a Mauritian landscape, is the absence of that melody with which the feathered choristers of Europe delight the ear. I believe we have no indigenous song bird, and only two species of those introduced here possess any vocal talent.

I take it for granted that most of my readers are aware of the existence, at the discovery of the Mascarenhas Islands, of a bird called the Dodo, long since extinct, and of which the skull of one specimen and the foot of another exist in England, proving the bird to have been of the Ostrich family, and widely different from any species now existing. A fact less known than the existence of this bird is that the most perfect remains of it now extant were found in a cavern at Rodrigues, and were sent from this Island to Geoffrey St. Hilaire about forty years ago. Since that period a most careful search has been made here, as well as at Bourbon and Rodrigues for further remains, but without success. I think, however, that it is not unlikely the Dodo, or something much like it, may yet be found in Madagascar. The late Rahamandrianassen, a chief of some note who fled from Tamatave to escape the punishment he would have incurred for having favored the evasion of some native christians, stated that he had seen a bird much if not altogether like what the Dodo is represented, brought down a river to the north of Tamatave by a heavy flood: that it was in an advanced stage of decomposition, but that the singularity of its appearance had induced some men to go into the water to fetch it out; and that he had had the head in his possession. I have shown the engraving of the Dodo to many Madegasses, several of whom declared that they had heard of such a bird existing in their country; but not one of them could say he had seen it.

Some eggs, recognized as belonging to a bird of the same family, were found in that Island a few years ago, brought to Bourbon, and sent thence to France. These enormous eggs measured about thirteen inches in their greater diameter, nine inches in their shorter diameter, contained very nearly two gallons, and the shell was more than the tenth of an inch in thickness.

Leaving extinct and doubtful birds, I now come to the existing species of Mauritius.

We have but one bird of prey, a Sparrow-hawk, very similar to the

English, and called by the creoles "Mangeur de poules," though it is very seldom that it carries off any chicken. Its principal food consists of lizards, mice, and young rats. It is rarely met with except in the forests, but is plentiful wherever the indigenous woods exist. It may generally be seen in the higher parts of the Grand Port and Savanne roads, close by the way side, and may often be seen dusting itself in the road.

A species of horned owl existed here as lately as the beginning of this century, and was tolerably plentiful in the woods, but I believe there are no more remaining. I have no means of ascertaining whether they were indigenous, or introduced from Madagascar, where a species which perfectly answers the description is plentiful. I incline to the latter opinion, believing it more likely that a few should have been introduced, and that they should after a time have been destroyed, than that an indigenous bird, which breeds as fast as the owl is known to do, should have disappeared. Mr. Dalais, who was an experienced hunter at the beginning of the present century, and who is still able to enjoy field sports, tells me that he shot several in his youth; and from his description of them they must have been very much like the greater horned owl of England. The destruction of these birds is much to be regretted, as they would have done good service in helping to keep down the rats.

Of the Passerinæ, the Mina or Martin stands first. This bird, the Paradiseus Tristis of Cuvier, was introduced from Pondicherry, for the purpose of destroying the locusts, once a great pest here, and defended by stringent laws, a fine of two pounds sterling being levied on any one convicted of killing one. It possesses all the lively impudence of its family, the Grackles. It is a little larger than a blackbird, of a greyish brown, with the crown of the head of a fine velvet black, with a spot of white on the wing, and the abdomen and the under wing and tail coverts are also white. It is far more numerous than any other species of bird in Mauritius, and renders essential service by the destruction of insects, particularly the ticks which infest horned cattle, on which it is a constant attendant. It is an exceedingly lively bird, and its wild harsh notes are not altogether unpleasing, particularly in the absence of song birds. They assemble in vast numbers in undisturbed thickets, and show a decided fondness for the proximity of human habitations. They may be seen going out in the morning and returning in the evening like rooks, but do not generally fly in such large bodies. They go a consid-

erable distance to their feeding grounds, and resort in great numbers to the sea shore, where they prey on the small molluscs and crustaceæ. They are also constantly to be seen congregated where the cane fields have been burnt, whence it appears that they have a liking for cooked provisions, of which they there obtain an abundant supply, rats as well as various insects perishing in these fires. They are accused of picking out the eyes of young pigeons, and are fond of most kinds of fruit, so that they cannot justly be absolved of the charge of pilfering a propensity which seems to be a family complaint. I believe, however, that petty larceny is all that can be proved against them; for I never heard of their carrying off rings or other valuables as many of their congeners have done. They produce two broods in a year, four or five at a time. Their eggs, about the size of those of a thrush, are of a bluish green color, and longer in proportion to their bulk than those of the thrush. They are very easily tamed, and may be taught to whistle a short air, and articulate a few words very distinctly.

A most remarkable fact respecting these birds is their desertion of Port Louis while the cholera was raging there, both in 1854 and 1856. I was not then a resident in Port Louis, and therefore do not vouch for this circumstance from my own observation; but I have heard it from so many persons of credibility, among others the keeper of the cemetery, that I have not the least doubt of its reality When the violence of the disease had much abated, they began to return, but were not so numerous as usual till it had entirely disappeared.

Next to the martins come a family of birds whose very existence is unknown to many of the inhabitants of the Island: the *Merles*. These belong to the genus Merulidæ, and are only found in the undisturbed parts of the forests. There are three species of them, known as *le Merle*, *le Cuisinier*, and *le Cuisinier Rouge*. The first, Turdus Mauritianus, is about the size of a thrush, but with much looser plumage. The head is a fine glossy black, the eyes full and dark, the back, wings and tail dark grey, and the under parts of whitish grey and the bill dark yellow. The other two species are rather smaller, but of similar form. They feed, like the thrushes, on both insects and fruit, but have no song. They are in very great esteem for the table, being considered one of the greatest delicacies our soil affords. They were formerly so numerous that they might be knocked down by scores with a long stick, and might be obtained in almost any quantity by putting the skin of a cat or a hare on a bush in places they frequented. The first that saw it

began to scream, and his cry was responded to by all within hearing, and they came flocking from all directions to assail their supposed enemy, and continued to hover round it in spite of repeated shots fired among them. Any person who can imitate their cry may attract them around him; and to their boldness, as well as the clearing of the woods, is due the vast diminution of their numbers.

A very pretty little bird, peculiar I believe to this Island, is called Le Coq du Bois, or Coq Marron. It is about the size of the robin. The head of the male is of a fine indigo blue, the back, wings and tail rich chestnut brown, and the under parts of a bluish grey. The corenals are long and thick, and are often erected into a sort of crest. The eye is as full and soft as that of the nightingale. The colors of the female are less bright, and the head of a bluish grey. These pretty little birds have a melodious twitter, it cannot be called a song, but in the absence of anything better it enlivens the shrubberies where these birds abound. They feed on insects of various sorts, particularly lepidoptera. They build a very neat pretty nest, generally placed in the upright fork of a branch, and formed of fibres covered with moss and downy substances, and the outside decorated with the cocoons of spiders. They produce four or five young at a brood, and rear two broods a year.

A very pretty slender billed bird, not very common, is the *Oiseau Banane* of the creoles. It is so called from frequenting banana plantations, where it sucks the nectar from the blossoms, and feeds on the insects which resort thither for the same purpose. It is about the size of a linnet, of a greenish grey color with a white circle round the eyes.

Another soft billed bird, the creole name of which is *l'Oiseau Blanc*, is about the size of the golden crested wren, and much of the same form. These pretty little creatures are very numerous in all parts of the Island, and are as plentiful in the gardens of Port Louis as any where. They always fly in flocks, and show no fear of man. The upper parts are of a silver grey, and the upper tail coverts and under parts pure white. They are very active lively little creatures, feeding principally on the apterous insects which infest the mango and badamier trees, and they are fond of succulent fruits, particularly grapes. If they see a hare or cat, they cluster about it uttering loud angry cries; and many a hare has lost its life from its lurking place having been discovered by these little birds.

The Esculent Swallow, which builds in many caverns in the Island,

particularly at Roche Noire, and near the Souffleur rock, in "les Cavernes des Hirondelles," is the only member of the swallow family found in Mauritius. It is about the size of the sand martin, and of a uniform rusty black. They are so numerous in the caverns I have mentioned that the snapping of their bills, intended, I suppose, as a sign of defiance, sounds like the pattering of a heavy shower. I have never heard them utter any cry.

The Java Sparrow, as it is called, is too well known to require any description. There are very few of them in a wild state here. The only part of the Island in which I have seen them is near Black River.

The Cardinal, as it is generally called, is about the size of a sparrow, of a greyish green, with a horn colored bill. During the winter months both sexes are alike, but in November, as the breeding season approaches, the head and body of the male are clothed with bright scarlet plumage, and the bill becomes jet black. The wings and tail retain their russet hue. These birds are very numerous wherever grain is cultivated. They are entirely mute, not uttering even a chirp.

The Pingo, also called l'Oiseau Marteau, and by English dealers in birds the Nutmeg bird, is about the size of a linnet, but of a stouter form, with a very thick bill, black in the male and horn colored in the female. The male is of a deep brown on the head, back and wings, the throat and breast of a dull white, with the feathers edged with black, producing a very pretty mottled appearance. The female resembles the male in color, except that the throat and breast are of a cinereous white. These birds, like the cardinals, feed chiefly on seeds. They are not altogether mute, but only utter a faint chirping.

The Wax-bills, the local name of which is Bengali, are among the prettiest of the feathered tribes. The long slender graceful body with its ample fan-shaped tail, the bright scarlet bill with the stripe of the same color near the eye, and the rich tinge of the same hue on the breast of the male, with the delicate grey of the throat and breast, the filmy feathers daintily edged with a darker shade, the liveliness of its aspect, its sprightly motions and joyous twittering, its familiar character and invariable good temper with its companions, render it one of the most pleasing little birds that can be seen. They are very prolific, producing upwards of a dozen young at a time, and two broods in a year. They make a very commodious nest, covered in, and provided with a little shed for the male, which assists in the task of incubation. Their

food consists of small seeds, particularly millet. Should any of my readers wish to take any of these little birds to Europe, they need not fear losing them *provided they never take them out of the cabin.* I once sent a cage full to England by a sailor, whose shipmates reproached him for not airing the birds on deck in fine weather, which he omitted from carelessness; but the result was that not a single bird died on the passage. In taking a great number myself, I found that after taking them on deck, though in the finest weather, some always died during the following night. When I ceased to take them out of the cabin not one more died.

Some house sparrows have been brought here within two or three years; but I do not know if they have yet gone beyond the Military Hospital, in which they were first located, and where they are breeding fast.

I now come to our song birds, of which we have but two. The first is here called le Serin du Cap, and is no other than the real canary, common to the Canary Islands and all Western Africa—perhaps Eastern too. These fine birds are of the shape and size of a well grown canary in Europe, and the cocks have the scalp of a rich orange yellow, the breast of a dull yellow, and the back, wings and tail greyish green. The female is destitute of the yellow markings. Their song is inferior both in strength and variety to that of our caged birds, though somewhat like it; but is greatly improved by being kept near one of the latter. They are not yet abundant here, but I believe they are increasing. Their favorite resort appears to be in the filaos, the seeds of which they eat. They will breed with the tame variety.

The Serin du Pays is a beautiful little bird about the size of the green linnet, but with a smaller and sharper head, and a shorter tail. The upper parts of a dull green, with a stripe of bright yellow passing from the base of the bill above and below the eyes to the nape, and the throat, breast and belly of a beautiful deep yellow. They have a remarkably sweet note, and are very lavish of their song. There is very little if any difference in the plumage or song of the cocks and hens. Like the canaries, they are very fond of the filaos, and they may often be seen together in groves of these trees; but these last are far more numerous.

[F] Mauritius possesses but two species of climbing birds, the *Cateau* Ring Parakeet, and *Perruche*, Love Bird. While grain was more cul-

tivated here than it now is, and when the forests were more extensive, both these species of birds were very numerous. The former are still to be found in most of the wooded mountain tops, but are rarely seen on the plains. There is a peculiarity of character about them that may not be generally known. The cock is much the prettier bird, having brighter plumage and a delicate rose colored bill; but he is a very cross fellow and difficult to render familiar, and his bite is very keen. The hen is less brilliant in plumage, and has a plain black bill; but her want of beauty is fully compensated by her gentle character. I have had several of them immediately after they were caught, and never knew one attempt to bite; and they became familiar in a few hours.

The love birds, both male and female, affectionate as they are among themselves, are spiteful little wretches when first taken, and bite fiercely when handled. I do not know if they improve on acquaintance. They are gregarious, and look very pretty when flying. They are still numerous in the woody parts of the Island, but reside on the brink of the forests, and not in the centre as the parakeets do.

We have nothing peculiar in poultry, having far less variety of gallinaceous domestic fowl than is to be met with in England. Some very fine specimens of the Chittagong fowls are to be seen, but they fetch such prices as astonish most persons from Europe, three pounds being no uncommon price for a remarkably fine cock. The inhuman practice of cock fighting was formerly carried on here to a very great extent, and it was not uncommon to see a cock tethered in a shop, open to any challenge. I am glad to say that this has nearly or quite disappeared. All kinds of domestic poultry in Mauritius are subject to a disease which often lays waste the poultry yard, CUTTING OFF INVARIABLY the finest birds. They are often found dead under the roost, and laying hens often die on the nest. This disorder, called *la maladie*, is extremely capricious, being sometimes absent from your premises for years together, and sometimes recurring at frequent intervals. I believe it to arise chiefly from plethora, for I have examined many subjects that died of it, and have invariably found the brain and liver gorged with blood. If attacked in the day time, you may perceive the fowl suddenly seized with a drowsiness. Presently after it turns round a few times as if giddy, drops, struggles and dies. I have saved many fowls at the commencement of this disease, by bleeding them freely from one of the large veins in the wing. I have heard many pretended preventives recommended, but have not found anything succeed. In the higher parts of the Island this disease is of rare occurrence.

Mauritius possesses two species of partridge. The grey partridge, very much like the English species, is most common in the north and east parts of the Island. The coveys are not so numerous by far as those met with in England, seldom exceeding six or eight in number. These partridges are of Indian origin, and are said by some to have been introduced by the Portuguese: others attribute their importation to Mr. Poivre.

The other species, *la Perdrix pintadée*, the perdrix picta of India was introduced at a much more recent period than the other. They are most abundant in the south and west parts of the Island, and prefer brushwood to open ground, and they often perch on bushes. They lie very close before a pointer, and are often flushed under his very nose. Their crow is quite different from that of the other species. They are very handsome birds, being of a rich brown, the cock covered with round cream colored spots, a little larger than those of the pintado, and their legs are of a golden yellow. Their coveys seldom contain more than four or five birds; but they are considerably heavier than the other species, and their flesh is more esteemed.

Three species of Quail are found in Mauritius. The commonest are beautiful little birds, scarcely larger in the body than a lark. The back, wings and head of the male are of a rich bluish slate color, with a band of pure white on the cheeks and under the throat, with crescent shaped stripes of deep black, and the breast and belly of a fine cinnamon brown, the legs golden yellow. This smart little fellow is as pugnacious and valiant as a game cock, and his crow of angry defiance may often be heard in the mornings and evenings. The female is of a sombre grey. The bevies of these pretty lively little creatures are from six to twelve in number. They often rise almost under your feet, and their flight is very short, and when they settle they immediately hide themselves in the herbage—a very easy matter for such tiny creatures. Their eggs are little larger than those of a skylark, of a cream color, and are laid, like those of the partridge, in a little hollow in the earth, scratched for that purpose. These quails appear to migrate from one part of the Island to another, but I have not been able to ascertain whether it is at stated intervals or not. I only know that it is common to find plenty in spots where a day or two after not one is to be met with.

The species of quail most commonly brought from India is the same, I believe, as the common European quail. A few only of these are to

be met with in a wild state, and as many have been let loose by various persons, I suspect that they leave the Island; but I doubt if their powers of flight suffice to carry them to Madagascar, unless they use Bourbon as a spot from which to take a new departure.

The third species of quail to be met with here is a very fine bird, a native of Madagascar, fully two-thirds the size of a partridge, but of a stouter form, the body being very thick and short. The colors of both sexes very nearly resemble those of the small species; and from the number introduced and the few to be met with, I suspect that these also desert our shores.

Wild Guinea fowl were once numerous in the Black River district, but are now comparatively rare. They are very difficult to get a shot at, as they frequent the thickest part of the forest, and are difficult to flush. A variety of this bird is brought from Rodrigues, where they are said to be indigenous, the ground color of which is considerably darker than that of the ordinary kind, and the white spots are larger. The naked skin of the neck is of a deep sky blue, and the form of the bird much flatter laterally than that of the tame sort.

Domestic pigeons of many varities are to be met with in Mauritius and vast flocks of them frequent the wharfs of Port Louis and subsist on the scattered grain always abundant there. Some amateurs have introduced very fine large pigeons from Europe, but they are found so much less hardy and prolific than the smaller breeds. that the latter are generally more esteemed, as being much more profitable. In some parts of the island, particularly in the Corps de Garde Mountain, some stray pigeons have established themselves in the inaccessible cliffs, and have become very numerous.

There are three species of the Columbidæ wild in the island. The first is called *le Pigeon Ramier*. It is a beautiful bird, about the size of the domestic pigeon, the head and neck of a delicate bluish grey, and the body, wings and tail of a vinous grey. The eyes which are remarkably large and full, are surrounded by lids of deep crimson. This bird, like the merles, is much less numerous than it was a few years since; and I have heard that fifty or sixty years ago a bagful could be obtained in a day where a pair could not now be seen. The Ramier will breed in confinement, and might doubtless de domesticated by sufficient perseverance. I believe it to be indigenous in the island.

The second species is called *Tourterelle de Batavia*, and it is said to

have been introduced from Java by the Dutch. It is about the size of the ring dove of Europe, nearly the same color as the Ramier, with a ring speckled black and white round the neck, It is a pretty bird, and thrives well in confinement.

The third and most common is the Syrian dove. I know not at what period it was introduced; but is now common in every part of the island. It is a trifle larger than a black bird, the head, back, wings and tail of a light bluish brown, with a naked space round the eyes of a light blue, the breast and belly of a light cinnamon brown, delicately pencilled with dark lines on the edges of the feathers. It is deservedly admired by all who see it, and its voice is much more varied and pleasing than that of the ring dove.

I know but four species of Waders in Mauritius: the Gallinule or Moorhen, the Curlew and the Sandlark, all three of which I believe are to be found in every part of the globe. The fourth is a species of heron, called here *Gasse*, about one fifth the size of the common heron and nearly of the same form, except that the neck is not quite so long in proportion of the body. The back and wings are of dark grey inclining to green, and the front parts of a dull white with long dark flecks. It is not gregarious like its larger congener, but feeds in the same way, and builds on trees like it.

Our domestic swimming birds offer nothing remarkable ; but Musk Ducks, here called *Canards de Manille*, are more frequently kept than in England, principally for producing hybrids with the common species, which attain a considerably larger size than the ordinary duck, without deterioration of flavor. A species of bird called Teal *Sarcelle* has been introduced from Madagascar, larger in the body, and longer in the legs than the common teal, and much inferior to them in beauty. They resemble a Widgeon more than a teal. I only knew of two spots in the island in which they breed: Beau Vallon at Grand Port, and Belle Mare at Flacq. During the summer months they remain at their breeding places, but in the cold season small flocks of them of ten or twelve in number may be met with on various parts of the coast.

The Shearwater, *Taillevent*, may be heard much more frequently than seen here, its nocturnal habits and sombre hue preventing it from being often observed; but its wild melancholy scream often startles those who live near the shore, at night. It is about the size of a half grown duck, but with a much greater spread of wing, with the hooked beak common to its family. It is of a dark fuliginous grey.

Two species of the Tropic Bird, here called *Paille-en-Queue* frequent our shores. The first, that usually met with at sea, is too well known to need description. I may briefly mention, for those who have not seen it swimming, that it is as buoyant as a cork on the water on which it floats without seeming to displace it, and with its beautiful tail at an angle of about forty five degrees, forms a most graceful and pretty object. The second species is confined, I belive, to Round and Flat Islands, and does not differ from the first in any respect that I can perceive, except that the long tail feathers are red instead of white. I have never met with one of these latter on the mainland; and I believe the former do not frequent the localities assigned to the red tailed species.

The tropic bird, like the rest of the pelicanidæ builds in trees, and also in cliffs. It lays two eggs, about the size of those of an ordinary pullet, of a light chocolate color, with darker spots of the same hue. Many of them breed in the forests about Curepipe, and also in the Pouce and Signal Mountains, where their young are frequently taken. They are very pretty little creatures, being covered with down of snowy whiteness, set off by their black eyes and bills. The first year's plumage is speckled with black, but in the second year assumes that snowy whiteness and peculiar silky lustre which distinguish them.

The Frigate Bird, or Man-of-War hawk, (Pirate would be a fitter name, for it only subsists by plundering weaker craft,) is only seen here after strong gales, and never in great numbers ; and boobies and terns which frequent the various islets round Mauritius are rarely seen on its shores.

Mauritius is peculiarly favored in being exempt from all kinds of hurtful reptiles. The Hawk's-bill and Green Turtle are both rarely met with at present, though once abundant on its shores. The former is carnivorous, eating various kinds of mollusks, and its flesh is not merely tough, but often poisonous. Some Madegasses have told me that they ascertain whether they may eat it with safety by exposing it in the sun, when if the flies settle on it plentifully they consider it innocent, and if not, the reverse. This turtle attains a length of two feet in about three years, while the green turtle, which feeds chiefly if not entirely on marine plants, grows much more rapidly, attaining nearly double that size in the same period. This latter, in the pairing season, is so attached to its mate, that if one of a pair be taken, the other will not attempt to escape, but will even follow the boat into which its mate has been taken. I received this information from various turtle fishers at Seychelles.

We have but one species of Lizard, a pretty slender creature of great activity, only found, I believe, near the seashore. It is of a bronzed color, with a very sparkling eye, and is so quick and shy that it is somewhat difficult to observe. I have not seen any more than eight or ten inches long.

The Geckos, of which we have two species, are found every where in great numbers. They are of a flat ungraceful make, and their rough skins studded with small tubercles are far less pleasing in appearance than the sparkling bronze of their congeners just mentioned. But on examination we shall find much to admire in their perfect adaptation to their mode of life, and the strikingly intelligent instinct which guides their movements. They are four or five inches long when full grown, and nearly two inches long when they escape from the egg. The species which frequents houses is of a dull stone color when exposed to the light, but becomes nearly black when hidden in a dark place. Their claws are furnished with a pneumatic apparatus of such prompt and vigorous action as not only enables them to walk on a ceiling, but even to leap; though in performing the latter feat they sometimes meet with a fall, which never produces any more serious consequences than the loss of a tail, soon replaced by one, often two, and sometimes three others. The apparatus which enables them to walk in a reversed position resembles in appearance and operation the sucker of the Remora. Few persons can over come their antipathy to the creature sufficiently to allow it to walk on their naked skin, but those who can do so easily perceive a sensation of traction, analogous to that caused by a cupping glass, though of course very much weaker. The body of the Gecko is always very cold, and its contact occasions a disagreeable feeling of chilliness. The best opportunity of observing the peculiar mechanism of their feet, as well as their mode of feeding, is through a pane of glass in the evening. A light within attracts insects on the glass, and as the Gecko cannot see, anything below its feet, you may follow its motions without alarming it, though but a few inches from it. They are chiefly nocturnal though they may often be seen in daylight, and are very voracious, I have seen one catch fifteen moths and flies in the space of five minutes. The larger moths had to be shaken to kill them, and it required some effort to swallow them. I know not how many insects the Gecko had devoured before I observed it, nor how many after: I found and left it at table. The Gecko appears to be very quick sighted, and rarely misses an insect it springs upon.

It is very fond of sugar and preserves, in which it is often found if

the vessels containing them are left uncovered. Their feet are not adapted for walking on a concave surface, and they cannot escape from a bottle or even a glass of ordinary depth. When found thus imprisoned, they are always of a dark dirty brown, and their bright eyes, the irides of which are of a light gold color, give them something of a vicious appearance; but they have not the slighest power to hurt, nor have I ever seen any sign of will to do so. Cats generally prey upon them, but it is said that by so doing they contract a kind of mange with which cats in Mauritius are frequently attacked. Poultry also devour them; and and I have sometimes seen them fall victims to the large spiders called *tarantules*.

It is interesting to observe the instinct the geckos display in concealing themselves when running on a colored surface, such as paper hangings. They halt when on a spot of a similar color to that of their own bodies, and remain motionless there while they appear to be unobserved, but scud off with great velocity if any attempt be made to touch them. I know not how many eggs they lay, or at what intervals; nor can I fix the time that elapses between the laying and hatching. The eggs are laid in any convenient cavity, very frequently in a lock that is seldom used. They are of a dull white without any gloss on the surface, hard shelled and about the size of those of a wren. It often happens that when the shell is broken, the young run off with as much activity as their parents. Most cold blooded creatures are supposed to be long lived. I cannot assert what the duration of the life of a gecko may be, but I have known two, which I recognise by peculiar deformities, for nearly seven years; and I have perceived no change in their appearance during that time.

The other species of gecko found in Mauritius is very brilliantly colored; but in shape, size and formation exactly resembles the one just described. The general color is green, more or less bright according to the color of the surface on which they are, and partly to the time they may have worn their present skin, new clothing being brighter looking than old with geckos as well as with men. In general, a stripe of very bright green surrounds the orbits of the eyes, and the tail is nearly blue. Bright scarlet marks of various shapes diversify the surface, and have a very pretty effect. These geckos change color more rapidly than the chameleon, and if caught their brilliant colors are all gone in a few seconds, and they become of a rusty black, which speedily gives place to their pristine hue when they are restored to liberty. They are

diurnal in their habits, and may often be seen basking in the sunshine, and they play together like cats, running after each other and crouching and hiding. They are rarely seen in doors, generally residing on or in the immediate vicinity of trees. They are especially numerous in the aloes and vakois.

Both these species of gecko make a little chirping noise not unlike that uttered by some birds. I know not whether this is a note of love or of defiance: I rather think the latter, for I have often seen them rush at each other after emitting their cry.

The Amphibia are represented in Mauritius by a single species: the frog. This reptile was introduced from Madagascar by Mr. Génève in 1792, and is now very numerous in all parts of the Island. It is not so large as the common English frog, not being more than about two inches long, and its voice is not in so low a key.

There are, in the Museum of the Royal College, one or two toads marked as being found in Mauritius; but I much doubt their being indigenous here: first, because it is well known that no batrachians are found in Islands of volcanic formation, and secondly; because I have not only never met with one in the woods myself, but have not found any one who has, though I am acquainted with many persons who have frequented them for more than fifty years. I therefore think the individuals in question must be some waifs casually met with here, as a python and a gavial have been, though it is well known that these reptiles are not indigenous in the island.

The Fish of Mauritius offer too great a variety of species to allow of my enumerating them, even if my knowledge of the subject enabled me to do so, which it does not. I shall therefore confine myself to a brief notice of those kinds which are the most valuable, or which possesses some remarkable qualities. In order to avoid confusion, I shall follow in this the same system as I have observed in the notice of the Mammals, Birds and Reptiles.

As the classification of fishes is a far more difficult task than that of mammals or birds, I shall take the liberty of giving such general indications as may guide those of my readers who are unacquainted with the subject.

The first order of fishes is the spiny-finned. This term does not imply that the rays of the fins should necessarily be stiff and sharp,

but simply that they are entire—that is, not articulated. All fish of this order besides having entire rays in the back fin, have also at least one entire ray in the ventral fins.

The first family of this order is the Percidæ or perch like fishes, which have the gill-lid notched or toothed, and the teeth set like the pile on velvet. The most numerous of these are known by the generic name of *Vieille* in this colony, and *Rock-cod* or *Sea-perch* by the English. There are fourteen or fifteen species of these on our coasts; with two exceptions palatable and wholesome. They differ little in form, but greatly in size and color. They have all large heads and wide mouths, the body tapering very gradually from the head to the tail, and the caudal fin entire. They feed at or near the bottom, and take the hook well. The most numerous species of vieille is of a very pale olive, marked with dark brown hexagonal spots. These when small are called *bingues*, and are caught in vast numbers. Another very common species is of a pale scarlet, marked with transverse stripes of a darker tint. Another called *vieille ananas* is of a bright scarlet, with the fins and tail edged with rich golden yellow: this is one of the most esteemed for the table. The *vieille faraude* is of a dark purplish grey, with the fins and tail edged with bright yellow, and is also much liked. The *vieille plate* is of a dark grey with small light blue spots. The *vieille la boue* is of a nearly black color, and attains the greatest size of any of the family, being sometimes met with five or even six feet long, and weighing upwards of a hundred pounds.

The whole of the preceding have firm well flavored flesh, of wholesome quality; but two species, called *le cheval de bois*, and *vieille crabe* are considered dangerous. The former is of a dusky red, with small spots of a lighter color, and the latter is nearly of the same color, but is much deeper in proportion to its length. Their flesh though sometimes producing vertigo and nausea, has never, to my knowledge produced serious, much less fatal effects.

It is a very rare thing to find either roe or milt in any of the *vieilles*, whence I conclude that they hide themselves in holes in the rocks during spawning time. Another species of perch, the pomatomus, common here, is called *Gros Yeux*. I do not know its English name.

The *Rougé*, one of our commonest fish, belongs to the genus apogon, also of this family.

The river fish misnamed *carpe* is another species of perch. They are

of a dark olive on the back, merging into silvery grey on the belly, and are a very good fish. Their scales are larger than those perch in general. They are found in most rivers in the colony, and the best places for angling for them are where the current is rapid, especially near cascades. They will take worms, flies, grasshoppers, cockroaches, frogs or musk-shrews; the two latter only suiting large subjects. Some of these fish attain a weight of ten or twelve pounds, but they are rarely caught of more than three pounds, and their wariness increases with their size.

The trachinus or weaver, called by the creoles *Laf*, is much dreaded by the fishermen, and with good reason. It lies hid in the mud or sand, always resembling in color the bottom it frequents, and woe to the unlucky wight who sets foot upon it! a sharp spine inflicts a wound producing intense agony, sometimes ending in death from tetanus. The immortal Cuvier declares that the spine which inflicts this is not poisonous, but that it is only the ragged nature of the wound which renders it so painful. I do not know if he ever saw a person suffering from the effects of this fearful weapon. I have, in more than one instance. The first I saw was a young man belonging to the fifth regiment, then stationed at Mahébourg. He was fishing in the shore, and was stung by a *laf* in the hollow of the foot. He was *instantly* seized with faintness, and cold perspiration bedewed his whole body. His comrades assisted him to the hospital, where tincture of opium with ipecacuanha was applied to the wound, but gave no relief. A cupping glass was put on, but was of no use; nor was volatile alkali more efficacious. The poor fellow suffered so intensely that four men were required to hold him on his bed, and this agony continued for several hours with little diminution. He remained in hospital for more than two months in consequence of this wound. For some days the wound grew more painful as the tide rose; and I have heard of the same remarkable and unaccountable fact from many persons who have had an opportunity of observing the effects of this sting. The name *Laf* is a madegasse word.

Another case I witnessed was that of a young man a teacher in training in my school. He had gone to take his morning bath, when I saw him led home, with a deadly pallor on his features, the expression of which was that of unutterable agony. I ran to him, and found him as cold as a person in the last stage of Cholera, and almost as weak. He had been stung by a laf at the tip of the great toe, and the agony was such that he seemed to think he could not survive it. Since witnessing the previous case, I had learnt that an antidote to this shocking sting

existed in a little plant of the lettuce family, the *Launæa Pinnatifida*, which grows on many parts of the coast, and particularly, I am assured by the fishermen, in those parts most infested by the laf. It is a runner, the only member of its family that is so to my knowledge; the leaves about an inch and a half long. These are wrapped up in some succulent leaf, and placed under hot ashes until reduced to a pulp, and this is applied to the wound as hot as it can be borne. In the present instance this was done by Mr. Joseph Poullé, one of the most experienced fishermen in the Colony. Relief was felt in a few minutes, and in about a quarter of an hour the pain was almost entirely gone, and soon after the young man resumed his work. The wounded part sloughed out some weeks after, and a numbness was felt for a month or two.

I have been told that a plant of the Cassia family, the *Guilandina Bonduc* the *Cadoc* of the creoles, a prickly creeping shrub, possesses similar virtues with the Launœa, the part used being the young shoots, prepared in the same way as the other.

Having seen the difference in result from ordinary surgical treatment, and the application of the simple I have mentioned, I should certainly prefer the latter method if I had the misfortune to be stung by a laf.

I must now give some description of this formidable creature. It is seldom found above seven or eight inches in length, and its shape is nearly that of a blunt wedge. Its fins are little developed, for it makes very little use of them, and its eyes, which are small and dull, are placed very near together in the top of the head. The mouth, which is very large, is cleft almost vertically, being admirably contrived for snapping the little fishes which swim over its den. It has a strong spine in the dorsal fin, which is its weapon; and I have not been able to detect any gland or pore connected with it that might secrete or convey venom. The skin is of a dull and disagreeable hue, and the whole appearance of the fish repulsive on the extreme; but it is considered by fishermen as one of the best tasted fishes in our shores, Another very *odd fish* of this family sometimes met with, especially in muddy bottoms, in the *Uranoscopus* or Star-gazer, the eyes of which are placed quite in the top of the head, and the mouth cleft vertically, and from it is produced a worm like appendage which attracts fish over the yawning abyss in which they are soon entombed if they come too near. This fish is generally of a dirty black, and its profile bears a strong resemblance to that of a grim old negro. It is very voracious. I have seen one which had in its stomach a mass of undigested fish very nearly as heavy as itself.

The second family of the spiny-finned fishes, those with hard cheeks, has I believe but two representatives on our coasts.

The first *le Laf volant*, the *scorpæna*, flying scorpion of the English, is a most beautiful fish, particularly when seen in its native element. The ground color of the body, is a faint red: and it is beautifully striped with transverse bands of deep brown. The dorsal fin is very long, and the pectorals nearly as much developed as those of the flying-fish. They have long free rays in front of the dorsal, but they are not hurtful. The eyes are large, and the irides beautifully marked with radiating stripes of the same colors as the body. I have never met with these fish except in pairs, and it is most interesting to watch their motions in the limpid water so generally seen on our coast. They move round each other in every direction with an easy graceful motion, as slow withal as the movements of a minuet.

The other member of this family is the Dactylopterus, or Flying Gurnard, a fish of somewhat formidable appearance, but perfectly harmless. The back is of a dusky olive color, and the belly of a reddish white, and its gill lid is produced into a long spine, while a hard shield covers the top of the head. The eyes are large and set in deep orbits, and the muzzle sharp, the mouth admitting of little extension. The scales are carinated, the ridges forming regular lines converging towards the tail. The pectorals are enormously developed, reaching to and sometimes beyond the tail. The rays which support them are very slender, and the membrane which covers them semi-transparent, beautifully marbled with blue and olive. It has some long free rays in front of the dorsal, which look like weapons; but they are not sufficiently rigid to inflict any injury.

When very young these fish look almost like butterflies, their bodies being then very slender, and their pectorals almost as large as a butterfly's wings, and as gaily colored. I am not aware that this fish is ever taken otherwise than in nets with sardines. Its powers of flight are by no means equal to those of the flying-fish, properly so called. It advances rather by a succession of leaps upon the water, touching and retouching the surface in the same way as a piece of slate or tile thrown so as to make what school boys call ducks and drakes. Their flesh is rather dry but well tasted.

The Sparidœ, or Bream family comprise some of our most esteemed fish, the specific English names of which I do not know. Their creole

names are *Capitaine*, when young called *Créole*, a handsome fish of a silvery grey, with bright blue marks on the back and gill-lid. These are often taken of ten or twelve pounds weight.

The *Gueule pavée*, silvery white, with the curve of the back continued to the snout. These fish owe their odd name to their hard close set teeth, which enable them to crush strong shells. They frequent the embouchures of rivers where the water is almost fresh, as well as the open sea. They reach a weight of six or eight pounds. The *Gueule pavée marmite*, the same in habits and form as the preceding, but striped transversely with sooty black. The *Gueule pavée rouge*, silvery, beautifully glossed with pink, and the first ray of the dorsal produced into a filament fully as long as the body. I have only seen one or two specimens of this handsome fish.

The *Lascar*, of a dark olive color shading off to white on the belly, the inside of the mouth of a bright red. I suspect this must be the fish called *Red-throat* in the West Indies. They are taken of as much as twelve or fifteen pounds weight.

The *Dame Berri*, of a yellowish olive with stripes of the brightest scarlet about the roots of the pectoral fins, producing the appearance of an infiltration of arterial blood between the scales. This fish is shorter and thicker than the preceding species, its length being only about two and a half times its breadth, that of the others being about three and a half. This last is only taken in the open sea, and is not only a very beautiful but a very delicious fish. They attain a weight of about six pounds.

All these fish may be recognized by the absence of spines on the gill lid, their strong teeth, rather large scales, and a vertical depression at the end of the first dorsal and a corresponding one immediately behind the vent.

Of the *Mœnidæ* (I know no other name for the family) we have the *pater familias*, the *Mœna*, of which I have seen but one specimen. It is in appearance much like a herring, but of a dull lead color on the back, white on the belly. Its scales are very small. Several species of *Breton*, the *Silver-fish* of the Cape; very pretty fish of a silvery grey, with shades and spots of olive on the upper parts. The *Sapsap*, of a light olive, with very small scales. None of these fish attain a large size, being seldom met with over a pound in weight. They are well liked as food, and are all distinguished by the extensibility of the jaws,

which are much protruded when the mouth is opened. They frequent shallow water on sandy bottoms.

The Chœtodons, easily recognized by their remarkable form and brilliant markings, are very numerous here, and of eight or ten species. They all have the fins covered with scales, which peculiarity distinguishes the family. One of the most remarkable of these is the *Heniochus* or *coachman*, so called from the whip-like appendage produced by the prolongation of the first rays of the dorsal into a filament like a whip, often twice as long as its body. Most of the Chœtodons are considered good eating. They are mostly found near the shores, and seldom exceed half a pound in weight. The *Carpe-de-mer* is another fish of this family. It is of elliptical form, of a dark leaden grey on the back, a little lighter on the belly. Its flesh is generally dry and tough.

The *Boiteur* is a pretty little fish of the same family, silvery white, with transverse bands of olive green. The Marmite is another little fish of a coal black. These two latter are very abundant near the shore, and do not exceed a quarter of a pound in weight.

Of the Mackarel family we have numerous species, among which there is a general if not universal tendency, when young, to the striping which distinguishes the head of the tribe. The Tunny, the Bonito, the Albicore, the Coryphœus, the Vomer, the Caranx, (Carangue) the Horse Mackarel, the *Sabre*, a long thin fish of which I do not know the English name; a species of Macrognathus, here called *Mulet barbé*, distinguished by its elongated cartilaginous muzzle, projecting beyond the lower mandible and giving it somewhat the aspect of a shark, which it resembles in voracity, though not exceeding two or three pounds in weight.

I have heard of Sword fish, *espadron*, being caught here, but I never saw one.

These are all distinguished by minute scales and small teeth, the caudal fin deeply cleft, are active and voracious, and eminently gregarious, though the species frequenting these seas are never met with in such masses as are seen on the English shores, where they may be truly said to "bank the mid sea."

I do not know that we have a single representative of the Tænidæ on our coasts.

The Lancet fish family comprises one of our best fishes, the Siga-

nus, here called *Cordonnier*. This is the only fish I know which has two spinous rays in the ventrals. They are of elliptical form, with a very small mouth, feed mostly, on fuci, are very prolific, and always swim in such compact masses that, passing so rapidly as they do, a shoal of them might well be mistaken for a large fish. They are formidably armed with spines in both dorsals, and also in the anal fin; and these spines inflict a very painful wound, striking a numbness along the whole limb, with a burning pain in the wound itself. The antidote, however, lies very close to the bane. By squeezing the belly of the fish and dropping the matter which issues from the vent upon the wound, immediate relief is obtained. There are three species of Cordonnier, all excellent either fresh or salt. The flesh is white and firm, and easily separates from the bones in compact flakes. All the species are of some shade of olive, mingled with dull white, and seldom exceed a pound in weight They are mostly caught in pots (casiers). Several other genera of this family are plentiful here, but none are so good as the *Cordonnier*.

The *Chirurgien* (Prianurus) has several trenchant blades on the sides of the tail, which cut like a knife This fish is nearly black, and its scarifiers of a beauiful deep blue. Its flesh is sometimes poisonous.

The *Licorne* (Nasens) is covered with a leathery skin of a greyish olive. It is distinguished by a sort of beak over the muzzle, whence its name. It is highly esteemed when salted and dried.

The *Corne Mouton* (Axinurus) much like the preceeding, but destitute of the beak, and not so much approved. All this family are armed with formidable spines, and require to be handled with great caution.

Of the Mullet family several species are found here, the largest of which Mugil Cephalus, is here called *Grosse Ecaille*. They are sometimes taken of ten or twelve pounds weight, and are generally very fat. They are often taken in the harbour of Port Louis with the hook, the line being floated for twenty or thirty feet with small pieces of cork, as the fish are too shy to approach the angler.

The Mugil Chelo, *Mulet Voleur* is very abundant, and large shoals are sometimes taken at a haul,

Another species of Mullet is called *le Mulet rond* from its shape. I cannot identify it with any described species. The *Chitte* a small species of Mullet considered far superior to any others of the genus to which it bears a strong family likeness, is only found in fresh water. It delights particularly in the broken water about cascades.

Atherina presbyter, the Sand Smelt, here called prêtre or Amaum is a very small fish of this family, which swims in such compact masses that, like the Cordonnier, they might be taken for one large fish. They are seldom above six inches in length, and are mostly bought by the poor; but they have a very delicate flavor, and when well fried are not inferior to any fish we have.

Of the Goby family we have four or five species, all called *Cabots*, except a very minute kind called *Béchique*, which swarm at the mouths of most of our rivers at certain seasons, and are still more abundant in Bourbon. They are of a dull grey color. and rarely more than two inches and a half in length, but are eaten even much smaller. They are often full of spawn, which appears to stamp them as adult fish, and not fry, as their diminutive size might lead one to suppose.

Of the fishes with pedunculated wrists the most remarkable are the Lophii, found only on those parts of the coast where the surf breaks. They appear to delight in the dashing of the spray, and scramble up the rocks with great activity. They are seldom more than six inches long, mottled with grey and brown, and have the profile almost vertical. They bite very sharply when handled. The only place in which I have seen them in plenty is on the rocks near the Souffleur.

Some others are found among the rocks round the coast which have filaments on the head and also on the back fins, having the appearance of tassels. These belong to the genus Batrachus.

Of the Wrasse family we have great numbers, of various species. They are confounded under the general name of *Cateau*, from the form of the mouth of several species, which bears some resemblance to a parrot's beak. They are of a very brilliant color, but their flesh is little valued. They are mostly purchased by the poor.

Of the Fistularidæ or pipe-mouthed fishes we have three species—perhaps more. The first is called *la Trompette*, and is sometimes taken upwards of two feet in length. It is of a dull olive on the back and white on the belly, and their curious muzzle comprises about a fourth of their length. They are considered as good eating. The second species, of which I have seen but two specimens, I believe to be nearly related to the Centriscus Scolopax. One of those I have seen was of a dull purple color, with a considerable mass of spawn contained in a marsupial pouch. The ova appeared to be near maturity. It was a male fish, about eight inches long. It is known that in some species of

this genus the remarkable aberration from the ordinary mode of breeding is seen of the male receiving the ova from the female and taking charge of them; and it is even said that the young take refuge in his pouch, like young kangaroos.* If this latter part be true, its reality cannot extend to more than a few days after hatching; for it is well known that the growth of all creatures hatched from eggs is very rapid. In the subject I saw, the pouch was full almost to bursting even in the ovum state.

The other species of this family which I have seen were but four or five inches long, the muzzle rather shorter in proportion than in the *trompette;* the colors very vivid: bright orange, with a stripe of ultramarine blue along the middle of the body.

Of the *Malacepterygii abdominales* the first family, the Carps, are represented here by the *Cyprinus Auratus* or common golden carp, introduced from China. It abounds in almost all our ponds and rivers, and is here called Dame Céré: possibly from having been introduced by Mr. Céré with the spice plants.

Of the Esocidæ or pike family we have several species, all distinguished by the voracity which characterizes *the pike* of Europe. The *Tazard* (Salanx) much resembles the hake, both in its appearance and in the quality of its flesh. It is exceedingly voracious, and is armed with very formidable teeth. Though seldom more than from two to three feet long, it is much dreaded by bathers. It often steals the fish off the hook while the fisherman is hauling them up, and if caught on a wired hook, will attack the line at a distance from it, and thus often escapes. A species of the Belone or Garfish, here called *Aiguille*, deposits its spawn in a way which, so far as I know, is unique, and I have not seen this peculiarity mentioned in any work I have read. It selects some floating body to which it attaches the end of the long membrane in which the ova are enveloped, and then winds it off just as a person winds a line round a nucleus of paper or any other substance. I have seen several bodies thus coated, some of which had a length of fifteen or sixteen feet of a kind of net work in which the eggs, many thousands in number, about the sixteenth of an inch in diameter, were interspersed. I have never witnessed the operation, but several intelligent fishermen have told me that it is effected by the fishes' leaping

* Owen's Lectures, p. 304.

over and diving under the body on which it deposits its spawn, and I see no other way in which it could be accomplished. Mr. Lienard once had a bottle enveloped in this singular covering.

The Hemiramphus or Balahoo is a well known fish of very remarkable formation, the lower jaw projecting several inches beyond the upper, in which they bear a very remarkable analogy to that species of bird called Skimmers or Rhyncops.

The Exocetus, the ordinary flying-fish, belonging also to this family, is found in abundance around the coast, but I have never seen them within the reefs. The largest I have seen, which I think must have weighed as much as two pounds, were on the leeward side of the Island, off Morne Brabant.

Of the Siluridæ I know but two species here: the *Machoiran* (its Madegasse name), a little fish eight or nine inches long, of a dul dark brown on the back and white on the belly, with the large head characteristic of its family, with six cirrhi round the jaws, and a formidable spine on the head, and one on each operculum, which all inflict excessively painful wounds. These, like all their congeners, are bottom fishes, and are destitute of scales. They are very well flavored. The other member of this family is the Aspredo, described as belonging only to America, but which certainly exists here. It is three or four inches long, the front half of the body nearly circular and the hinder part elongated into a quadrangular tail. It is covered with a hard bony case of a dirty white; its eyes, which are small, are placed near the top of the head, but are so covered by the orbits as not to be perceived without attentive observation. The gill-lid is immoveable, a little circular opening admitting the ingress and egress of the water. The pectoral fins are very much developed, and are curved like the wing of a bird. The belly is quite flat, and the ventrals are mere filaments. The most singular part of this *odd fish* is its snout, which projects about half an inch beyond the mouth, is of an oval form and nearly black, the upper part covered with transverse laminæ, diverging from a ridge in the centre. The mouth is very small, and the under mandible, which is pointed, is slightly curved downwards. These fish frequent shallow water, on sandy bottoms, and advance by a succession of leaps somewhat like a frog.

Of the Salmonidæ Mauritius possesses three species, the *Lubine*, mostly found in brackish water, the *Banane* found in the sea, but fre-

quenting also the embouchure of rivers and brackish pools. These attain a weight of several pounds, but are little esteemed on account of the number of small bones they contain. The Saurus, a little fish not above twelve inches long, is the same as is sold dried by the Arabs under the name of *Bombay Duck*. If its size were equal to its voracity, it would be far more terrible than the shark. I have known it attack boys when bathing, and the first specimen of it I met with was caught on the toe of one of my scholars, which the voracious little wretch attempted to carry off. Another was brought to me with a sardine in its maw, of which about an inch still projected from its enormous gape, while the part first swallowed was partially digested. The creole name of this little monster is indicative of its villanous propensities, which, indeed, its physiognomy might lead one to expect.

Of the Herring family the only constant visitor to our coasts is the Clupeus Sardina, the *Sardine*, which is taken in great numbers, and, like sprats in England, is mostly purchased by the poor. The Clupeus Pilchardus is an occasional visitor; and when it comes arrives in much larger shoals than its smaller congener. I am not aware whether it is taken in other parts of the Island, but in Grand Port it comes sometimes in such multitudes as scarcely to be saleable at any price, and several years sometimes elapse without their being seen. They are not so well liked as the Sardines, being very oily.

I do not know any member of the Cod family in or around this Island except the *Cabot noir*, a fish seldom exceeding a foot in length, which is mostly taken in fresh water, but sometimes at the mouths of rivers.

Of the Pleuronectidæ we have the Achirus Marmoratus, peculiar to Mauritius. This is a sole without pectoral fins, the skin prettily marbled with light olive marked with rings of a darker hue. From pores in its fins exudes a milky looking fluid, having the consistence of olive oil. The creoles call it *Sole de lait*, and do not like to eat it; but it is as well flavored as an ordinary sole. I have never seen one more than ten or twelve inches in length. They are abundant on sandy bottoms, but few are taken, as the troll-net, the only one suited for this kind of fish, is not used here. The other species is a Monochirus, the rays of its one pectoral being produced considerably beyond the membrane which unites them, sometimes even beyond the tail. These fish are far inferior to their European congeners, being much thinner and more bony.

The Echeneis Remora is the only member of its family that I know here. I have sometimes seen them as much as two feet in length. They are seldom taken except attached to other fish: mostly sharks.

We have a great variety of the Muræuidæ or Eel family, none of which I have seen described, though they undoubtedly have been. The only fresh water eel in our rivers is a species of Muræna, mottled with dark olive and yellow, and the belly dirty yellow. They attain a very large size, being sometimes met with upwards of six feet in length. A gentleman, of whose veracity I have not the least doubt, told me that he caught one about ten years ago under the bridge at Souillac, which weighed seventy pounds. It was about six feet long, but unusually thick and fat. After heavy floods they are often washed out of the deep holes in which they have been lurking for years, and frequently left in shallow pools where they are caught. They are generally esteemed for the table, and are a favorite dish with most creoles.

The species here called Conger is cylindrical like it, and of the same color, but much thinner in proportion to its length than the Conger of the European seas. I have seen them more than six feet long, and not thicker than the wrist of an ordinary man. Another species of the same color burrows in the sand, forming vertical holes into which it insinuates itself tail foremost. I have seen some of these upwards of six feet long, and not more than an inch in diameter. The head is very small, with a sharp muzzle, and the teeth minute. I have seen a full pint of spawn taken from one of these eels. It had just the appearance of fine boiled sago, in which a small portion of red wine had been mixed.

Another species which burrows in the sand, but which I have never handled, is prettily ringed with blue and white, the alternate colors being in bands of about an inch in breadth. I have seen but two of these, the larger of which was about two feet long, cylindrical in form, and little more than half an inch in diameter.

Under the stones along the coast lurk vast numbers of *Anguilles Morènes* as they are termed by Baron D'Unienville, but which I have always heard called *morèle*. They are much compressed laterally, are of a dull mottled yellow with a pink muzzle. They are seldom more than two feet long, but are very fierce and voracious, and usually rest on the tail in a half vertical position. Several of them may often be found under one small stone.

Another species of similar form, but attaining as great a length as the

conger, are mottled green and white. They are called *Amandia*, and are the most vicious of the eel tribe. They are furnished with terrible teeth, both on the jaws and palate, and their bite is much dreaded. I have known a man to be laid up for weeks by the laceration of his wrist by one of these eels, which attacked him as he was taking some fish out of a *casier*. Few persons will venture to attack a large one except from a boat, for they not only defend themselves desperately when provoked, but pursue those who molest them with the utmost fury, and continue to bite as long as they live. They are very numerous in the coral reefs.

Of the fishes with tufted gills we have several species of pipe fish, and two of the Hippocampus, one of which is the common sort, and the other, of which I have seen but a single specimen, about six inches long, of a dull red at the angles of the scales, with a curved spine about the eighth of an inch long at each joint. I have watched these little fish both in their natural state and in a glass vessel, and think them the most helpless and least intelligent of fishes. They swim mostly in a vertical position, and appear to me to exercise more power of motion by the ejection of water from the gill openings than by any other organ.

The Plectognathi are very numerous. The hard skinned family are all designated by the name of *Bourses*. They are of various colors, some being very brilliantly marked with blue, red, white and olive, and others of a coal black marked with white spots. Their form is remarkable; the head, which forms about a third of the bulk, sloping in straight lines both from above and below to the snout. Their skins are divided into rhomboidal compartments of granulated surface, separated by perfectly smooth furrows. One of the most peculiar features in the most numerous genus of them, the Balistes, is that the first spine of the dorsal, which is very strong, can no more be pressed down into the groove which receives it without depressing the second spine behind it, than the hammer of a gun lock can be pressed down without touching the trigger.

Of the Gymnodont family, the Globe fish or sea porcupine, here called *totoffe*, is very common. They are not only defended by their formidable spines, but bite very severely as do another species of Globe fish, destitute of spines, but having the skin covered with small granulations, is of a light olive color, and seldom more than eight or nine inches in length. These fish can inflate themselves to three times their ordinary bulk by swallowing air, and retain the air thus imbibed as long as they please and disgorge it by efforts and with a sound like those

produced by vomiting. When thus distended with air they may be dashed on the ground, from which they rebound with great elasticity, without any apparent injury, and swim away vigorously after repeated bouncings—treatment they often meet with from the little creoles. When inflated, the skin of the abdomen extends beyond the muzzle, giving the creature a very grotesque appearance.

The Ostracion or Trunk fish, *Coffre*, is a very curious creature, being encased in a rigid suit of armor covered with hexagonal plates. The body is quadrangular, and the profile nearly vertical. The gill opening is but a slit, and the fins and tail are the only flexible parts. When young I have seen them blue and orange colored; but I never saw a full grown one of any other color than a dull olive, much lighter on the belly. One species has the bones of the orbits and of the pelvis produced into long sharp horizontal spines, having the appearance of horns.

Among the Cartilaginous fishes on our shores the Shark stands first. The Squalus Maximus, or basking shark, *l'Endormi* of the creole fishermen, attains a length of upwards of thirty feet. This is quite harmless, and is much sought for on account of the quantity of oil contained in its liver. It is never met with inside the reefs.

The White Shark swarms all round the coast, and frequents the mouths of rivers in great numbers, especially when young. I have met with sharks eight or nine feet long within the reefs, but do not remember hearing of a single instance of their attacking human beings. They greatly annoy the fishermen by cruising round their pirogues and scaring away the fish, as well as by stealing the fish when hooked. They were formerly of no value except for the liver, but their flesh now finds a ready sale among the Indians, with whom any animal food not forbidden by their peculiar prejudices appears to go down. I suppose they find as Mr. Weller's cat-pie maker said: "'tis the seasoning what does it."

Some idea of the numbers of young sharks found at the mouths of rivers may be formed from upwards of seventy being caught at a haul one day, and sixty the day following at the mouth of the Champagne River. These were about two feet and a half long, and met a ready sale with the fish-hawkers.

The Zygæna or hammer-headed shark is a very curious looking creature, with its eyes at the extremity of the strange protuberances to which it owes its name. In habits and voracity, as well as in size,

which sometimes reaches a length of twenty feet, it closely resembles the white shark. The digestive powers of the sharks must be excessively rapid, for it rarely happens that anything is found in the stomachs of those taken far from land. The Skate is common in the sandy bays, as also the Trygon, or Sting Ray. I suppose it is because English fishermen do not go into the water thinly clad, that we hear of no such accidents to them as sometimes occur here from the powerful weapon with which this fish is armed. I have heard of a case in which a man was killed by the sting of the ray penetrating the cavity of the chest; and a few years ago a fisherman at Mahébourg was struck by one on the haunch and it was necessary to cut it out of the flesh. The sting penetrated to a depth of nine inches; and the surgeon who extracted it, which he was obliged to do by pushing it forward, the barbs preventing it from being withdrawn, was fearful that it had penetrated the walls of the abdomen, which it very narrowly missed doing. Had it done so, death must have ensued.

The Miliobatis, or Eagle Ray, called here *Raie Chauve-Souris*, of a dark olive on the back and white on the belly, has a snout not unlike that of a dog, protruding beyond its long curved pectorals, which have much the appearance of wings. The tail of this species is three or four times as long as the body, and as thin as the thong of a coach-whip, and is used by the fish with such effect as often to produce severe weals on those who handle it. This ray is viviparous; and I have seen a young one at the moment of birth above eighteen inches across. It was produced after the mother was caught, and was carried to the bazaar and sold with its parent.

The Common Torpedo, *le Trembleur* of the creoles is very numerous, and is eaten by the poor.

Among the Mollusca the Cuttle-fish, Octopus Vulgaris, *Ourite* stands first. These repulsive looking creatures are very numerous in the reefs and also in the detached rocks within them. They are mostly speared with a two pronged fork, barbed at the points, and make a very vigorous resistance, twisting round the staff of the weapon, and clinging with desperate tenacity to the rocks. If they can fix their suckers on the flesh they speedily draw blood, like a cupping glass. The sensation occasioned by the suction they exert is excessively unpleasant, and a tingling remains for some time after they have been detached. Few persons would have nerve enough to allow them to attach themselves for the sake of experiment, if of large size; but a very tiny one may enable

one to judge of the nature of the action of their suckers, as also of the power of ther mandibles. I have felt one scarcely larger in the body than a pea, bite almost as hard as a mouse. They are mostly, if not entirely carnivorous, and destroy great numbers of the Mytilus Flabellum. Those of largest size, some of which are as much as twelve feet across, are mostly found in pairs, and are called by the fishermen *ourite mariage.* For some time after their death, their colors continue to vary in patches and spots with as much speed as the clouds drifting over the sky. They are a favorite dish with many persons, and when well cooked are nearly equal in flavor to lobster, which they much resemble; but medical men consider them far from wholesome. They require to be well beaten to render them tender. They form a very important article in the food of the working classes, who eat them mostly in the dried state, in which they are to be found in most small provis on shops. They are eaten by many kinds of fish, and are used, cut up, for bait; but it not unfrequently happens that the fish which attempts to catch them are themselves caught; and if the cuttle fish once gets hold of them, it speedily insinuates its pointed and powerful suckers into the nostrils and eyes, and destroys and devours them. They are very voracious, and their powerful horny mandibles, curved like the beak of a parrot, enable them to tear up large fish without difficulty.

The liver of this mollusk is an attractive bait for most kinds of fish, and is preserved with care for this purpose.

The Sepia Officinalis, Cuttle fish properly so called, which contains the oblong bone so often found on the shores in England, is a very different creature. It is called by the creoles *Mourgate,* or *Maman Ourite.* Instead of lurking at the bottom it swims on the surface, and is a comparatively defenceless and feeble creature. Its body is invested with a sort of mantle of a pearly white, often shaded with iridiscent tints, varied with small black spots. These molluscs are eaten, but only in the fresh state: they have somewhat the flavor of shrimps.

Sepia Tuberculata, here called l'Encornée, attains more than double the size of the Sepia Officinalis, but resembles it in its habits.

Several species of Helix inhabit our woods, the mort remarkable of which attains about the diameter of a half crown piece. It is nearly flat on the upper side, covered with an epidermis of a fine brown.

Another species is found in numbers on the trunks of the filaos, which grow near the sea. It is of conical form, with the whorls slightly raised

and the columella hollow. It has a strong operculum, and is of a brownish white color, with faint dark striæ.

The large *Couroupas*, (I believe this to be a Mozambique word,) a species of Achatina, imported whether accidentally or intentionally I know not, from Madagascar, attains a much larger size than any of the European *Colimacés*, being sometimes found upwards of six inches long. They are very numerous and as destructive as their European congeners, if not more so. They are particularly injurious to all cucurbitaceous plants. I know not if the *Merles* eat them, but as those birds reside only in the woods, they could be of no use in clearing gardens of these pests, as the blackbirds and thrushes do in England. The eggs of these *couroupas* are of a bright straw color, of an oval shape, about three-sixteenths of an inch in length, and covered with a hard calcareous shell. In the time of slavery *couroupas* were a favorite article of food with the blacks, and I believe some old Mozambiques to the present day consider *bouillon couroupas* as an excellent dish. They are recommended for pulmonary complaints; and their reputation as a curative for pthisis led to their introduction at Seychelles, where at the beginning of this century they were unknown, and where they are now a terrible nuisance. A person having taken some thither from Mauritius for the use of his wife, in a case of bran, threw that away, and with it a quantity of eggs which had been laid during the voyage, and from these sprung the myriads of *couroupas* which now infest those islands.

A pretty marine Helix is common on our shores, where its shells are met with among the dry sea weed at high water mark. It is nearly discoid in form, of a rich ultramarine blue, and so thin as to be quite translucent. I do not remember ever to have found one with the fish in it; and it is very rare to find one entire. The largest do not exceed an inch and a half in diameter.

A beautiful species of Cerithium, nearly allied to the Cerithium Madagascarense if not identical with it, is found in damp spots in the woods. The shell is delicately fluted, and a white ridge (arête) marks each whorl.

Many species of Nerites are met with, both on our shores and in our rivers. The shells of the latter are all of a dull dark olive without, and perlaceous within. One species is armed with spines curved backwards, half as long as the shell. These are very plentiful at the dam which turns the water of Grand River into the Dayot Canal. There is also a small species of Melanopsis, much like the Melanopsis Costata, the

shell of which is defended by short sharp spines. Another species bears much resemblance to the Cerithium in the form of its upright truncated shell, the edges of its whorls being studded with points, sharp in young specimens but blunted in old ones. Great numbers of Nerites of various species, all confounded by the creoles under the term *bigorneaux*, a corruption of the French *bigorne*, are found on most parts of the coast; but except the delicate white species here called *téton de Venus*, they possess little beauty.

Tritons of great size and brilliant color are sometimes hooked accidentally in deep water—the only way in which I have seen the finest species, Triton Variegatus, taken. It is exceedingly rare to get an entire specimen of this beautiful shell, the point being almost always broken.

The Casques are numerous on the reefs, and Cassis Tuberosa, sometimes called the bull-mouthed cowrie, may be seen in many offices used as a paper weight. The tubercles with which this handsome though common shell is studded are much less apparent in young than in adult specimens, and the colors less bright.

There are many species of cowries here, most of which may be obtained without any further trouble than turning up the stones to which they adhere. I believe it to be a character common to the whole of this beautiful family to vary so much at different stages of their growth that an inattentive or even inexperienced observer would not suppose them to be of the same genus. When very young the shell is almost as fragile as that of the bulla, and not more closed. In its next stage it approaches somewhat to the form of the olive, but is much thinner, and in these two stages of growth it is almost impossible to obtain a perfect specimen. When touched, the rapidity with which they withdraw their foot almost always fractures the delicate edges of the shell. The Cyprœa Moneta is found here, but is not abundant. The Cyprœa Tigris is mostly found on the reefs, and a very dark species of which I do not know the name, on the black rocks on most parts of the coast. I have gathered dozens of them in an hour on the sides of the causeway near Roc-en-Roc. The Cyprœa Exanthema is generally found on the under side of loose stones, as is also a very common but pretty species sometimes called the Nutmeg Cowrie, which may be gathered by thousands. The Cyprœa Mappa, and the Ovum Ovulum are found on the reefs.

Mauritius is justly celebrated for those beautiful shells called Harps, those found here being of richer color than any others, so far as my observation has enabled me to judge. These, like the cowries, walk and feed like snails, and like them have their eyes placed on long contractile peduncles. But the harps and olives frequent sandy bottoms, where the cowries are rarely if ever found. The many ribbed harp, Harpa Imperialis, has been considered as a distinct species from Harpa Nobilis, and described as such by the most eminent naturalists. At the risk of being thought presumptuous, I express a different opinion. The only perceptible difference in the so called species is in the greater or smaller distance between the ribs, which difference I believe to be merely accidental. I have studied the habits of these mollusks with some care, and have had very many living specimens in my possession; and I account for the difference of the space between the ribs simply by the more or less rapid growth of the shell. All testaceous mollusks whose shells are margined like that of the harp, conceal themselves during the growth of the shell, which is not continual. I assume this from never having seen or heard of a harp being found in which the thin portion of the shell protruded beyond the rib. Some individual cause retards or quickens the growth of the intercostal space in different specimens, and thus produces the accidental variety which has been set down as a specific difference. Another fact which favors this hypothesis is that the double harp, as it is called, is invariably found in the same localities as the ordinary variety, and that it is never met with in numbers. I never heard of two being found together, and not one of the double variety is met with out of a hundred; I might perhaps say out of five hundred. It has been stated by conchologists of fame that the mollusk of the harp is of a scarlet color. I never saw or heard of one of any other color than its shell, having always found them darker or lighter according to the hue of their covering. It has also been stated that, under certain circumstances, the hinder portion of the foot is spontaneously amputated. I do not positively deny this, but in scores which I have handled living I never saw an instance of it, nor have any of the fishermen accustomed to take them, whom I have questioned on the subject. I am therefore inclined to set down such an occurrence as accidental—not habitual.

The harp repairs its shell with the same facility as the snail, and I think it likely that it may also possess the same reproductive power in case of mutilation of its body. I have had some harps which had been quite crushed, and although the repairs effected rendered the fractured parts as strong as ever, there was a want of symmetry in the arrange-

ment of the ribs; and this caused a slight flexure of the ribs of subsequent growth.

Next to the harps, the Olives are among the most beautiful shells Mauritius can boast. These, unlike the cowries, appear to be always of the same form, as I have met with very minute specimens perfectly formed. Very pretty ones are occasionally found in the stomachs of fish. The olives frequent sandy and oozy bottoms, and are carnivorous. They are very abundant on the coast near Black River, and also on some of the sand banks in Grand Port. They are taken mostly by a long line to which are attached many short lines, about a foot in length, and on these are attached pieces of cuttle fish, and this is moored on the bottom and hauled up from time to time to take off the olives which may be feeding on the bait. At Seychelles, where the tide recedes a very considerable distance, the plan followed is to scatter putrid fish along the sand near low water mark at spring tide, and watch as the tide rises, when the olives leave their holes as they smell the bait. This they immediately fold up in their mantle, and if not picked up promptly, bury themselves in the sand with it and disappear. The mantle is always of nearly the same color as the shell. I venture to suggest that the difference in color in the olives in general is merely accidental, there being no difference in form or habit, and the dark colored, which are the most esteemed, being found among the others, and as rarely as double harps. I do not mean to advance that there are not different species of olives, but that in the same species much variety of color exists.

The Tun (Dolium Galea) and Partridge Tun (Dolium Perdix) are not rare, but it is difficult to obtain a perfect specimen.

A beautiful species of Murex, I believe Murex Regius, here called *Chicorée*, is occasionally met with here. The outside of the shell is white, delicately striped with dark brown or black, and the inside of a rich pink. This shell is adorned with ridges curled like the leaves of the plant whose name it bears. It feeds on fuci and algæ, and I have found them buried under sand and mud during the various stages of the growth of the shell; and it was this that led me to the opinion I have expressed respecting the harps. When the shell begins to grow at first, a narrow rim is seen sprouting along the edge of the last rib, as thin as tissue paper. This continues to grow broader and thicker, and at length forms the dentelated margin; but the mollusk does not leave its hiding place till it has acquired sufficient consistence to enable

it to do so without the risk of damaging its habitation. From such observations as I have been able to make, I believe the time necessary for the completion of this enlargement of the dwelling to be forty days, during which the creature appears to take no sustenance.

Very good specimens of the Bulla lignaria, Fragilis Ampulla and Hydatis may frequently be picked up on the shore. That curious mollusk the Umbrella Indica (Gastroplax) may sometimes be met with in the shallow parts of the harbour of Port Louis. At first sight it might be taken for a piece of old leather, being of a circular form, the upper part shedded with tubercles, and is of the color of the muddy bottom on which it feeds. It carries a round flat shell rather thicker in the centre than at the edges, and prettily marked with concentric striæ.

Several species of Haliotis are met with in the reefs, but none remarkable either for size or beauty.

The Aplysia punctata or sea-hare, called by our fishermen simply *le vin*, is very numerous on sandy bottoms, where they feed on seaweed. Its head is supported on a neck upwards of an inch long, and its superior tentacula being hollowed have somewhat the appearance of the ears of a hare. When touched, it pours out from every part of the margin of its body an abundant secretion of a vinous color, just similar to that of the vapor of iodine. I venture on the question: can this color be produced by that substance, which is obtained from the plants on which it feeds?

The Pteroceras Scorpio is common on the reefs. Like the Cowries, it differs so much in appearance at different stages of its growth that many persons suppose the young and old to be different kind of shells, the young having no sign of the digitations which mark the adult. They are furnished with a narrow horny operculum, very sharp, and with it they can inflict a pretty severe scratch; but it does not appear to me to be intentionally used as a weapon, the rapid withdrawing of the tail to which it is attached involuntarily producing the motion which inflicts injury. The eyes of this mollusk are particularly brilliant.

The Limpets, so common on the English shores, are rare here, and but of small size.

Of the headless mollusks the Oyster stands first. The Ostrea parasitica is found in great numbers on many parts of the coast, parti-

cularly on those spots where fresh water is mingled with the salt. They adhere both to the mangrove bushes and to the rocks and stones, and those found where the water is saltest are the most esteemed. A species of Pearl Oyster, here called *mangouaque* (a malagassy word), is met with on many parts of the coast on muddy bottoms. They are not eaten raw, and although liked by many persons often disagree with the stomach, producing vertigo and vomiting. Small pearls are frequently found in them. The Ostraæ Malleus is also met with, but less frequently than the last mentioned. A species of Pinna I believe Pinna Flabellum here known by the name of *Hache d'Armes* is very common in muddy bottoms. Its shells are of a light olive without, pearly within, and the broader end is armed with subtubular spines. These pinnas are firmly attached by their byssus to the soil in which they grow. Some of them are nearly a foot in length, and four inches wide at the top, and the edges of the shells being very sharp often wound the feet of those who walk barefoot on the spots in which they reside. The shell not only inflicts a deep gash, but portions of it frequently breaks off and remain in the wound, causing much suffering.

The Clams, Chama and Tridacna, *Bénitiers*, are plentiful in the reefs, to which they are firmly attached by a powerful muscle, sometimes nearly an inch in diameter. When open undisturbed in limpid water, they are very beautiful objects, their breathing apparatus being finely mottled with olive and yellow, and studded with phosphorescent specks as brilliant as diamonds. As soon as they are conscious of danger, they close their shells forcibly, and with such rapidity as to throw out a jet of water with considerable violence; and this sometimes impinges on the face of the unwary trespasser with startling effect. The shells of these clams are universally employed on the coast as drinking vessels for poultry. Some of them found here hold upwards of a quart; but I have seen one from Torres Straits that I think would hold a bushel. This clam is seldom eaten, being very tough and difficult of digestion.

The Arca barbata is often met with on the rocks, and a large species of Cardia called *palourdes* are numerous in the sand, as also a very pretty little Venus, some of which are striped with pink and others with light brown. These always approach the surface after rain, at which periods they are taken in great numbers.

In breaking up the coral for lime burning a Mytilus lithophagus is often met with, three or four inches long. Their cells are always large enough to admit of the opening of the valves to a certain extent. The

shells are of a dark brown, covered with a thin pellicle. One or two species of pholas are also found in the same stations.

Shells of the *Dentalium Elephantinum* are found in great numbers on some parts of the coast; but among hundreds that I have examined I have not met with a single specimen which contained its builder.

Among the Annelids the most remarkable in Mauritius, where only it occurs, and there very rarely, is the *Palmyre Aurifera*. This curious creature is from two to three inches long, and in form much like a small quill, the shaft and barbs of which had been cut off transversely, about two inches above the tube. Its broad part consists of flattened bristles embedded in a translucent membrane of a dusky pale red, with faint black spots, and through this integument the bristles, the tips of which are naked, glow like burnished gold. The body is cylindrical, having somewhat the appearance of the quill to which I have compared it. The only specimen of this Palmyre I have met with, was accidentally caught by a fishhook at a depth of about twelve fathoms.

The Crustaceans are too numerous and various in Mauritius to allow me to attempt an enumeration of them. I shall therefore confine myself to a few general observations and a brief mention of some of the most remarkable among them. Most of the Crabs frequenting the shores are swimming crabs. These, in the European seas, only comprise small species, but here they are found eight or nine inches across They are a very favorite article of food with the creoles and indians; and at spring tides great numbers of persons may be seen turning over stones in search of them, or pursuing them, armed with a fork fixed to the end of a stick. The larger ones are nocturnal, and are called by the creoles *crabes à soir:* they are generally taken in a piece of netting fastened to a hoop, which is lowered to the bottom bailed with some kind of garbage. The most common species are of a dark green color; marbled with lighter shades of the same hue, the males being tinged with red on the under parts.

There is a species swimming crab Podopthalmus spinosus, of a long slender form and dusky red color. Each end of the front of the carapace is produced into a spine, nearly half as long as the shell. These crabs are of very delicate flavor. They are mostly taken in seines with sardines.

The Parthenope Horrida is a walking crab of very slender proportions. Its carapace and limbs are covered with a coating of rough cal-

careous matter, looking very much as if it had been plunged into thick whitewash which had dried upon it. The carapace is nearly pentagonal; the legs are armed with three rows of spines, and the chelæ are thickly studded with small tubercles. It is of a dusky white, with small irregular dashes of brick red. It inhabits the reefs.

A Cryptopod here called *Crabe Malgâche* bears a striking resemblance to the Calappa Granulate in its general form, but having the carapace tubercular instead of verrucose, is very common on the shores, where it lurks among sea weed. It attains a length of three or four inches, and is mottled on the upper surface with chocolate brown and dusky white, and the under surface and limbs are of a delicate straw color. The curious part of its formation is the protrusion of the anterior edge of the carapace, which forms a vaulted pent-house under which the legs are completely hidden, and the chelæ cover and protect the mouth.

Another species of this genus, of which I can find no description, is of a light crimson, beautifully marbled with darker spots of the same color. In form and size it closely resembles the preceding.

The CANCER MACULATUS, the blood spotted crab, much resembles in form the common pagurus of the English shores. Its carapace is of a light chocolate, marked with eleven spots of bright scarlet, and its limbs and under parts of a delicate yellow. Its station is in the reefs, and its local name *crabe à onze taches.*

A very curious crab called the Dromia is sometimes taken in fish pots. Its body is nearly sperical, and that, as well as its limbs, is covered with thick down of a rather light olive brown color. The last pair of legs are so high on the back, that they can be of no use in walking; the three other pairs are subcheliform, and the fingers of the chelæ, which are fluted and toothed, are coated with white enamel. These crabs appear to be very sluggish in their motions, and of four or five which I have had, not one attempted to pinch.

I have seen one specimen so completely encased in an Alcyonium, that it is difficult to imagine how it could have moved; and it certainly could not have used its legs at all but for some elasticity in the creature attached to it. This crab was about three inches in diameter; and the Alcyonium when detached bore as distinct an impression of its carapace and the first joints of its legs as though they had been moulded in wax.

It may be that some of my readers do not know what the Alcyonium is, especially as it is a creature only inhabiting dark spots, always covered by the sea. It is one of the lowest forms of animal life, being only a little above the sponges, and consists of a somewhat gelatinous mass, in which are embedded a number of tube like rays, the whole enveloped in a kind of leathery membrane, through which the points of the rays protrude. The specimen I mention was nearly hemispherical, the upper surface covered with slightly raised tubercles, of a dull dark green, and the rays white and transparent. It is the only member of the genus I have met with.

Spider crabs are very numerous on the sandy shores, where they run with surprising rapidity. They are generally of a light olive color, and of one or two inches in length. Others of more than double this size frequent the rocks, mostly residing out of water. Some are of a dark red, and others deep blue, with bright red eyes. They frequent rocks washed by the surf, and are very difficult to catch, being active and wary.

The Gecarcinus or land crab, *tourlouroux*, is very numerous here. The most common species is of a robust make, having the carapace much shorter and the body much thicker than most sea crabs. They are of a dull chocolate on the back and a pale dirty yellow on the belly. They only frequent damp spots, within a short distance of the sea, and are seldom seen abroad in full day light. They are very laborious, digging long burrows, and many parts of the shore are completely undermined by them, so as to require caution in walking or riding. When pursued they run with considerable swiftness, but always holding their chelæ in a menacing attitude. It has been stated that when they seize anything they immediately throw off the claw, which retains its hold for above a minute. I have no doubt that the claw when broken off would do so; but it is so far from being a voluntary dismembering on the part of the crab, that I have seen one seize the spoke of a wheel and hold on to it during several revolutions; and then let go and run off entire. I do not believe that, under ordinary circumstances, the crab's own strength, though very great, would suffice to detach a limb. I have often seen boys play with them, holding them by the chelæ, and teazing them with a stick, which they seized with evident spite, but I never saw one *throw off* a limb. These crabs can climb by means of their sharp claws, and I have sometimes seen them ascend the side of a house. They prey on all kinds of garbage. The slaves used to eat

them, and some old persons still do; but the present generation utterly despise them. They are said to be hard of digestion, and even sometimes poisonous. They are used to bait fish-pots.

A very pretty little crab of this genus is the Cardisoma Carnifex, which swarms on the muddy spots near highwater mark. These vary considerably in color, the carapace of some being olive, of others blue and of others green, generally prettily variegated with dark lines. Their chelæ are mostly of a bright orange, sometimes red, and the right one is almost invariably three or four times as large as the left. They are diurnal in their habits, and scud off to their holes with great speed when any one approaches. Like the tourlouroux, they feed on garbage, and may be often seen dragging off to their holes a piece of fish or carrion many times bigger than themselves.

Hermit crabs, both terrestrial and marine, are very numerous. The former often intrude into houses near the sea, and sometimes cause alarm at night by the noise they make in dragging their shells. Some of the marine species are six or eight inches long, scarlet, spotted with black, and covered with stiff hairs. The hermit crabs are never eaten here, though a species found in Agalega and Diego Garcia is considered a great delicacy.

The Palinurus Armatus or Spiny Lobster is very common here, and is taken in great numbers on the reefs at spring tides. They are beautifully mottled with blue, white and olive. Their flesh is good, but by no means equal to that of the English lobster, and they have no large chelæ. They are sometimes met with as much as two feet in length, and weighing eight or ten pounds. Another long tailed crustacean of the lobster family found here is the Scyllarus Æquinoctialis, said to be found only in the West Indies. It is not common here, but I have had several specimens. It differs greatly from the last mentioned, being destitute of the long antennæ, and of spines, and is of a dull red color. Its antennæ constitute its most remarkable feature, the outer pair being foliaceous and very wide and short, while the inner pair, which project a little beyond them, are terminated by two slender multiarticulate filaments. This crustacean seldom attains a foot in length. Its flesh is fully equal to that of the spiny lobster.

Several species of the Squill or Sea Mantis are found here. The Squilla Stylifera, peculiar to Mauritius, is by far the handsomest, and is perhaps the most beautiful of the family to which it belongs. It is

four or five inches long, of a beautiful rich green marbled with darker tints inclining to blue; its jaw-feet of a rich cherry red, and its breathing apparatus, which is external and consists of a series of delicately branched vessels, is of a bright crimson, and its swimmerets deep blue. The outer antennæ are foliaceous and are delicately fringed: they are of the same color as the carapace; but the inner antennæ, which are bifid and curled at the extremity, are crimson. The last segment of the abdomen is furnished with seven delicate crests, and two transparent moveable spines are inserted near the median line. The whole of the upper integuments of this Squill are as smooth and glassy as porcelain. The edges of the segments of the abdomen are so sharp that in its struggles to get free it sometimes cuts the hand of its captor severely. It inhabits holes in the reef, and is by no means plentiful, or easy to catch.

Sand shrimps are abundant, and are in constant demand. They are taken in small drag nets, generally at night, as they remain buried in the sand during the day. Prawns (Palemon Carcinus) of great size, sometimes as much as ten or twelve inches long, measured along the back, are often caught in the seines with sardines and other small fish; but they are not numerous.

A fresh water shrimp about an inch long is found in almost every pond and stream in the island. They are generally sold boiled, and when pounded up with condiments form an approved chatney.

A large species of prawn, which I cannot find described in any work I have, by some called cray-fish, *camaron*, is found in most of the rivers and marshes. They sometimes attain a length of twelve inches, and in certain rivers in which they are preserved are very numerous. They are of a more robust make than the Palemon Carcinus, and much darker in color, being of a dark clouded olive, with the legs blue. The chelæ, which are spiny, are excessively long, sometimes double the length of the body, and consist of six joints. The fingers, which are fluted longitudinally, both curve slightly upwards. The outer antennæ, which are inserted under the rostrum, are very long. They are sometimes taken with a noose fastened to an elastic rod, and sometimes in a piece of blue cloth extended by sticks placed cross-wise, and baited with maize meal. They are of excellent flavor, and are a favorite dish with most persons. When boiled they are of a much darker red than any other species.

The most remarkable spider in Mauritius is a species of Epeira which is often met with an inch and a half long, and with a spread of nearly or quite four inches diameter. Its body is pubescent, black at the sides and grey on the back, with a patch of bright yellow on the abdomen, and the legs of a reddish brown. Its web is of a rich yellow, of silky texture, and of such strength as to hold branches as thick as a man's finger in a curved position, and to catch and hold birds as large as linnets. I do not know if the spiders eat them, but they are often seen inextricably meshed in their webs, which sometimes spread across a road ten or twelve feet wide.

Another remarkable species of spider is of a velvety black, marked with white spots, and does not attain more than about three quarters of an inch in length. The webs of this spider are like fine gauze, and the threads of which they are composed iridiscent. They are disposed in such labyrinths as must be seen and carefully examined to be appreciated, and are perfect master pieces both of textile art and skilful adaptation to the use for which they are intended. This spider is gregarious, and very prolific. Its cocoons, which are nearly semioval, are suspended in its web, and are cased with silky thread of a dull green. The webs of this spider when covered with dew drops often present a most brilliant appearance, glittering in the rays of the rising sun like burnished silver.

A species of Tarentula of a dull brown color and covered with a sparse pubescence is very common in houses. It is about an inch long, and its legs cover a circumference of about three inches. It often travels far from its web, and spins a spheroidal cocoon for its eggs of a most delicate texture, silvery white within and nankeen color without, about the diameter of a shilling. This cocoon the female carries with her, holding it against the under part of the thorax, and if forcibly deprived of it apappears quite paralysed with grief, and falls as if dead. These spiders are very powerful. They often catch large cockroaches, and I once saw one holding in its jaws a gecko full three inches in length, which it killed and sucked dry.

Scorpions here are by no means dangerous. They are seldom above an inch long in the body, and their sting is not worse than that of a wasp. I know not if others may have experienced the same effect from its sting as I have, but I have found the pain produced by it of a more burning nature than that caused by the wasp, and followed by rather less swelling. The scorpion sits on her eggs with great assiduity, and

takes care of the young when hatched. I once saw eleven little ones all clinging to the back of their mother.

The Centipede, Scolopendra, is very plentiful, especially in damp places, and no where more frequently than amongst damp clothes, and it not unfrequently happens that you may find it in the under garments you are wearing. You may be quite sure that if you do not hurt it, it will not hurt you; but if you happen to pinch it, it will pinch in return; and its bite causes as much irritation as the sting of the scorpion. Centipedes are sometimes met with as much as six inches long, but not often more than half that size. They prey principally on cockroaches, and sit on their eggs, and exhibit the same maternal care as the scorpion, but I think their broods are less numerous.

Several species of Cockroach abound, but the most plentiful and disagreeable is the large reddish brown sort, Blatta Orientalis, which is found in ships in quantities almost incredible. A vessel condemned in Port Louis some months ago was infested with them to such a degree that her beams could scarcely be seen for them; and several large cases were filled with their dead bodies. These insects are a very great nuisance, finding their way into packages of all sorts and defiling and destroying books, linen and provisions. They are always most alert before thunder showers, and often annoy you by flying against and alighting on you. They display an admirable instinct for the concealment of their curious eggs, to the hatching of which light and air seem to be essential. They are attached by a glutinous liquid in some angle, often the panel of a door, and there covered with something of the same color as the surrounding surface, so as to render them little obvious to the sight. By carefully looking after and destroying these eggs, the numbers of this hateful insect may be much kept down. They are not the prey of the Centipede only. A beautiful green Ichneumon fly, here called *Cantharide*, pursues them with avidity and deposits their eggs in their bodies. It is interesting to see how fiercely this parasite follows up the cockroach, which, though much larger than its persecutor, never attempts any resistance. The musk shrew also devours them in great numbers. The creoles attribute considerable restorative power to wine in which cockroaches have been infused, as well as to the insects themselves, and often give them to weakly children. I have seen some persons not only overcome all repugnance to them, but eat them with avidity when grilled, and they told me they have the same flavor as shrimps—a fact for which I was willing to accept their assurance, without testing it personally. When crushed and applied to the skin, they

act as a powerful irritant, and cases of trisimus are said to have been cured by applying a poultice of them round the throat and jaws.

The best known of those insects called Ticks, *Carapates*, are the grey tick, *Ixodes*, of an oval form, found very generally on oxen, goats and other domestic animals, and which attach themselves singly, and drop off when gorged leaving no sore; and the *Carapate Malgâche*, a species of Trombidium, somewhat heart shaped, the broad part being behind. The back is dull scarlet with small green spots, and the margin dull green. These are terrible pests to cattle, and as they always congregate, several inserting their rostra in the same hole, they produce troublesome and even fatal ulcers. Instead of attaching themselves in any part of the body as the grey ticks do, they always select the soft parts, and such as are least exposed to notice, as the inguina and axillæ, where they remain and breed. They insert the beak and along side of it their claws, which are furnished with an exceedingly sharp appendage like a finger, which they dig into the flesh and thus draw themselves gradually in, until nearly the whole body is hidden in the cavity they have made. In neglected animals I have seen clusters of these creatures as large as a half crown, forming a compact mass. They become nearly as large as marbles, and lay a vast number of round eggs, which cohere; and I have seen one which I confined in a bottle lay a mass of eggs which, by the time she had finished laying, two days, was larger than her whole body had been before they were extruded. These ticks are so tenacious as to require considerable force to detach them, and often bring away a portion of flesh and skin with them; or what is much worse, their heads are left behind, causing dangerous abscesses of which I have known animals die. The best way to treat them when they are firmly attached is to cut off a piece of the body with scissors, when the remaining part will dry up and fall out. They are so tenacious of life that they will exist for days covered with mercurial ointment, and I have seen one alive and walking about several days after its head had been cut off. These *Carapates Malgâches* attack all kinds of animals, nor are human beings exempt from them. They frequently attach themselves to persons passing in pastures where cattle have been feeding.

Many persons imagine ticks and other parasitical insects to produce emaciation in the animals to which they attach themselves. This is not the place to enter into a disquisition on the subject, but I may be permitted to observe that they do not appear to me to be a *primary cause* of disease. Any one who has attentively observed domestic animals must have noticed that some individuals are much more obnoxious to

their attacks than others; and that the strongest and most healthy are always most free from them. I have often seen a flock of goats in which one was constantly infested with ticks, while ten or twelve others always in company with her had not a single one. There is a sort of red louse here, called *Pou d'Inde*, which sometimes infests cows, but more frequently goats, and which, when numerous on the latter, is an infallible sign of the existence of pulmonary disease. From these facts I infer that the primary cause of emaciation is some disease that attracts the the parasites, which then powerfully aid its progress. This is quite analogous to the habits and operations of human parasites: they are first attracted by folly or vice, which they afterwards foster to the injury and destruction of their victim.

Certain parasites of a domestic order are excessively numerous in Mauritius. Bugs have been the cause of many fires, amongst others one in which seventeen large houses were consumed, and which, but for a lucky change of wind, would most probably have destroyed the barracks, of which the roof was several times on fire. This took place in 1838, and began by the ignition of some curtains in which a young person was hunting her tormentors by the light of a lamp.

Mauritius is happily free from that terrible pest of the West Indies, Pulex Penetrans, the chigoe or jigger.

Among the insect plagues of Mauritius I may mention here, though not quite in place, the *Punaise Maupin*, the Surinam Bug of the West Indies. This creature is of oval shape, with the head much narrower than the body, and attains a length of about an inch. The body and head are black, the back margined with a row of square spots of a dull yellow, and the wings brown. They breed in rotten wood, and are nocturnal, and frequently fly about lights. Their puncture produces a swelling almost as hard as a stone, but which generally occasions less irritation than that of the common bug: this, however, may differ materially in different persons. They are generally found full of blood when crushed; but they do not very often attack human beings.

I do not know that we have any carnivorous Coleoptera here, except of the family Coccinella, or Lady Birds. Of these we have a species which I believe to be the same as the common English kind, and another which has only made its appearance, to the best of my knowledge, since the white louse, Dorthesia Mauritiana, has committed such ravages on our trees. This highly useful aphidiphagus has rendered immense

service in destroying the pest of our gardens. It is about a quarter of an inch long and about one third that width, of a dull brown, and its elytra marked with small yellow spots. Having spoken of the Dorthesia Mauritiana I suppose I must give some account of it, as many of my readers may happily be ignorant of this most destructive parasite. It is an aphis about three sixteenths of an inch long, of downy appearance and as white as snow. It was first noticed by Mr. Duncan in the Botanical Garden at Pamplemousses in 1852, and soon after spread over all parts of town and country, destroying many trees, particularly of the orange tribe, and greatly injuring most others. Its ravages were so extensive that almost every garden and shrubbery was disfigured by it, the branches being covered with this loathsome parasite and the leaves and blossoms utterly withered. The means found most effective in checking its devastations were close pruning, and washing the trees with quick lime water. This, of course, could not be employed on very large trees, or by persons of limited means; and many a pretty shady court yard offered but the melancholy spectacle of bare stems. Scarcely any species of tree was exempt from its attacks, but I believe the filaos, though attacked like others, appeared to suffer but little from its effects. The insect which has almost extirpated the Dorthesia appeared about two years after it, and no one knows whence it came. It is a remarkable fact respecting the white louse that in a yard in Port Louis where a large manufacture of tobacco is carried on, not a single tree was attacked by it, although there were several citron trees, which are the most obnoxious to its attacks.

A species of Carabus, about three quarters of an inch long, of a dull brown color and having the body nearly cylindrical, is particularly hurtful to roses, concealing itself in the corolla and feeding on the petals. A beetle of the same shape breeds in the mango in a very remarkable way. Its egg is deposited in the ovary of the blossom, where it hatches and grows during the growth of the fruit without doing injury to any part except the kernel, and even there it generally spares the embryo. This species of beetle continues in the larva state just as long as the mango requires to ripen; and in a great many mangoes on cutting open the stone, one or two beetles are found; sometimes in the perfect state, and sometimes the pupa, more or less developed. They are most frequently met with in the best varieties of the fruit.

Goat-beetles, here called *Moutoucs* are very numerous, and of various species. The largest I know infests the Jack trees. It is nearly two inches long, of a ash color, with dark red spots on the elytra, and

the abdomen black, with a margin of pure white spots on the upper side. There are four or five other species, one of which is of a bright metallic blue, with the legs of orange yellow. These insects do considerable damage to furniture, especially that made of beech, in which their larvæ bore long galleries, and may be heard for weeks working away with a sort of grinding noise. Chairs are often so weakened by them as to give way when sat upon. I recollect a case of a soldier in the 5th Regiment who was strangely alarmed by hearing something grinding away in the stock of his musket while he was standing sentry at night; and one day he found that the lock would not work. He went to the armurer who, on taking off the lock, found that a gallery dug out by the larva of the cerambyx had discharged its debris into the cavity of the lock, completely preventing its motions. I remember another of these *carpenters*, as they are sometimes called, locating himself in a serpent or basoon belonging to the 35th Regiment.

The alburnum of the *Bois Noir* is a very favorite food of these beetles, and branches are often found so full of them as to be an object much prized by creole epicures, with whom *moutoucs grillés* are considered a choice morsel. Some Europeans who have tried them find them palatable; and it is well known that they were a favorite dish with the ancient Romans.

The Dytiscus marginatus, sometimes called water cockroach, is met with in our streams and pools; and occasionally flies into lighted rooms. Placed in a glass vessel full of water, it is a very interesting creature, the beautiful adaptation of its limbs to its mode of life, and the ease and variety of its motions being well worthy of attentive observation.

The Gyrinus natator may also be seen in many pools, its rapid whirling motions defying alike examination or capture. It is far less numerous than in England.

Several species of Elater, or Skip Jack are found here, the largest of which is about one inch in length.

A large brown Rhinoceros Beetle, having the head and thorax beautifully glossy, is very common at certain seasons. It is called by the creoles *Bœuf-banane*.

The Xylophagous beetles are very numerous, and attack many kinds of wood when cut during the season that the sap is up. Their minute size and peculiar habits prevent their being generally known, though their ravages are but too evident.

A species of Calandra much like the corn weevil of Europe is very destructive to rice, and still more so to maize. The Mooghy rice, which has been scalded, suffers comparatively little from their attacks, but the Madagascar and other sorts which have not undergone that operation are much injured by it; and maize cannot be kept more than a month or two in consequence of the damage it sustains from them. The cobs which are reserved for seed are only preserved from its ravages by being hung up in the smoke. Another species is very destructive to gram, materially diminishing its value in the course of two or three months.

I know three species of Mantis in Mauritius, the handsomest of which, very rare, has the body of a steel blue, and scarlet eyes. Another species is green with red eyes, and the third of a greenish brown with grey eyes. I believe these insects are every where to a certain extent the objects of popular superstition. Their creole name is *Casse-bol*, for it is firmly believed by many that if you injure one of them, some damage is sure to occur to your crockery.

The Mole Cricket is said to have been brought hither from Australia I do not know that it is accused of any damage to the crops, as it is in the south of France. It appears mostly to resort to the neighbourhood of human habitations, where its whirring monotonous song may almost always be heard in the evening.

A species of Locust, about two inches long, with pink wings and green body, may often be seen flying across the paths, especially in cane-fields. This is said to have been so numerous previous to the introduction of the Martin, as to have caused serious damage to the crops. I have not heard that the few now existing are supposed to do any mischief. Many species of grasshopper are found in the fields, but none of them have the cheerful chirp of the English insects of that name, nor do they grow so large.

The Cicada, here called *la Cigale*, is very numerous, and its musical cry is heard most frequently when the bois noir is in flower. The shells of the pupæ, of a transparent brown, may be seen in great numbers attached to the bark of trees, and at the first glance one would suppose the insect to be still in them, so perfectly do they retain their form. An examination discovers a slit in the back of the thorax, through which the insect has emerged. They do not quit the place in which they have passed the larva and pupa state till they are fit for

their last transformation. The species of Cicada found in Mauritius has a head not unlike that of a gadfly, but larger, the body of dark brown, about an inch in length, and the beautiful gauze like wings which slope so as to cover the sides of the body, nearly twice as long.

We have many species of Libellulæ or Dragon flies here, called in creole *Lascars*. The most numerous are about three inches long, with the body of a fine steel blue. They may be seen every where, and their unparalleled facility of motion, for they can do what I believe no other creature can, move with equal ease and swiftness in every direction, and their perfect innocence of any injury to mankind, renders them highly pleasing objects. There is a very pretty red species, about two inches long, the wings of which are of dark rose color, and a blue species with a large black patch on the wings. The two latter species are only found near water.

The Myrmeleon, or Ant Lion, is very common, and its curiously constructed pitfalls are especially numerous where the dry pulverulent clay prevails. Its instinct in selecting spots sheltered from rain, which in such ground would not only spoil its works, but be fatal to itself, is very remarkable.

The White Ants, here termed *Carias*, are very numerous and destructive, as very many persons know to their cost. Their ravages in buildings cost many thousands of pounds yearly to repair. Wherever there is a piece of immature wood, or of wood cut at an improper season, or where damp and darkness favor their operations, there may their galleries be seen; and their nests, often bigger than a bushel in houses, and in trees three or four times as large. These galleries and nests are constructed with wonderful rapidity, and the particles of wood of which they are formed are so strongly agglutinated together that they defy hurricanes. At certain seasons, particularly in September and October, they swarm, and issue forth in such myriads that the air seems full of them. They are furnished with four beautiful wings, longer than the body, but these speedily fall off, and a vast majority of the insects perish. A few, however, are secured by the larvæ, and carried off to cells prepared for them, where they lay an amazing number of eggs, and so found a new colony. When they swarm, generally a little before sunset, fowls may often be seen waiting at the holes from which they issue, and devouring them by thousands; this is also a period of feasting for lizards and geckos, particularly the latter, which congregate around their holes and gorge themselves to repletion.

I believe no European wood is exempt from the attacks of these voracious creatures; books and papers are peculiarly liable to their ravages, and it not unfrequently happens that the corks of bottles are perforated by them, and wine and other liquids lost in consequence. Most kinds of fir are sure to be attacked by them in places where there is the least damp, but they will not touch the hemlock pine, which is consequently much valued for inside work. The heart of teak is proof against their attacks, but the alburnum of that wood is not so. Several species of native timber are secure from them under any circumstances. Where their galleries are perceived, a little arsenic mixed with honey or syrup is smeared, and it appears that one atom of arsenic suffices to destroy many, as they devour the dead bodies of their fellows. By watching them attentively and poisoning them as described, their ravages may be in a great measure prevented in such places as are exposed to view. I believe in point of persevering industry they beat the ants and the bees: pity that their energies should not be better directed.

Of the Pupivora or Ichneumon flies the *Mouches maçons* are the most numerous here, and of them the commonest species is a slender black fly, about the length of a wasp, armed with a small sting, with bronze colored wings. These flies build with admirable skill, and temper the earth of which they form their cells to perfection. Road earth is a material very commonly employed; and the little architects may be seen by hundreds round damp spots in the road, selecting what best suits their purpose. This they roll up very compactly into a pellet the size of a small pea, and fly off carrying it in their claws. They frequently work in society, and I have seen some masses of their cells covering an area of nearly a foot square. The cells separately are about an inch deep, and a quarter of an inch in diameter, perfectly cylindrical, and if single the walls about the eighth of an inch thick; but when they build in society the party walls of the dwellings of their progeny are very much thinner. They are guided by unerring instinct in the choice of a spot secure from rain or damp. The inside of these cells is perfectly smooth, and the egg is deposited at the bottom. Above this is placed an ample provision of Caterpillars or spiders, and from many I have examined I believe these insects are not quite killed, but merely paralysed, so that they remain fresh as long as required. Whether it be by a bite from their powerful mandibles or from a sting that this paralysis is induced I cannot say; I can only affirm that I have found those cells I have opened supplied with insects in a comatose state. It not unfrequently happens that the ichneumon attacks a spider too strong for it,

and it is curious to observe with what caution the spider manacles the depredator before trusting itself within reach of its sharp and powerful claws or its formidable sting. When it is at last bound hard and fast, so as to be utterly incapable of resistance, it becomes the prey of its intended victim.

These flies often construct their cells in locks not frequently used; and another species considerably smaller, with a black body ringed with yellow, takes advantage of any suitable holes in wood, which it lines with mortar to fit them for the abode of its young. This latter species I believe confines its attacks to caterpillars.

A very curious black fly of this family is the Ibalia, a little larger than the common house-fly. This species has the abdomen so compressed that at the first glance one would suppose it had been deprived of it. It is not so long as the thorax, and as thin and almost as sharp as a knife blade. It is very active in its motions.

The Chrysides, here called *Cantharides*, are very beautiful insects, their whole bodies being of a brilliant metallic green with their eyes shining like diamonds. I believe they make no nest, but deposit their eggs in the bodies of their victims—mostly cockroaches. They are extremely active and voracious, and are armed with a formidable sting.

The Ants are much less numerous and destructive here than in most tropical countries. I believe there are but two indigenous species, both black, the larger about half an inch in length, and never met with in large numbers are armed with a sting, and when they issue forth in the winged state, it is always, so far as I have been able to observe, between three and six o'clock in the morning, at which time I have often seen them, but at no other. I believe them to be exclusively carnivorous, having seen them preying on wood-lice and other insects, but never on those sweet substances which are so attractive to ants in general.

The other indigenous species is a small black ant, about a quarter of an inch in length and very slender. Some of the neuters, which appear to exercise a certain authority over the others, have large heads with powerful mandibles, and bite fiercely, holding with such tenacity that if plucked off smartly they sometimes leave their heads behind them. These ants are very troublesome in houses, finding out fatty and saccharine matters with wonderful acuteness, and destroying linen on which any such may have been dropped. They eat through corks to get at oil, particularly olive oil, of which they are excessively fond. They are

found every where, and reside in subterranean galleries. It may not be known to some of my readers that ants have a strong antipathy to castor-oil, so that putting a little of that liquid on anything will secure it from their attacks, or tying a string saturated with it round any article will prevent them from mounting upon it. I have never seen these ants in the winged state.

A species of red ant, much smaller than the last mentioned, is said to have been introduced with guano. Whether this supposition be correct or not I cannot decide, but it is certain that this ant has only been known here within the last few years. It is but about the eighth of an inch long, but of incredible voracity, of which two examples may suffice. A shopkeeper in Port Louis having bought some hams shortly before a diminution in the price of those articles, resolved to keep his till he could sell them without loss. They were hung up in the shop, and about a fortnight after, when taken down, they were found completely hollowed, every particle of fat and muscle having been eaten, and only the skin and bone remaining. A cheese of seven pounds weight was deposited in a shop, and for security was placed on a jar in a plate of water. Notwithstanding this precaution, between Saturday night and Monday morning the cheese was reduced from seven pounds weight to two, the form and size remaining unaltered. These ants were excessively troublesome during the prevalence of small pox in Port Louis, attacking the sore parts of the sufferers and causing great irritation; and infants often suffered severely from their attacks. Their numbers are now much diminished, a larger species of red ant having appeared, of whose origin no one knows anything more than that it was first seen in a store in Church street, and this ant appears to prey exclusively on the other, of which it speedily cleared the place. As soon as it was known that this beneficent insect had done so much good in the store in which it first appeared, many persons took some in bottles and let them loose in their premises, and the destruction of the little pests speedily followed.

We have but one species of the Vespa genus, about the size and color of an English Hornet, but destitute of the black rings which mark the latter. Its creole name is *Mouche Jaune*. It forms a discoid nest, sometimes upwards of a foot in diameter. These nests are often built in houses, and are constantly met with in trees and bushes. They are constructed of a sort of paper, so well made as to resist wind and rain. The larvæ of these insects are frequently offered for sale in the bazar, in their cells, and they are considered by many as a delicate morsel.

The insects have a very formidable sting, which, however, they never use except provoked. The only thing to be dreaded in walking through our woods is to come in contact with them, as they possess the family characteristic of prompt revenge for aggression, however innocently meant. Bees are very generally kept, but are not accommodated with the pretty and convenient hives used in England. Any old case or barrel, or very often a piece of a hollow tree is considered sufficient. They are not destroyed when the honey is taken, and seldom sting those whom they know in removing the combs. A great deal of the honey here is of very inferior quality, being made of sugar or syrup, which the bees procure with much less labor than the nectar of flowers. Persons residing near sugar-houses lose vast numbers of bees which resort thither, and are smothered in the syrup. Wild bees are numerous in the woods, where they lodge in hollow trees or in holes in the rocks, and great quantities of wax and honey are at times found in these receptacles. I have not been able to ascertain whether these insects are indigenous here, or not. They appear to me to be a smaller species than the English bees.

Two or three species of moth of the Sphinx family often plunder their cells, and sometimes cause them to desert their hives.

A species of Bombus with a body and wings of a deep blue color, about the size of the common English humble-bee, is very numerous, and does great damage to buildings of which the wood is not of good quality. It cuts out a cell large enough for its eggs, and its larvæ perforate the wood longitudinally, making passages several feet long, and at least a quarter of an inch in diameter.

Mauritius is peculiarly happy in respect of flies, which are far less numerous here than they are in many parts of England in the summer.

Musquitoes are troublesome in some particular localities at all seasons, but many places are little pestered by them during the dry months. The low grounds in the Black River district are infested by them to a greater degree than most other parts of the Island. They are much more abundant in some years than in others, without any sufficient cause being apparent for such difference. The best lotion that can be applied to calm the irritation of their bites, (so called) is a mixture of one part of spirit of hartshorn to six of salt water; but care must be taken not to allow this to touch any raw surface.

Lepidopterous insects of striking appearance are rare here, but the

smaller genera and species are extremely numerous. The most beautiful, incontestably, is a large Papilio, measuring about four inches across its extended wings, which are of jet black, beautifully marked with large lozenge shaped spots of light blue. The larva of this insect is of a delicate apple green, with a caruncle near the head about the eighth of an inch long, of a bright lilac. Its mummy shaped chrysalis is dark brown, and is attached to leaves by two little peduncles springing from the shoulders. A sooty-brown and white butterfly, somewhat smaller than the preceding, is very common. It is far less beautiful in the imago than in the chrysalis state, in which latter it is suspended by a short peduncle, attached to the tail, from the under side of a leaf: generally of the oleander or one of the orange tribe. Those attached to the former are almost always as bright as burnished silver, and those on the latter often have a golden tinge, sometimes mingled with green.

A small butterfly of a dusky red with dark brown spots, and which much frequents the *herbe papillon* and *queue-de-rat* issues from a chrysalis less brilliant but in my opinion more beautiful than that last mentioned. It is about an inch long, and the angles more strongly marked than in either of the preceding, of a very delicate green studded with spots of the color and brilliancy of the ruby.

Within a few years I have noticed a remarkably fine butterfly about three inches across the inside of the wings, of a beautiful violet and the outside of a dusky brown. I think this has only been lately introduced as well as a handsome bright yellow species, which, like the last mentioned, is still rare.

Moths, universally called *ailles* by the creoles, from the madegasse name of those insects, *lailles*, are much more numerous and various than the diurnal lepidoptera. The death's head moth and hawk moth are both common, and the creoles have an idea, derived probably with the name from the Madegasse, that they purposely throw their scales in the eyes of those who molest them, and that they cause violent inflammation of those organs.

Small moths of various species are so numerous in many spots that the glass globes which defend the lights often contain several spoonsful of their dead bodies.

The smallest insect of this order with which I am acquainted is a moth which frequents the custard-apple shrubs. It is not more than the twelfth of an inch long, and the wings when closed form an angle

of about thirty degrees with the body. They are of a beautiful lilac, spotted with white. The chrysalis of this pretty little moth is black with scarlet and gold spots. I have not seen this insect on any other plant than that I have mentioned, and on that only from September to November. I am not quite certain as to the season, not having made any note on the subject.

An insect of this order, the Borer, the larvæ of which bore long holes in the stalk of the cane, not only depriving it of a great portion of its juice, but causing what remains to ferment, and thereby become unfit for the manufacture of sugar has done and is doing more injury in Mauritius than all the other insects put together. On many estates large patches of canes may be seen quite destroyed by this grub, and in the dry season many fields which were formerly covered with luxuriant vegetation present a most withered and melancholy appearance. In its perfect state, the borer is a very plain looking brown moth about an inch long. Some persons believe that it has always existed in the Island; but that the constantly increasing deficiency of moisture has been the cause of its great increase of late years. I believe this idea to be incorrect, and that those who hold it have confounded *the borer* with some other *borer* of very inferior powers to the real one. A very accurate and interesting account of this insect was drawn up by the late Prof. Bojer, and some gentlemen of the Agricultural Society to which I refer such of my readers as may desire a particular acquaintance with its history. I may briefly remark that it is generally believed to have been introduced from Ceylon in 1849, with some cane plants sent from that Island. About a year after its presence and the mischief occasioned by it were recognised on some estates in the neighborhood of Grande Baie; and from that time it has been spreading on all sides, but particularly along the coasts, in those parts which produced the finest sugar. High and damp grounds suffer very little from it as yet, and estates of that nature have consequently risen in value. I believe the coasts of Black River and Savane are still quite free from it, and its effects are scarcely perceptible between Grand River S. E. and Creole River, while from the latter to Riv du Poste, it threatens the destruction of the plantations. Some idea of the loss occasioned by this insect may be formed from one example, which I give as being quite sure of the particulars, but to which many similar might be added. Thirty-five acres of plant-canes, which from the nature of the ground and the ordinary produce on that estate were expected to yield from seven to eight thousand pounds to the acre of sugar, of the finest quality, produced but eleven hundred weight of very inferior sugar per acre!

Many remedies have been proposed for this terrible pest, but I acknowledge I see no hope of any specific remedy; and that careful cultivation, and plentiful manuring as tending to encourage a vigorous growth are the only palliatives on which any dependence can be placed.

The neighbouring Island of Reunion and the Comoro Islands are suffering from this insect as well as Mauritius.

Of the Radiated animals a great variety are found on our shores. The Star-fish, well known to every one who has frequented the seashore in any part of the world, and the *Asterias Tesselata*, a solid penetagoral creature, the sides of which are slightly concave, and its surface studded with a sort of mosaic work, may frequently be found on the shores at low water.

The delicate *Euryale Palmifera*, a species of Star fish of which the ends of the rays are divided into many filaments, is often found among coral, and intertwined in the branches of marine plants. *Euryale Costosa* and *Euryale Scutata* are found in myriads in places little affected by the tide, and the beautiful convolutions of their limbs and the bright tints they often exhibit are not more admirable than the irritation their contact produces on the skin is unpleasant. These two last are known to the creoles by the simple name of *grattelle*. Their substance is translucent and they generally present, when floating in the water, a hemispheroidal form, and their many branched rays somewhat resemble a complicated piece of net work.

The Sea Hedgehogs are very abundant in the reefs, and are carefully avoided by those who walk there barefoot, for their spines are as brittle as glass and serrated in such a manner that when they break in the flesh they are extremely difficult of extraction. Some are bright lilac, some of bottle green and some black, and they vary in size from that of a hazle-nut to that of a cocoa-nut. The spines of some species radiate regularly from the centre, while those of others cross like the spines on a chestnut burr.

The *Holothuriæ*, Sea Slugs or Sea Cucumbers, too well known to need description, were formerly collected in Grand Port, and prepared for the Chinese market; and one of our merchants had a kiln built at Mahébourg for the purpose of drying them. I suppose the business was not found profitable, as it has been abandoned for some years. I know three species of them: one of a dirty white, another of a dull black, and a third of yellow, prettily variegated with brown. The skins

of the two former are rough, but that of the last mentioned, which is much less plentiful than the others, is smooth.

I know some persons who have tried to cook these odd looking creatures, but they have never succeeded in rendering them sufficiently tender to eat. Some planters have employed them as manure, and they are in sufficient abundance to furnish a vast supply, and may be obtained at very little cost.

Medusæ or Sea Nettles are found in great numbers and variety. The most remarkable creature of their order is the *Cestus Veneris*, called by the creoles *Cent-brasses*. This is a sort of ribbon, of a dull olive with stripes of a darker tint, and is found from one to two inches wide, and from two to five or six feet long. It sometimes becomes entangled in the limbs of persons bathing near the shore, and on tender skins produces excessive irritation.

The *Hydrostatica*, locally termed *grattelles*, are found in great numbers on the margin of the tide. They consist of an oblong air vessel with numerous tentacula. All parts of the creature when living display iridiscent tints with a great preponderance of blue. They are covered with a slimy secretion of a very acrid nature.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

OF

MAURITIAN HISTORY.

1507.—Discovery of the Island by the Portuguese under Don Pedro Mascarenhas, who called it "d'al Cerno," and by direction of Don Francesco d'Almeida, Viceroy of Portugal in India.

Goats, monkeys and pigs were put on the island by the Portuguese.

Don Pedro was subsequently, as a recompense for his Civil and Military Services, appointed Governor of Cochin, by the Court of Portugal.

1580.—Spanish Government under Philip II. The Spaniards appear to have made no attempt to form a settlement in the Island.

1598, 17*th September*.—The Island visited by the Dutch, who found upon it the indigenous bird, known by the name of the Dodo or Dronte, or Dod-aers, a species now extinct.

Some specimens of this curious bird are to be seen in the British Museum, although only portions of its skeleton have been collected by the Society of Natural History at Mauritius.

It is still a disputed question, whether the giant, a bird also extinct, and the dodo were common to Mauritius and Rodrigues; some say both.

— 20*th September*.—The Dutch, on an expedition under the command of James Cornelius Van Neck, take possession of the Island. They name it Mauritius in honour of their Stathouder, Maurice de Nassau. The Dutch squadron, consisting of eight sail, left the Leyel on the 1st May 1598; the Admiral's vessel was the *Mauritius*, the second vessel the *Amsterdam*, commanded by Wybrand Van Warwick; the six others were called the *Holland*, the *Zealand*, the *Gueldre*, the *Utrecht*, the *Friseland*, and the *Overysell*." The crew consisted of 560 men. The *Admiral* being separated from the other vessels by a tempest off

Madagascar, Vice Admiral Van Warwick took possession of the Island.

1601, 12*th August*.—Visit of the Dutch Admiral Hermansen.

1606, 1*st January*.—Visit of Admiral Matelief and Admiral Vander Nagen.

1613.—Captain Castleton, of the English ship the *Pearl*, touches at the Island.

1617, 22*nd January*.—Death in the Island of the celebrated Dutch Navigator Jacques Lemaire from Batavia, on a voyage of discovery.

It is questionable whether the Island was not settled at this time, as the record of the Dutch settlement in 1638, is in such a manner as to give rise to the idea that the Dutch were fully established upon it.

1638.—Colonization by the Dutch, who established their head quarters at Mahebourg.

1648.—Flacourt arrives at Fort Dauphin in December succeeding Pronis.

1671,—The Dutch India Company take possession of the Island through post captain Delahaye.

1693, 29*th May*.—Arrival in the Island of François Leguat, French Protestant refugee, disembarked at Rodrigues, where he intended to settle, the 1st May in 1691.

Leguat was detained in prison on a small rock off Frederic Henry (Grand Port) till Sep. 1696; when he was released by the Dutch Government and left the Island.

1695.—Hurricane. 9th February, the fort at Grand Port burned down by four slaves.

1712.—The Dutch abandon the Island.

1715, 28*th September*.—Possession taken by the French in the name of their King, under the orders of Guillaume Dufresne, captain of the *Chasseur*, who gives it the name of "Ile de France." Foundation of a settlement at Port North West (Port Louis).

1721, 23*rd September*.—Act of possession renewed in the name of the Company, by the Chevalier Jean Baptiste Garnier de Fongerai, commanding the Triton of St. Malo.

1721.—Mr. de Nyon, Knight of the Royal Order of St. Louis, Lieut. Col. of Infantry, Governor for the King of France. Provincial Council, emanating from the Superior Council at Bourbon, established.

— 2*nd May*.—Attempted revolt of the Troops.

1722.—New constitution of the Provincial Council.

— 12*th November*.—A judgment rendered by the Provincial Council condemning three slaves, convicted of marronage for the third time, to draw by lots the name of which of the three shall be hanged.

— 23*rd December*.—Hurricane. In the same year the celebrated La Bourdonnais, then 2nd Lieutenant on board of one of the Company's vessels, goes, on public service from Mauritius to Bourbon, in an open boat. Dearth.

1724, 24*th March*.—Some maroon slaves take forcible possession of the military post at Savanne, driving the soldiers before them.

1725.—Dearth. 16th December, Deliberation of the Provincial Council upon the means of procuring provisions.

1726.—The South East Port (Grand Port,) placed under an interdition by Mr. Berthon, priest of the Mission Sect, Vicar General of His Eminence the Cardinal of Neuville, Archevêque of Paris.

— 30*th March*.—Installation of Mr. Lenoir as Commandant General of the French fortresses and establishmenta in India.

1727, 17*th January*.—Nomination of Mr. Dumas as Director General of the Isles of France and Bourbon.

1728.—Disturbances.

1729.—Dearth. 12th March, Arrival of Mr. Dumas.

1730, 25*th May*.—Nomination of Mr. de St. Martin as second in command and first councillor of the Isle of France.

1731.—Dearth. 4th February, Hurricane which destroyed the Public Archives.

— 18*th July*.—Nomination of Mr. de Cossigny to the place of Chief Engineer.

1732.—Abandonment of the district of Flacq, consequent on an attack of marroon-blacks.

— 26*th August*.—Wooden buildings considered as immoveable property.

1735.—Bertrand François Mahé, Seigneur de Labourdonnais, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, arrives as Governor of the Isles of France and Bourbon.

Port Louis selected for the head quarters of Government.

1737.—A brig constructed by the orders of Labourdonnais.

1737, *5th June.*—A Superior Council established in lieu of the Provincial Council.

1738.—Manioc introduced by Labourdonnais.

1739.—Absence of Mr. de la Bourdonnais, on leave to France.

At this time, according to Baron Grant, there were 114 plantations established.

1740.—Death of Mrs. Labourbonnais, who was buried in the range of buildings now occupied in part by the Colonial Secretary's Office.

1741.—Labourdonnais returns from France.

1742.—Exploration of the Seychelles Archipelago.

A parish established at Pamplemousses, under the title of St. François.

1744, *17th August.*—Shipwreck of the *St. Geran*, captain Delamare, on which event the history of Paul and Virginia is founded.

1745.—The Princess Charlotte Christine Sophie Wolfenbuttel, wife of the Czarowitz Alexis, daughter of the Czar Peter the Great of Russia, a resident of the Island.

1746, *24th March.*—Departure of Labourdonnais for India with a fleet to assist Mr. Dupleix; anchored at Foulepointe 4th April.

— Return from India of Labourbonnais, who finds Mr. David nominated to replace him.

1747, *March.*—Labourdonnais departs for France.

— Death of Lieutenant Dauband, husband of Princess Sophie de Wolfenbuttel.

1748.—English Admiral Boscawen attempts to make a landing at Petite Rivière.

1749.—Poivre arrived at the Isle of France from the Moluccas with pepper and cinnamon, which he gave for distribution.

1750.—Governor David relieved by Mr. de Lozier Bouvet.

1751.—Plan of the Island taken by Mr. d'Après de Mannevillette.

1753, *18th April.*—Arrival of Abbé de la Caille.

A sugar mill and plantation established by Mr. Vigoureux de St. Malot.

1754.—Small pox and hurricane. Introduction of the Mangoustan.

Poivre makes another voyage to the Phillipines and Molucccas, and returns on 8th November 1755 with rare plants and spices.

1755.—Arrival of M. R. Magon as Governor General of Isle de France and Bourbon.

1756, *6th September.*—Possession taken of the Seychelles by the French Government.

1757, *17th December.*—Arrival of the squadron commanded by the Count d'Ache and departure for Pondicherry, where it arrived 28th April 1758.

1758.—Arrival of the squadron commanded by Mr. d'Eguilles.

1758.—Mr. Magon is recalled at his request and succeeded by Mr. Desforges Boucher.

1760.—Hurricane. 18th January, Law on the Destruction of Locusts.

— *1st December.*—Meteorological phenomena.

1764.—The island reverts to the Government of the King of France from that of the India Company.

1766.—Hurricane.

1767.—The Regal Government established under Mr. Dumas.

— *July.*—Arrival of Mr. Poivre, Commissary General of Marine, to fill the office of Intendant.

— 27.—The Superior Council reformed.

1768, *9th March.*—Mr. Rivaltz, member of the Superior Council, exiled to Rodrigues by Governor Dumas.

[Reinstated subsequently by an order of the Government of France, dated 2nd July 1768.]

— *14th July.*—Barnardin de St. Pierre arrived.

— *November.*—Mr. Dumas gave up the Government to Mr. de Stemaver.

— *8th November.*—Bougainville touched at Port Louis on his return from his voyage round the world.

1769.—Establishment of a militia.

— *6th June.*—Arrival of Chevalier de La Roche as Governor General.

Trou Fanfaron and Tromlin Causeway formed and constructed. Botanical Garden founded by Poivre.

1770.—Spice plants introduced by Messrs. Detchevery, Cordé, Coëtivy, Prevost de la Croix and Veron, under the orders of Mr. Poivre. Discovery of an iron mine in the Pamplemousses District.

1771.—Hurricane. 6th August. Mr. Rivaltz after exile to Rodrigues reinstated in the Superior Council.

1772, *1st March.*—Hurricane. Disappearance of Locusts. Mr. Tromelin cleans the harbour. Small Pox. Second importation of spices.

— *16th September.*—Arrêté of the Superior Council establishing a tax of 20s. a head on slaves to meet the debts of the Commune and 10s. for the liquidation of the debts of the old Commune.

— *12th November.*—Royal Jurisdiction created.

— *2nd December.*—The style of the Superior Council altered.

1773.—First periodical journals established. Search for the Island of Juan de Lisboa by the Chevalier de St Felix, commanding the corvette *L'heure du Berger*, under Mr. Poivre's instructions dated 21st June 1768.

— *9th April.*—Hurricane which overthrew the Church of Port Louis.

— *30th July.*—The island divided into 8 districts in lieu of 12 as in 1768.

1774.—Sans Quartier, accused of assasinating Madame Lehec in the night of the 24th, 25th February, and executed. The *Mars* of 64 guns burnt. Explosion of the Powder Mill.

1775, *14th November.*—Remonstrances of the Superior Council against the edict of the month of November 1771, establishing a tax of 2s. upon coffee.

1777, *10th April*—Registration of the King's edict, June 1776, which establish at Versailles the deposit of the Colonial Charters.

— *14th October.*—1st Crop of Cloves by Mr. Jean Nicolas Céré.

1778, *1st March.*—1st Crop of Nutmegs by do.

1779, *24th December.*—Regulations prohibiting lotteries.

1780, *19th May.*—Decree naturalising Marie Elisabeth Sabbabadie Betty, Malegassy Princess, in return for services rendered to the French by her father Transimale and by her husband the King of Foulpointe.

1781, *11th August.*—Abolition of Judicial question (question judiciaire).

1782, *9th January.*—Ordinance relative to the propagation of the Bois Noir.

1783, *12th November.*—Deputation of the "Conseil Supérieur" to the "Bailli de Suffren," to congratulate him on his arrival.

1786.—Hurricane.

1787, *5th July.*—Decree of the "Conseil Supérieur" permitting Barristers to wear their swords when pleading.

1789, *12th February.*—The Comte de Locatello, convicted of the murder of Major Gouy, cast for non-appearance and sentenced by the Royal Jurisdiction to be broken alive.

1790.—Arrival of Ambassadors from Tipoo Saib en route to France.

— *17th April.*—Arrival of the *Stanislas.* Disturbances.

— *27th April.*—Formation of a Colonial Assembly.

— *3rd July.*—"Bureau de Bienfaisance" established.

— *11th July.*—Opening of the Theatre.

— *27th* „ —Organisation of primary assemblies.

— *27th* „ —Resignation of Governor Conway.

— *8th September.*—Claude Penthé ascend the Peter-Both for the first time.

— *29th October.*—Claude Penthé's second ascension of do.

— *4th November.*—Murder of Count Macnamara, Commodore of the French Squadron in the Indian Ocean.

— *4th December.*—Abolition by the Colonial Assembly of the marks and mutilations authorised by the "Code Noir" on runaway slaves.

1791.—Arrival of the Squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral de St. Felix. Mr. Decrès, subsequently Minister for the Colonies, first captain (Major) of the Squadron.

— *7th January.*—Creation of the Colonial College.

— *2nd April.*—Provisional Constitution of the Colony.

— *17th* „ —Justices of Peace and Mar-men established in the districts.

1791, 15*th May.*—The Colonial Constitution sanctioned by the National Assembly of France.

— 8*th September.*—Decree of the Colonial Assembly which proclaim equality in political rights of the white and coloured citizens.

1792.—Small Pox.

1793, 25*th February.*—The "Conseil Supérieur" assumes the title of Court of Appeal, and the Royal Justiciary Court that of First Instance.

— 7*th August*,—Promulgation of the Criminal Code of 6th October 1791.

— 26*th August*—Vice-Admiral de St. Felix deposed by the influence of the society of friends of liberty and equality.

— *September*—Famine.

— 28*th November.*—Attributions of the Judicial Power.

1794.—Mr. de St. Felix, Mr. Vigoureux Duplessis, Governor, Mr. Tirol, King's Commissioner, and Messrs. de Jessan, Fayoles, Mercenay and de Villèle arrested at Bourbon and brought to the Isle of France. Erection of a Guillotine. Decree of the 26 Pluviose. Closing of the Cottages. Destruction of the Guillotine. Mr. de St. Felix and his companions in captivity set at liberty.

— 30*th January.*—Arbitral Justice established.

— 7*th February.*—Organisation of the Tribunal of Commerce.

— 14*th* ,, —Organisation of the Justice of Peace at the North West Port.

Creation of a Committee of Public Safety. Banishment of the disturbers. Measures against the prisoners of war who sowed discord among the colonists.

— 20*th March.*—Decree of the Colonial Assembly giving to each colonist a reduced daily ration of 6 ounces of bread.

— 8*th April.*—Law on monopolies.

— 10*th* ,, —Sale, to the profit of the Republic, of the Crosses of St. Louis, offered as patriotic gifts.

— 11*th May*—Projected interior organisation of the Colony. The population to be the only basis of a deputation to the Colonial Assembly. No expenditure allowed unless authorised by a decree of the Assembly.

1794, 22*nd May.*—(3 Prairial An II) Decree ordaining the hanging of slaves condemned to death.

— 28*th October.*—Abolition of the slave trade by the Colonial Assembly. (3 day compl. An II.)

1795.—Fresh disturbances.—Combat of the *Cybèle* and *Prudente* against the *Diomède* and *Centurion.*

1796, 18*th July.*—Arrival of Baco and Burnel (red-rep.) agents of the directory, with Admiral de Sercey's squadron.

— 21*st July.*—Their embarkation on board the sloop-of-war *Moineau.*

1797, 12*th February.*—Abolition by the Colonial Assembly of the defence of gratuitous disposals *(dispositions gratuites)* between the two free classes of the population.

— 8*th March.*—Report of Rear-Admiral de Sercey on the combat between the *Victorieux* and the *Arrogant.*

Applications for assistance from the inhabitants of Graaf Reynett, and the King of Pegu.

1798, 17*th January.*—Arrival of two envoys from Tipoo Saib, Sultan of Mysore, applying for assistance against the British.

— 30*th January.*—Proclamation of Governor Malartic inviting the colonists to form corps of volunteers for Tipoo Saib's service.

— 3*rd April.*—The insurgent troops sent away.

— 4*th November.*—Affair of the 14 Brumaire (An IV); dissolution of the Colonial Assembly.

— 21*st December.*—Reformation of the Colonial Assembly, to be no longer composed of more than 21 members.

1799.—Colonial College transferred to Vauxhall.

— 23*rd September.*—Affair of the 1st Vendemiaire (An VIII). Banishment of 46 of the disturbers.

1800.—Commissaries sent to Bourbon. Destruction of the Frigate *Preneuse.* Departure for Bourbon of the new Commissaries and Governor Malartic

— 24*th July.*—Death of Governor Anne Joseph Hippolyte Malartic.

— 29*th* ,, —The Colonial Assembly decrees that a funeral monument be erected to the memory of Governor Malartic, at the the expense of the Colony.

1800, 25*th September.*—Address to the Colonial Minister for assistance in Silver Currency. The money paper in circulation representing a depreciated value of 1,500,000,000 livres.

1801, 28*th July.*—Exhumation of the body of the General Malartic from his provisional tomb in the Champ-de-Mars and removal of the same to the monument (9 Thermidor An XII).

The *Chiffonne* and *Fléche* conveyed to Seychelles the persons condemned to transportation by the Consular decree of the XIV Nivose An 9 (4th January 1801).

1802.—The Amirantes Island taken possession of.

— 20*th May.*—(30 Floreal An X) Reestablishment of the slave trade by Metropolitan Authority, and suspension of the Colonial Constitution for 10 years.

— 26*th September.*—(4 Vendemiaire An XI) Decree of the Colonial Assembly in reference to the 132 persons condemned to transportation by the Consular decree of the 14 Nivose An IX. Remonstrance to the Minister Forfait.

— 30*th October,*—(8 Brumaire An XI) Vote of the Colonial Assembly for the election of Bonaparte as Consul for life.

— 4*th November.*—(13 Brumaire An XI) Address of the Colonial Assembly to the Consul.

1803, 12*th April.*—Introduction of Vaccine by Mr. Deglos.

— 17*th August.*—Arrival of the squadron under the command of Mr. de Linors.

— 26*th September.*—Arrival of Captain-General Decaen. Detention of Captain Flinders.

1805, 23*rd October.*—(1st Brumaire An XIV) Promulgation of the Civil Code.

1806, 13*th March.*—(22 Ventose An XIV) Reestablishment of the Gregorian Kalendar. Foundation of the Society of Emulation.

— 19*th October.*—Governor Decaen's son baptized with the name of the Colony.

Hurricane.

1807, 3*rd February.*—Hurricane.

— 28*th* „ —Hurricane.

1809, 21*st September.*—St. Paul, Island of Bourbon, taken by suprise by the British. Death of General Desbruslys.

1810, 1*st May.*—The Post of Jacoté attacked by the British.

— 2*nd June,*—The Post of the Cape at Savanne do.

1810, 2*nd July*.—Belombre attacked.

— 9*th* „ —Bourbon taken.

— 14*th August*.—Isle of Passe, Grand Port, taken.

— 20*th* „ —Entrance into the road-stead of Grand Port of Duperre's squadron.

— 23*rd August*.—Engagement at the Isle of Passe.

— 28*th* „ —Isle of Passe retaken.

— 29*th September*.—Formation of a Colonial Council.

— 26*th November*.—34 English sail appear.

— 28*th* „ —Signal sf 76 sail. Debarkation of the British at Mapou.

— 1*st December* —Apparition of the Cape Division off the Coast at Petite Rivière.

— 3*rd December*.—Capitulation of the Island.

1812, *June*.—1st Races.

1813, 14*th Jannarg*.—Promulgation of the act of abolition of the slave trade, dated 14th May 1811. First symptoms of Hydrophobia until then unknown in the Island.

— 10*th August*.—Arrival of Lord Moira.

— 19*th* „ —Foundation of the Roman Catholic Church of Port Louis laid.

1814, 28*th April*.—Formation of an Agricultural Society.

— 15*th October*.—Publication of the treaty of Paris.

1815, 5*th Fabrudry*.—Hurricane and meteorological phenomena.

— 29*th March*.—French squadron passed the Port, having on board the Commissioner of the King of France charged to receive over from the British the Island of Bourbon,

— 27*th April*.—Court of Vice-Admiralty established.

— 29*th* „ —Slave Registration Office established.

— 1*st May*.—Archives Office established.

— 4*th September*.—Popular movement at Grand Port. Introduction of the silk-worm.

1816.—Intercourse with Madagascar. Reciprocal embrassy of political agents. Sojourn in the Island of several Hova chiefs.

— 18*th May.*—Closing of the Port to Foreign vessels.

— 20*th September.*—Secular festival instituted by the Society of Emulation to celebrate the foundation of the Colony.

— 25*th September.*—Conflagration of Port Louis.

1817, 8*th* „ —Creation of "Conseil de Commune" (Corporation Council).

— 19*th November.*—1st departure of Governor Farquhar to England.

1818, 28*th February.*—Hurricane which renders unfit for service the Theatre at the Company's Garden. Discovery at Port Louis of the source of a saline chalybeat spring.

— 10*th December.*—Departure of Major-General Hall, Governor, *par intérim.*

1819, 25*th January.*—Hurricane.

— 28*th March.*—Hurricane.

— *November.*—Cholera-Morbus.

1820.—Dissolution of the "Conseil de Commune" (Corporation Council).

— *April.*—Cessation of the Cholera-Morbus.

— 5*th July.*—Return of Governor Sir R. J. Farquhar.

— 17*th* „ —Opening of the Port.

— 27*th September.*—Foundation stone of the Theatre laid in Government street.

— 24*th November.*—Arrival of an Embassy from Radama, King of the Hovas.

1822, 22*nd February.*—Conspiracy of the Malagassy slaves. Affair of Ratsitatane, Hova chief.

— 11*th June.*—Opening of the new Theatre.

1823, 20*th May.*—Departure of Governor Sir R. J. Farquhar.

1824, 23*rd February.*—Hurricane which destroyed part of the Royal College.

1824, 11*th April.*—Hurricane.

— 24*th December.*—Withdrawal of paper money.

1825, 1*st February.*—Proclamation for the destruction of rats and voracious birds.

— 13*th June.*—Publication of the act of consolidation of the abolition of the slave trade of 24th June 1824.

— 27*th June.*—Admission in England of Mauritius Sugars on the same footing as those from the West Indies.

— 12*th August.*—Creation of the Government Council.

1826, *July.*—Opening of (mise en activité du) Canal Bathurst.

— 19*th August.*—Title of Honorable given to Members of the Government Council.

— 1*st October.*—Arrival of Messrs. Colebrooke and Blair, Commissioners of Enquiry.

— 16*th October.*—General Census of the slaves.

— 8*th November.*—Special Tribunal abolished. Abolition of the defence of gratuitous dispositions between the two free classes of the population.

1827, 25*th January.*—Foundation of a Colonial Committee.

— 16*th May.*—Special Tribunal at Seychelles abolished.

— 12*th September.*—Chamber of Commerce established.

— 26*th December.*—The bodies of Madame de la Bourdonnais and her child found, whilst demolishing the chapel of the "Conseil Supérieur," removed to the Roman Catholic Church, Port Louis.

1828, 27*th February.*—The streets of Port Louis renamed.

— *March.*—Hurricane.

— 28*th April.*—Passage of Sir Hudson Lowe.

— 30*th July.*—Reorganisation of the Chamber of Commerce.

1829, 7*th February.*—Establishment of the Protectorate of Slaves. Hurricane.

— 24*th August.*—Foundation of the Society of Natural History.

— 30*th September.*—Institution of "Coupons" (right of mastership) for slaves.

1829, *2nd December.*—All distinction of origin between the free classes of the population abolished by an order of King in Council dated 22nd June 1829.

1830, *11th September.*—Publication of the Order in Council of 2nd February 1830 on the administration of slaves.

— *10th October.*—Departure of Mr. Adrien D'Epinay, deputed by the Colony to the Metropolitan Government in England.

1831, *16th March.*—Creation of the Tribunal of Correctional Police.

— *28th September.*—Creation of a "Tribunal de Paix" (Justice of Peace) at Port Louis by an Order in Council of 13th April 1831.

— *26th October.*—Return of Mr. Adrien D'Epinay, deputed by the Colony.

— *16th November.*—New Code of Criminal Instruction (Instruction Criminelle). A Court of Assize established. Creation of Assessors.

— *8th December.*—Creation of a new Bank.

1832, *24th January.*—Foundation of the *Cernéen* newspaper.

— *25th* „ —Legislative Council established, and composed of Public Functionaries and Colonists.

— *15th February.*—New Penal Code to replace the Law of 6th October 1791.

— *29th February.*—Law on the Press. Abolition of Censorship.

— *27th March.*—Publication of the Order in Council of 2nd November 1831.

— *10th April.*—1st Criminal Assize.

— *15th* „ —Formation of a Volunteer Militia.

— *23rd* „ —Project of Emancipation drawn up by the colonists and sent to England.

— *3rd June.*—Arrival of Mr. John Jeremie, Procureur and Advocate General. Disturbances among the slaves. Burning of several properties. Tumults. Inertia.

— *29th July.*—Departure of Mr. Jeremie by order of Governor Sir Charles Colville.

— *7th Sept.*—Ascension to the top of the Peeter-Booth by Capt. J. A. Lloyd, Lieut. Philpotts, 29th Regt., Lieut Keppel, Royal Navy, and Lieut. Taylor.

1832, 23*rd September.*—Messrs. Adolphe Buttié and other inhabitants of Grand Port arrested under the charge of conspiring against the safety of the Colony.

— 19*th November.*—Notice of the suspension of the Order in Council of 2nd November 1831.

— 26*th December.*—Prosecution against Buttié and others withdrawn.

1833, 22*nd January.*—Arrival of the Right Reverend Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy and Vicar Apostolic.

— 1*st February.*—Foundation of a free school (école gratuite) by the Colonial Committee, under the direction of Mr. Austry.

— 6*th February.*—The Volunteer Militia disbanded.

— 27*th* „ —Second voyage to England of Mr. Adrien D'Epinay as deputy for the Colony.

Scarcity of Rice.

— 29*th April.*—Return of Mr. J. Jeremie on board the Transp *Jupiter.*

— 20*th* „ —Mr. H. Adam, Colonel of the Volunter Militia sent from the Colony.

— 11*th August.*—Mr. Pieretti, an Alien, sent off the Colony.

— 28*th* „ —Messrs. Brodelet, Robillard, Keating, Fenouillot and Grandemange arrested and accused of conspiracy against the Government.

— 10*th September.*—Abrogation of the Penal Code 1832.

Proclamation prohibiting public meetings.

Foundation of Fort Adelaide laid.

— 29*th October.*—Mr. J. Reddie, President of the Court of First Instance, *ex-officio*, declares several commercial houses bankrupt.

— 2*nd November.*—Death of Abbé Buonavita, Confessor of Napoleon.

— 22*nd November.*—First prosecution against the press.

1834, 20*th January.*—Hurricane.

— 29*th March.*—Verdict of acquittal in favor of the 5 persons accused at Grand Port.

— *April.*—Fire at Rivière du Rempart.

— *29th August.*—Dismissal of Mr. Jeremie.

— *3rd September.*—Nomination of Mr. P. D'Epinay to the duties of Procureur and Advocate General.

— *3rd October.*—Dismissal of Mr. J. Reddie.

— *26th* „ —Departure of Mr. J. Jeremie on board the *Penyard Park.*

— *29th October.*—Departure of Mr. J. Reddie on board the *Emma,*

1835, *15th January.*—Introduction of Indian laborers.

— *19th* „ —Second return of Mr. A. D'Epinay, deputy from the Colony. Return of Messrs. Adam and Pieretti.

— *1st February.*—Emancipation of the slaves.

— *9th March.*—Modifications of the Penal Code of 1791.
Epizootie.

Subscription to relieve the sufferers by the war between the Cape Colonists and the Caffres.

— *13th June.*—Ordinance on Patents.

1836, *5th March.*—Hurricane.

— *4th April.*—Ordinance restricting the liberty of the press.

— *30th July.*—Establishment of a Company for Steam Navigation.

— *13th August.*—Races.

— *15th September.*—Further modifications of the Penal Code of 1791.

— *23rd* „ —Arrival of 6 Malagassy Ambassadors, sent by the Queen of Hovas, Ranavalona Manjaka, *en route* to England and France.

— *8th October.*—Publication of the Order in Council of 23rd February 1836 giving legislative powers to the Court of Appeal.

— *6th October.*—Disapproval of the Ordinances on servants and free labor.

— *10th October.*—Opening of the Port of Mahebourg.

— *9th November.*—Publication of the Order in Council of 6th July 1836 reserving to the colonists their right to the apprenticeship of their former slaves.

1836.—Offers but few salient features, a vote of service of plate to Mr. Blackburn and a meeting held at the Theatre with the same object, in favor of Messrs. Barclay and Irving who had controverted in England an opinion on the part of the Minister that the slaves of Mauritius had not become apprentices through an informality in registration, being the principal matters worthy of note.

— 14*th November*.—Provisional nomination of the Civil Commissaries in the districts as assistants to the Justice of the Peace of Port Louis.

— 25*th November*.—Refusal of Government to permit further introduction of free laborers from India.

— 12*th December*.—Establishment of the Government Savings' Bank

— 20*th* „ —Publication of the Order in Council of 10th August 1836 which permits British subjects opening schools without the authority of Government.

1837, 9*th January*.—The first stone of the Grand River suspension Bridge was laid.

1838, 15*th February*.—A Mauritian Association was founded to represent the Colonial wants to the Home Government.

— 11*th March*.—Indian Immigration was again suspended.

— 1*st September*.—The Commercial Bank was opened.

— 11*th October*.—A large meeting was held to consider the expediency of Immigration and several important resolutions were passed.

1839.—Indian Immigration was again temporarily suspended.

— 1*st February*.—The unattached apprentices were made free.

— 11*th March*.—Slavery no longer existed.

— 27*th* „ —The Special Justices were named Stipendiary Magistrates.

— *September*.—The affair of Captain Driver of the *Greenlaw* with the French Commander Le Barbier de Tinaut, of the *Isère*, which made so much noise in Europe occurred.

1840, 29*th February*.—Departure of Sir William Nicolay for England.

Colonel Power took the reins of Government.

1840, 25*th May*.—The remains of Mr. Adrien D'Epinay arrived, who had died on his sojourn to Paris.

— 1*st June*.—The funeral of Mr. Adrien D'Epinay took place. His body was followed to Pamplemousses by more than 130 carriages and upwards of five hundred persons accompanied the coffin to the last resting place of that great and eloquent citizen.

— 14*th November*.—Disturbances amongst the labourers.

— 16*th* ,, —The Governor gave orders for the departure of all Aliens.

— 3*rd December*.—The above order was revoked.

— 21*st* ,, —Mr. Henri Adam was granted, by orders from Home, letters of Naturalization, he being the first who ever enjoyed that privilege in the Island.

1841, 29*th January*.—Refusal of the Home Government to allow free Immigration from the Coast of Africa.

— 22*nd April*.—Colonel Draper died.

— 4*th June*.—It was notified that the public would be admitted to the sittings of the Council.

— 19*th July*.—It was announced that the English text of all laws established in the Colony would from that time be the only legal version.

— *September & October*.—Repeated attempts were made to set fire to the town, which necessitated the most vigilant measures.

1842, 2*nd January*.—Sir Lionel Smith died suddenly at Réduit. His death was followed in three days by that of Lady Smith.

— 2*nd May*.—Indian Immigration was approved.

— 21*st November*.—Sir William Gomm arrived.

1843.—The year was remarkable for the numerous memorials and measures to avert the evils arising from a want of specie.

— 16*th September*.—Mr. Anderson was despatched to India, on 16th September as Special Agent, to establish the new system of Immigration on a permanent and secure basis.

1844, 4*th January*.—There was a violent ground swell, which threw on the reefs no less than four large vessels, three of them with Coolies on board; but although some of them were lost, no lives were sacrificed.

1844, 8*th Jaunary.*—The law prohibiting buildings in wood, passed in spite of the observations and oppositions made as regarded its being hurtful to health and injurious to local industry.

— 21*st February.*—A severe Hurricane did great damage.

— 15*th April.*—A most violent and contagious typhus broke out amongst the cattle and raged till the end of the year, upwards of 12,000 horned cattle, 6,000 pigs, besides many goats were estimated as having been swept away.

— 13*th October.*—H. M.'s Ship *Conway*, Capt. Kelly, was despatched to Tamatave to exact full and entire satisfaction for several repeated insults offered there to our commerce for some time past as well as to agents residing there.

1845, 1*st March.*—A despatch was published authorizing the Government to send to England yearly, the pupil who most distinguished himself at the Royal College.

1846, 15*th September.*—The first stone of the new Catholic Church Mahebourg was laid by Dr. Collier, Bishop of Milève.

— 1*st October.*—The first stone of a new Protestant Church was laid by His Excellency Sir William Gomm at Moka near Réduit.

— 19*th November.*—First Exhibition of Sugars took place. Gold Medal was awarded to Messrs. Barlow & Co., of the *Phœnix* estate.

— *December.*—Extraordinary robbery of the Commercial Bank by Chinamen.

— *December.*—The Patent Slip of Messrs. Scott and Murray was opened.

1847, *October.*—Exhibition of Sugars. Gold Medal awarded to Messrs. Barlow & Co., of the *Phœnix* estate.

— 22*nd November.*—Departure of General Stavely after a residence in the Island of 25 years.

— 15*th November.*—Wreck of the *Samuel Smith* on the N.W. end of Rodrigues.

— In this year the great Commercial Crisis took place, which may be said to have shaken the whole commercial world; but no part of it more terribly than Mauritius.

1848, 7*th March.*—Hurricane.

— „ —Epizootie made its appearance.

— *August.*—Trade with Madagascar reopened.

1849, *5th May.*—Departure of His Excellency Sir William Gomm, for India.

— *8th June.*—Arrival of H. E. Sir George Anderson in the ship *Carnatic.*

— *1st September.*—Our present Currency of Notes was issued.

— *24th October.*—Exhibition of Sugar. Gold Medal awarded to Messrs. Barlow & Co., of the *Phœnix* estate.

1850, *1st March.*—Severe hurricane.

— *4th* „ —Appointment of Louis Léchelle, Esq., as first Mayor of Port Louis.

— *19th April.*—Arrival of the *Medea* with Cholera and excitement of the inhabitants.

— *18th October,*—Departure of H. E. Sir George Anderson, for Ceylon.

1851, *8th January.*—Arrival of H. E., J. M. Higginson, Esquire, by the *Lady Sands.*

— *June.*—His Excellency occupied himself principally in visiting and rendering himself acquainted with the Rural Districts and their inhabitants.

— *25th June.*—Wreck of the Immigrant Ship *Randolph* and loss of 18 lives.

— *8th September.*—Races. Maiden Plate won by *Creeper;* Ladies' Plate by *Charlie;* Creole Plate by *Yellow Hammer.*

— *10th September.*—Races. Town Plate won by *Creeper;* Draper Plate by *Lord Nelson;* Sweepstakes by *Grimaldi;* Hunter's Plate by *Yellow Hammer.*

— *11th September.*—The first ordinary monthly meeting of the Meteorological Society took place.

— *14th September.*—Mr. Beaton, the first Scotch Presbyterian Minister for this Island, arrived in the *Japan.*

— *15th September.*—Races. Yates Plate won by *Yates;* Handicap Plate by *Henry;* Corinthian Plate by *Ruby.*

— *21st October.*—St. Elizabeth Chapel Moka was opened.

— *26th* „ —The *Pauline Houghton* went on shore at Canonnier Point.

1851, *November.*—Census of the Population of this Colony taken.

— 12*th December.*—The *John Hullet* ran upon the Southern Reef off Tombeau Bay.

— *December.*—Establishment of the Mauritius Marine Insurance Company.

— *December.*—Honorable Louis Léchelle again chosen Mayor of Port Louis.

1852, *January.*—Arrival of His Lordship the R. C. Bishop of Milève.

— *March.*—The Chronological and Alphabetical Index of the Laws of the Colony by Mr. Slade, published.

— Immigration extended to Bombay.

— 23*rd June.*—Boy *v* Coignet for having failed in an operation on the eye of Mrs. Boy and by which she lost her sight from that eye, and for which she claimed 10,000 dollars. This case was decided by a Jury who returned a verdict for the plaintiff of £400 damages. This was the first time a Jury sat in a civil case.

— 12*th August.*—The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's Steamer the *Queen of the South* the first of the line from England to India *vid* the Cape arrived.

— 16*th August.*—Races. Maiden Plate won by *Fear Not*; Ladies Plate by *Charly*; Municipal Corporation Plate by *Muse*; Welter Plate by *Sailor Boy*.

— 18*th August.*—Races. Yates Plate won by *Seth*; Hack Plate by *Fireaway*.

— 21*st August.*—Races. Civil and Military Service Plate won by *Celina*; Chinamen's Plate by *Fireaway*; Draper's Plate by *Charly*; Consolation Plate by *Henry*.

1853, *January.*—The appointment of the Honorable Louis Léchelle as Mayor of Port Louis for the third time.

— 14*th June.*—Wreck of the Ship *Charlotte* on the North Coast of the Island.

— 14*th June.*—Dismissal of Mr. Brownrigg and appointment of Mr. Rawstorne as Acting Post Master.

— 29*th June.*—First stone of the Scotch Church laid by H. E. James Macaulay Higginson.

— 12*th July.*—Loss of the *Sydney* off Canonnier Point.

1853, 18*th July*.—Races. Maiden Plate won by *As de Pique*; Turf Club Plate by *Seth*; Municipal Corporation Plate by *Muse*; Welter Plate by *Creeper*.

— 20*th July*.—Merchants' Plate won by *Seth*; Ladies' and Bachelors' Plate by *Charly*; Champ de Mars Plate by *Bob*.

— 23*rd July*.—His Excellency the Governor's Plate won by *As de Pique*; Planters' Plate by *Partisan*; Consolation Plate by *Fire-away*; Hack Plate by *Cecorico*.

— 11*th September*.—Departure of His Excellency J. M. Higginson for Seychelles.

— 28*th September*.—Return of His Excellency J. M. Higginson from the Seychelles.

— *October*.—Presentation of a piece of Plate to Captain Ludlow of the American Bark *Monmouth*, for his successful endeavours in saving the crew of the wrecked vessel *Meridian*.

— 19*th Novemler*.—Reopening Trade with Madagascar

— 26*th* „ —First meeting of the Chamber of Agriculture.

1854, 28*th January*.—Frightful murder of Madame Trambouze by several Indians.

— *January*.—Death of Colonel Godfrey, Post Master General.

— 8*th Frebruary*.—Formation of the Colonial Maritime Insurance Company.

— 24*th March*.—The *Sultany* arrived from Calcutta with Cholera on board.

— 14*th April*.—Departure of His Excellency Governor Higginson

— „ —His Honor Major General Sutherland assumed the Administration of the Island *pro tem*.

— 8*th May*.—Departure of the Honorable Mr. Rawson, Treasurer, to take charge of his new appointment of Colonial Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope.

— 7*th May*.—Arrival of the G. S. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Calcutta* bringing the news of the cessation of the contract for the conveyance of our Mails by the G. S. S. S. Co.'s vessel.

Arrival of Mr. Blanchard, French Consul.

— 15*th May*.—Cholera broke out in the Civil Prisons, Port Louis.

— „ —Slight shock of an earthquake felt at Flacq.

1854, *9th June.*—207 persons died from Cholera in Port Louis.

— *2nd July.*—Mr. Williams for many years Assistant Procureur General died at a very advanced age.

— *July.*—A handsome Gold Watch, with a suitable inscription and appendages presented by the Rector, Professors and Pupils of the Royal College to Mr. François Delcour Chasles, a student of that institution, for having in February last 1853 saved one of his comrades from drowning.

— *10th August.*—The foundation stone of a new Protestant Dissening Chapel laid at Grand River.

— *8th September.*—His Honor General Sutherland laid the first stone of the new Episcopal Church at Mahébourg.

— *2nd October.*—Races. Maiden Plate won by *Sam Sly;* Munipal Corporation Plate by *As de Pique;* Ladies' and Bachelors' Plate by *Modesty* ; Welter Plate by *Seth.*

— *4th October.*—Races. Merchants' Plate won by *Sam Sly;* Turf Club Plate by *Surveyor;* Champ de Mars Plate by *Seth.*

— *7th October.*—Planters' Cup won by *Hamlet;* Brokers' Plate by *Sam Sly;* Port Louis Hurdle Race by *Belisario;* Consolation Plate by *Satirist* ; Hack Race by *Charly.*

— *10th October.*—Departure of Dr. Brown-Séquard on board the *Ratcliff.*

— *18th October.*—Roman Catholic Bishop refused to bury with the usual ceremonies the remains of Mr. Duvergé, an old and respectable inhabitant of the town, owing to his having been a Freemason; the body consequently left the Lodge after two addresses from the Honorable Judge Rémono and Honorable L. Léchelle and was conveyed to the Cemetery followed by a procession of Masons and others.

— *26th October.*—Disturbances at Seychelles. Preliminary examination before the District Magistrate's Court Port Louis, on the complaint of William Mitchell that he had been illegally flogged at Seychelles by Mr. Lablache, Police Officer and acting as "Ministère Public" in those dependencies.

— Branch Savings' Bank established in the Districts of Flacq, Grand Port and Savanne.

— *13th December.*—The Mauritius Fire Insurance Company established.

— *31st December.*—The Honorable G. Fropier the late Mayor, again selected to be Mayor.

1855, 19*th January*.—Major-General Charles Murray Hay arrived by the *Bury St. Edmunds* and took the oath as Acting Governor.

— 27*th January*.—Public Meeting held at the *Loge La Triple Espérance* to raise a subscription for the relief of the Widows, Mothers and Children of the victims in the Crimean War.

— 3*rd February*.—The town visited with a violent thunder storm and an elevated building near Government House was struck by lightning.

— *February*.—The new Patent Slip completed.

— 27*th March*.—Departure of Major-General Sutherland and the Honorable Prosper D'Epinay.

— 13*th June*.—Arrival of the Lord Bishop of Mauritius.

— *July*.—Address of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council to H. I. M. the Emperor of the French congratulating him on escape from the attempts at his assassination.

— *July*.—Wrecks of the *Prince Albert* and *Washington* at Canonnier Point.

— 23*rd September*.—Loss of the *Gladiator* at Canonnier Point.

— 13*th October*.—Arrival of the *Sultana* and *Blue Jacket* with Cholera on board. Assembly of the inhabitants in the Court of Government House.

— 24*th November*.—Day of general rejoicing and public thanksgiving for the success of the Allied Armies on the capture of Sebastopol.

— 1*st December*.—The Lighthouses were first lighted.

1856.—Louis Léchelle, Esq., elected Mayor for the fourth time.

— *March*.—Cholera broke out. Mortality in Port Louis for the month of March 576.

— *April*.—Deaths from Cholera to the 13th 1398 in Port Louis, 759 in Districts

— *May*.—Total death to 26th May in Port Louis 1506, Districts 1899.

— *June*.—Diappearance of the Cholera, Total Deaths in all the Districts 3532.

1857, 25*th February*.—Loss of the *Eugenie* at the "Passe Danoise."

— 10*th March*.—Disturbance at the Theatre in consequence of a person of colour having intruded into the Mayor's box.

— 24*th May*.—Departure of the 5th Fusiliers for China.

— " —Wreck of the *Sir Colin Campbell* near the Port of Mahebourg.

— 15*th May*.—Fire in Messrs. Harper & Singery's Establishment.

— 8*th June*.—The French Bark *Impératrice Eugénie* touched on a coral bank just before coming to her anchorage in the harbour. The damage she sustained was such as to lead to her abandonment.

— 16*th June*.—Arrival of the Honrable Humphry Sandwith, Esquire, C.B., Colonial Secretary.

— 20*th June*.—The first shipment of Emigrants since the removal of the prohibition by the Government of India arrived by the *Minden*, from Madras.

— 13*th July*.—The *Northern Light* of 1600 tons burthen was taken into the Mauritius Dry Dock on the occasion of its being opened by H. E. Sir J. M. Higginson.

— 21*st July*.—Arrival of the *Mascareignes* with the intelligence of the revolt in India.

— 21*st July*.—Laying the first stone of the Protestant Church at Pamplemousses by Lady Higginson.

— 3*rd August*.—Races. Maiden Plate won by *Traverser*; Planters' Plate by *Modesty*; Ladies' and Bachelors' Plate by *Royal Oak*; Welter Plate by *Silver Tail*.

— 5*th August*.—Merchants' Plate won by *Casuarius*; Champ de Mars Plate by *Royal Oak*; Turf Club Plate by *Blackstone*; Hack Plate by *Stretcher*.

— 10*th August*.—Bagatelle Plate, Handicap, won by *Silver Tail*; Brokers' Plate by *Royal Oak*; Fancy Plate by *Stretcher*.

— 10*th September*.—Departure of H. E. Sir J. M. Higginson.

— 20*th November*.—Arrival of H. E. William Stevenson, Esquire.

— 23*rd November*.—Arrival of the *Sarah Sands* with part of the 54th Regiment. This vessel caught fire at sea and had a very narrow escape from being totally destroyed; the after part of the vessel was completely blown out by an explosion of gunpowder.

1858, *January.*—Appointment of Arthur Edwards, Esquire, as Mayor of Port Louis.

— *May.*—Strike of the Post Office Clerks.

— 10*th July.*—Arrival of J. Longridge, Esquire, Civil Engineer and Staff, appointed by Secretary of State to make a survey of the Island with a view to the formation of Railways.

— 16*th August.*—Races. Maiden Plate won by *Fleur de Lys*; Planters' Plate by *Orlando*; Ladies and Bachelors' Plate by *Silver Tail.*

— 18*th August.*—Merchants' Cup won by *Casuarius*; Turf Club Plate by *Orlando*; Champ de Mars Plate by *Garnet*; Hack Plate by *Havelock.*

— 21*st August.*—Sweep Stakes won by *Casuarius*; Port Louis Plate by *Traverser*; Municipal Corporation Plate by *Baron of Mobray*; the Gold Mounted Whip given by the Secretary of the Turf Club was won by *Sebastopol.*

— 25*th August.*—The Fountain presented to the town by Mr. F Liénard senior, inaugurated.

— 16*th October.*—Wreck of the Swedish Bark *Kare* at Grand Port

INDEX OF LAWS, &c.

FROM 1853 TO 1858 INCLUSIVE.

The following Index of Laws, Ordinances, Proclamations and Notices has been prepared in Alphabetical order to facilitate reference and be of more utility to the public than a mere chronological list of Ordinances.

The year 1853 has been fixed on as a *point de départ* to join with Mr. Slade's Index which is brought down to the end of 1852.

A.

ADMINISTRATION, of Major-General Sutherland, giving validity to the acts of.—*Ordinance* 13 *of* 1854.

ADVOCATES, to remove doubts as to mode of taking disciplinary proceedings against.—*Ordinance* 9 *of* 1855 *(approved* 22*nd October* 1856*)*.

AFFIRMATIONS, to be made by Hindoos and Mahomedans in lieu of oaths.—*Ordinance* 16 *of* 1857 *(approved* 29*th June* 1857*)*.

APPEALS, to Her Majesty in Council, relative to.—*Order in Council* 13*th June* 1853.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION, for preventing exportation of, without the authority of Government.—*Ordinance* 14 *of* 1858 *(vide Government Gazette No.* 36 *of* 1858.

B.

BANK NOTES, FORGED, notice to public respecting.—*Extraordinary Government Gazette* 16*th February* 1858.

BANKRUPTS, for amending and consolidating the Laws respecting.—*Ordinance* 33 *of* 1853 *(approved* 16*th November* 1855*)*.

BARRISTERS, to remove doubts as to mode of taking disciplinary proceedings against.—*Ordinance* 9 *of* 1855 *(approved* 22*nd October* 1856*)*.

BAZAAR, regulations for Mahébourg.—*Government Notice*, 30*th January* 1858.

BEARERS OF WARRANTS OF THE MUNICPIALITY, publishing Tariff of Fees of.—*Proclamation* 11*th October* 1855.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, dispensing with protest for non-payment of.—*Ordinance* 19 *of* 1854.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, to facilitate remedies on, and prevent frivolous defences to actions thereon.—*Ordinance* 30 *of* 1855 *(approved 25th September* 1856*)*.

BIRTHS, extending in certain cases the time for registering.—*Ordinance* 28 *of* 1854.

— For amending the laws relating to the registration of.—*Ordinance* 21 *of* 1853 *(vide Proclamtion 10th November* 1854*)*.

— For explaining Art. 5 of Ordinance 21 of 1853 respecting.—*Ordinance* 14 *of* 1853 *(approved 16th July* 1856*)*.

— Putting into effect a portion of Ordinance 21 of 1853 on.—*Proclamation 1st June* 1853.

BISHOP OF MAURITIUS, announcing arrival of.—*Government Notice, 12th June* 1855.

BOARD OF HEALTH, extending powers of Local, to Seychelles.—28*th December* 1855.

BOATS, PLYING, transferring to Municipal Corporation power of licensing.—*Ordinance* 12 *of* 1854.

— Publishing Municipal Regulations on.—*Proclamation 2nd April* 1855.

BODY, execution of judgment by arrest of.—*Ordinance* 23 *of* 1856 *(approved* 23*rd April* 1857*)*.

BONDS to be executed by Persons taking out a License for the sale of Gold and Silver Wares.—*Ordinance* 36 *of* 1854 *(amending Ordinance* 46 *of* 1853*)*.

BORER, extending Ordinance 15 of 1856 relative to the destruction of.—*Ordinance* 27 *of* 1858.

BOTANICAL GARDENS, publishing Regulations respecting.—*Government Notice No.* 45 *of* 1857.

BRIDGE AT MAHEBOURG, to recover part expense of constructing.—*Ordinance* 26 *of* 1855.

BUILDINGS ERECTED NEAR RIVERS, repealing and amending Ordinance 31 of 1820 on.—*Ordinance* 1 *of* 1855 *(approved 31st October* 1855*)*.

C.

CANALS, investing District Magistrate with jurisdictions for protection of.—*Ordinance* 33 *of* 1857.

CANE BORER, authorizing a reward of £2000 for the destruction of. —*Ordinance* 15 *of* 1856 *(approved 28th February* 1857.)—*Ordinance* 27 *of* 1858.

CANTEENS MILITARY, granting drawback of duties on malt liquors consumed in.—*Ordinance* 18 *of* 1855 *(approved 16th July* 1856).

CATTLE HORNED, restrictions respecting removal of from Petite Rivière.—*Proclamation* 22*nd October* 1853 *(obsolete)*.

CHOLERA, appointing measures adopted by Government in consequence of.—*Government Notice* 10*th June* 1854.

— Appointing the 16th June as a General Fast in consequence of. —*Government Notice* 12*th June* 1854.

— Medical Hints to be observed during the prevalence of.—*Government Notice* 14*th March* 1856.

CHOLERA COMMITTEE, Appointing and defining the nature of its enquiries.—*Government Notice* 1*st September* 1854.

— Empowering it to compel attendance of witnesses and examine them on oath.—*Ordinance* 4 *of* 1856 *(approved* 22*nd October* 1856*)*.

CHURCHES & CHAPELS, providing for building a Roman Catholic Church at Rivière du Rempart.—*Ordinance* 26 *of* 1854 *(amending Ordinance* 39 *of* 1844*)*.

— Do. do. do. Plaines Wilhems.—*Ordinance* 7 *of* 1856 *(approved* 28*th February* 1857*)*.

— Providing for reimbursement of sum advanced for building Roman Catholic Church at Savanne.—*Ordinance* 20 *of* 1856.

— For regulating the temporalities of Churches belonging to the United Church of England and Ireland.—*Ordinance* 22 *of* 1856 *(repealed by Ordinance* 20 *of* 1857).

— To provide for reimbursement of the sum advanced for building Roman Catholic Chapels in the District of Rivière du Rempart.—*Ordinance* 26 *of* 1857.

CIVIL STATUS, extending to Seychelles Ordinances 21 of 1853 and 14 of 1855.—*Proclamation* 22*nd September* 1855.

— To remedy certain defects, in acts of, for the District of Flacq. —*Ordinance* 24 *of* 1857.

COINS, SILVER, restricting legal tender of, to 4Os.—*Government Notice 4th November*.

COINS, SILVER, COUNTERFEIT, notice to public respecting.—*Government Notice, 12th January* 1858.

COPYRIGHTS, publishing Order in Council respecting.—*1st April* 1853.

COURT, additional Rules and Orders of, 9th March 1855, 9th August 1855, 4th December 1855, 18th August 1857.

COURT, ASSIZE, to repeal Ordinance 27 of 1848, and to amend the law in regard to certain cases tried before.—*Ordinance* 2 *of* 1857 *(approved 29th June* 1857.

COURT, SUPREME, authorizing appointment of provisional Judges to.—*Ordinance* 4 *of* 1855 *(approved 26th October* 1855).

— To remove doubts as to the mode of procedure under Ordinance 5 of 1855 during the vacation of.—*Ordinance* 8 *of* 1855.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, amending Ordinance 27 of 1852 respecting.—*Ordinance* 29 *of* 1853, *vide* 5 *and* 25 *of* 1854 *(approved 8th March* 1857.

CROWN, payment of costs in proceedings on behalf, of or against the.—*Ordinance* 13 *of* 1857.

CROWN LANDS, Regulations for the disposal of.—*Government Gazette, 1st February* 1853.

CURATORSHIP OF VACANT ESTATES, amending law respecting.—*Ordinance* 13 *of* 1857.

CURRENCY, PAPER, for further establishing.—*Ordinance* 13 *of* 1855—16 *of* 1858.

— Notice respecting Forged Bank Notes.—*Government Gazette 16th February* 1858.

— Providing for withdrawing the Marquee from circulation.—*Government Notice 25th November* 1857.

CUSTOMS, General Regulations for the management of.—*Ordinance* 8 *of* 1854.

— Imposing duties on Importations.—*Ordinance* 9 *of* 1854 *(amended* 11 *of* 1857).

— Granting drawback of duties on malt liquors consumed in the Military Canteens.—*Ordinance* 18 *of* 1855 *(approved 16th July* 1856),

D.

DEATHS, extending in certain cases time for registering.—*Ordinance* 28 *of* 1854.

DEATHS, for amending the laws relating to the registration of.—*Ordinance* 21 *of* 1853 *(approved 16th November* 1855).

— Putting into effect a portion of the above Ordinance.—*Proclamation 1st June* 1853.

DEBTORS, relative to application for "cessio bonorum" by.—*Ordinance* 23 *of* 1856 *(approved 23rd April* 1857).

DESERTERS, Relative to, from French Ships.—*Order in Council 3rd July* 1854.

DISPENSATION OF MARRIAGE, empowering Civil Commissioner Seychelles to grant.—*Ordinance 5 of* 1858.

DISTILLERIES, to prevent nuisances arising from.—*Ordinance* 38 *of* 1854.

— Amending Ordinance 26 of 1853 on.—*Ordinance* 2 *of* 1855 (*approved 31st October* 1855).

— Extending with modifications Ordinances 26 and 27 of 1853 to Seychelles, on.—*Proclamation 28th December* 1854.

— For revising and consolidating the Laws on.—*Ordinance* 26 *of* 1853 (*approved 4th August* 1854).

— Giving validity to all acts done under Ordinances 41 and 42 of 1851 after their disallowance.—*Ordinance* 4 *of* 1851 (*approved 23rd September* 1853).

DISTRICT COUNCILS, establishment of.—*Ordinance* 1 *of* 1853.

DISTRICT COURTS, for amending errors in Art. 35 of Ordinance 34 of 1852.—*Ordinance* 3 *of* 1853 (*approved 16th July* 1853.

— For extending to the Seychelles Islands so much of Ordinances 34 and 35 of 1852 as may be applicable to that Dependency.—*Ordinance* 22 *of* 1853 (*approved 12th January* 1854).

— Extending to Flat and Gabriel Islands Ordinances 34 and 35 of 1852 relative to, under certain restrictions.

DOCK COMPANY, MAURITIUS, empowering formation of.—*Proclamation 16th Jaunary* 1856.

DOGS, mitigating the penalty for the non-declaration of.—*Ordinance* 45 *of* 1853 *(approved 30th June* 1854).

DRAWBACK OF CUSTOMS DUTY on liquors consumed in Military Canteens.—*Ordinance* 18 *of* 1855 *(approved 16th July* 1856).

E.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN, for rendering compulsory.—*Ordinance* 21 *of* 1857,

— ELEMENTARY, for promoting among the poorer classes.—*Ordinance* 6 *of* 1856 *(approved* 28*th February* 1857).—*Extended to Seychelles, Proclamation* 20*th August* 1857.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, conditions on which grants in aid of, will be made.—*Proclamation* 19*th June* 1856.—*Government Notice* 12*th August* 1858.

— Putting in force Ordinance 6 of 1856 relative to.—*Proclamation* 18*th June* 1856.

ENGINES, requesting Planters to pay great attention to, to avoid accidents.—*Government Notice* 28*th November* 1854.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGE, permitting indiscriminate use of in communicating with Executive Authorities.—*Government Notice* 31*st October* 1856.

EMIGRATION, *see Immigration.*

EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC, for establishing permanently certain items of.—*Ordinances* 11 *of* 1856 *&* 16 *of* 1857.

— Establishing, usually fixed by H. M. Government.—*Ordinance* 12 *of* 1850 *(approved* 5*th February* 1851).

— Establishing unfixed for 1854.—*Ordinance* 24 *of* 1853 *(approved* 12*th January* 1854*)*.

— — 1855.—*Ordinance* 22 *of* 1854 *(approved* 26*th October* 1855).

— — 1856.—*Ordinance* 10 *of* 1855 *(approved* 14*th March* 1856*)*.

— — 1857.—*Ordinance* 9 *of* 1856 *(approved* 23*rd April* 1857*)*.

— — 1858.—*Ordinance* 15 *of* 1857 *(approved* 25*th February* 1858).

— — 1859.—*Ordinance* 13 *of* 1858.

— Supplementary for 1853.—*Ordinance* 47 *of* 1853 *(approved* 18*th August* 1854).

— — 1854.—*Ordinance* 42 *of* 1854 *(approved* 26*th October* 1855).

EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC, Supplementary for 1855.—*Ordinance* 27 *of* 1855 (*approved* 27*th October* 1856.

— — 1856.—*Ordinance* 1 *of* 1857 (*approved* 21*st January* 1858).

— — 1857.—*Ordinance* 15 *of* 1857) *approved* 21*st January* 1858).

EXPORTATION OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION forbidden unless by authority of the Government.—*Ordinance* 14 *of* 1858 (*vide Government Gazette No.* 36 *of* 1858).

F.

FEES, Tariff of, for Notaries.—*Ordinance* 19 *of* 1856 (*approved* 23*rd April* 1857).—*Extended to Seychelles, Proclamation* 15*th October* 1856.

FIRES, publishing Municipal Bye-Laws relative to.—*Proclamation* 14*th October* 1857.

FOOD, publishing Municipal Bye-Laws on quality of.—*Proclamation* 12*th September* 1857.

FORESTS, amending laws relative to conservation of.—*Ordinance* 30 *of* 1854.

FRENCH LANGUAGE may be used in communicating with Executive Authorities.—*Government Notice* 31*st October* 1856.

G.

GOLD WARES, for preventing frauds and abuses in manufacture and sale of.—*Ordinances* 46 *of* 1853, 36 *of* 1854, 19 *of* 1855 (*approved* 16*th July* 1856).

GOODS, WAREHOUSED, for regulating and facilitating transfer of.—*Ordinance* 3 *of* 1853 (*approved* 30*th June* 1854).

GUANO, publishing Municipal Regulations on stowage of.—*Proclamation* 20*th July* 1855.

H.

HAY, Major-General, Government assumed by.—*Proclamation* 11*th September* 1857.

HARBOUR, to prevent encroachments on.—*Government Notice*, 3*rd April* 1855.

HEALTH, extending to Seychelles powers of Local Boards of.—*Proclamation* 28*th December* 1855.

HEALTH, extending Ordinance 20 of 1852 relative to Boards of, to Seychelles.—*Proclamation 8th August* 1854.

— Board of, may authorize sequestration of any isolated case of contagious disease.—*Regulations 16th August* 1855.

— Public, explaining Art. 41 of Ordinance 37 of 1851 on.—*Ordinance* 16 *of* 1856 (*approved 16th July* 1856).

HOUSES OF ENTERTAINMENT, Regulations for Licensing.—*Ordinance* 27 *of* 1853 (*approved 4th August* 1854).—*Extended to Seychelles, Proclamation 1st October* 1855.

I.

IMMIGRATION, vesting Special Council appointed to enquire into and report upon a letter of Mr. Advocate Savy to the Governor of India, on the subject of the treatment of Immigrants in this Colony, with power to compel attendance of witnesses and to give evidence on oath.—*Ordinance* 30 *of* 1857.

— Providing for increased expenditure for.—*Ordinance* 27 *of* 1854.

— Supplementary Regulations for the conduct of, from Africa and Madagascar.—*Proclamation* 30*th June* 1856.

— Fixing length of voyage and dietary scale.—*Proclamation* 22*nd October* 1856.

IMMIGRANTS, securing a fund for the return passage of.—*Ordinance* 4 *of* 1854.

— Amending Ordinance 9 of 1851 on the delivery of newly arrived.—*Ordinance* 15 *of* 1854, *Government Notice* 36 1857, *vide Government Gazette* 17*th April* 1858, *Government Notice* 24*th July* 1854, *Ordiance* 22 *of* 1857.

— For further regulating obligations of.—*Ordinance* 21 *of* 1854.

— Regulations respecting introduction of, by private individuals.—*Proclamation 1st September* 1855, *Proclamation 3rd September* 1856.

— To enable persons to obtain, from India at their own expense.—*Ordinance* 12 *of* 1855 (*approved 16th July* 1856).

— Amending the law relative to the introduction of, from places not within the Territory of the East India Company.—*Ordinance* 25 *of* 1857.

— Indian, for preventing illegal introduction of.—*Ordinance* 26 *of* 1857.

— Modifying Tax payable on engagement of newly arrived.—*Ordinance* 7 *of* 1858.

IMMIGRANTS, to legalize Contracts made in India by.—*Ordinance* 30 *of* 1858.

— Regulations under Ordinance 30 of 1858.—*Proclamation* 13*th November* (*vide Extraordinary Government Gazette* 3*rd November* 1858).

INDIANS, to facilitate proofs of their marriage and to prevent enticing away their wives.—*Ordinance* 3 *of* 1856 (*approved* 22*nd October* 1856).

INHUMATIONS, for facilitating permits of.—*Ordinance* 20 *of* 1854.

INSURANCE COMPANY, establishing formation of Mauritius Fire.—*Proclamation* 24*th March* 1855.

— Renewing Charter of Mauritius Marine.—*Proclamation* 8*th December* 1856.

— Establishing formation of Colonial Maritime.—*Proclamation* 21*st February* 1854.

INTERMENTS, Order of General Board of Health respecting.—*Government Notice* 9*th June* 1854.

J.

JURORS, Book of, amending irregularities in.—*Ordinance* 7 *of* 1855 (*approved* 14*th March* 1856).

JURY LISTS AND PANELS, making further provision for formation of.—*Ordinance* 30 *of* 1853 (*approved* 12*th January* 1854).

— Amending law as to preparation of.—*Ordinance* 9 *of* 1857.

JUDGMENTS, execution of, by arrest of body.—*Ordinance* 23 *of* 1856 (*approved* 23*rd April* 1857).

L.

LABORERS, allowing a priority of claim for provisions furnished to, on Estates.—*Ordinance* 5 *of* 1855.

LANGUAGES, English and French, permitting indiscriminate use of, in communicating with Executive Authorities.—*Proclamation* 31*st October* 1855.

LAWS, for amending and altering, on Criminal Procedure.—*Ordinances* 5 *of* 1854 & 25 *of* 1854.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, appointing C. Antelme, Esqre., Member of.—*Government Notice* 24*th February* 1858.

LETTERS, for rendering prepayment of, compulsory.—*Ordinance* 24 *of* 1858.

LICENSES, extending to Rodrigues Ordinances 27 of 1845 and 27 of 1853 respecting.—*Proclamation* 16*th November* 1855.

— To sell Gold and Silver Wares, Bonds to be executed by parties taking out.—*Ordinance* 36 *of* 1854 (*amending Ordinance* 46 *of* 1853).

LIGHTS, to be carried by sea going vessels to prevent collision.—*Government Notice* 5*th July* 1858.

LIGHTHOUSES, providing for maintenance of.—*Ordinance* 22 *of* 1855.

LIQUORS, regulating sale of.—*Ordinance* 27 *of* 1853 (*approved* 4*th August* 1854).

— Spirituous and fermented, giving validity to all acts done under Ordinances 41 and 42 of 1851 after their disallowance.—*Ordinance* 4 *of* 1853 (*approved* 23*rd September* 1853).

— Spirituous and fermented, for amending temporarily Ordinance 27 of 1847, regulating the retail sale of.—*Ordinance* 6 *of* 1853.

LUNATICS, AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND, making provision for the care and maintenance of.—*Ordinances* 35 *of* 1854 *and* 1 *of* 1858.

M.

MADAGASCAR, notice to persons trading to, not to disregard the laws.—*Proclamation* 24*th September* 1856.

MAGISTRATES, DISTRICT, investing certain Magistrates with the functions of Stipendiary Magistrate and *vice versa* in case of death.—*Ordinance* 18 *of* 1857.

— Removing doubts as to their commissions and oaths.—*Ordinance* 13 *of* 1853 (*approved* 23*rd September* 1853).

MAHEBOURG BAZAAR, Regulations for.—*Government Notice* 30*th January* 1858.

MALT LIQUOR consumed in Military Canteens, granting drawback on.—*Ordinance* 18 *of* 1855 (*approved* 16*th July* 1856).

MARINE BOARD, authorizing constitution of.—*Ordinance* 1 *of* 1856 (*approved* 25*th September* 1856).

MARINE YARD, constituting the Mauritius.—*Proclamation 7th July* 1858.

MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY, establishment and formation of.—*Proclamation 21st February* 1854.

MARRIAGE, amending the law regarding registration of.—*Ordinance* 21 *of* 1853 (*vide Proclamation 24th May* 1853.—*Approved 16th November* 1855).

— Empowering Civil Commissioner Seychelles to grant dispensations of.—*Ordinance* 5 *of* 1858 (*approved 4th September* 1858).

— To facilitate proof of Indian, in India —*Ordinance* 3 *of* 1856 (*approved 22nd October* 1856).

— Putting into effect a portion of Ordinance 21 of 1853 on.—*Proclamation 1st June* 1853.

MARQUEE, providing for withdrawing of, from circulation.—*Government Notice 12th June* 1857.

MAURITIUS DOCK COMPANY, empowering formation of.—*Proclamation 16th January* 1856.

MAURITIUS MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, renewing Charter of.—*Proclamation 8th December* 1856.

MAURITIUS DRY DOCK AND MARINE YARD COMPANY, constituting the.—*Proclamation 7th July* 1858.

MAYOR OF PORT LOUIS, appointment of A. Edwards, Esquire, as.—*Government Notice 31st December* 1857.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, exempting, from certain Taxes.—*Ordinance* 37 *of* 1854.

— Amending and explaining Ordinance 21 of 1851 respecting.—*Ordinance* 37 *of* 1853 (*approved 30th June* 1854).

— Enacting new provisions respecting.—*Ordinance 5 of* 1856.

— Investing, with Police of Quays and Theatre.—*Ordinance* 24 *of* 1856 (*approved 23rd April* 1857.

— Councillors, authorizing new election of.— *Ordinance* 17 *of* 1854 (*approved 28th December* 1854).

— Regulations on Police of Theatre.—*Proclamation 27th November* 1856.

— Regulations on Police of Quays.—*Proclamation 27th October* 1858.

N.

NAVY, Sugar purchased for, exempted from duty.—*Ordinance* 2 *of* 1858 (*approved* 16*th September* 1858).

NEW PATENT SLIP COMPANY constituting.—*Proclamation* 7*th September* 1858.

NOTARIES, Tariff of Fees receivable by.—*Ordinance* 19 *of* 1856 (*approved* 23*rd April* 1857.—*Extended to Seychelles, Proclamation* 15*th October* 1856).

— for augmenting the number of, practising.—*Draft of Ordinance, Government Gazette No.* 29 *of* 1858 (*withdrawn*).

O.

OATHS, Hindoos and Mahomedans to make affirmations in lieu of.—*Ordinance* 16 *of* 1856 (*approved* 29*th June* 1857).

P.

PASSENGERS ACT, publishing and putting into force the Act of 1852.—*Proclamation* 9*th March* (*replaced by Proclamation of* 6*th and* 17*th September* 1853).

— 1852, for extending the Jurisdiction of the District Magistrates in matters relative to.—*Ordinance* 20 *of* 1853 *(approved* 12*th January* 1854*)*.

— 1852, substituting Regulations for those in Proclamation 9th March 1853.—*Proclamation* 17*th September* 1853 (*vide Proclamation* 6*th October* 1853).

— 1852, Removal by H. E. the above Proclamation.—*Proclamation* 6*th October* 1853.

PATENT SLIP COMPANY, authorising formation of new.—*Proclamation* 7*th September* 1858.

PEACE, announcing restoration of.—*Proclamation* 17*th June* 1856.

PLANTERS, requested to pay great attention to Engines to avoid accidents.—*Government Notice* 28*th November* 1854.

POLICE, General Instructions for Constables of.—*Government Notice* 24*th May* 1854.

— Modifying system of.—*Ordinance* 11 *of* 1854.

— Explanation of the foregoing,—*Ordinance* 25 *of* 1854.

POLICE OF WHARF, establishing Regulations for.—*Proclamation 3rd January* 1856.

POLICE OF THEATRE & QUAYS, invested in Municipal Council. —*Ordinance* 24 *of* 1856 (*approved 23rd April* 1857).

POLICE & PORT REGULATIONS, for reducing the minimum of penalties for contraventions of.—*Ordinance* 32 *of* 1853 (*approved 24th March* 1854).

POLICE & MOVEMENTS OF THE HARBOUR, publishing Regulations on.—*Proclamation 23rd November* 1855.

POOR, for amending and revising the laws for the relief of, in Country Districts.—*Ordinance* 28 *of* 1853 (*approved 7th July* 1854).

— Publishing and giving force to Municipal Regulations for relief of,—*Proclamation 22nd April* 1857.

POOR RELIEF COMMITTEES, extending time for furnishing certain documents relative to.—*Ordinance* 3 *of* 1854.

— 1858, appointment of.—*Notice 22nd January* 1858.

— REPORT (ANNUAL), publishing for 1852.— *Government Notice 1st October* 1853.

PORT, reducing the minimum of penalties in cases of contravention of the.—*Ordinance* 32 *of* 1853 (*approved 24th March* 1854).

— REGULATIONS, publishing the.—*Proclamation 23rd November* 1855.

POSTAGE, extending to ship-letters obligation of being prepaid by stamps.—*Ordinance* 16 *of* 1854.

— Putting in force Ordinance 23 of 1855 relative to.—*Proclamation 30th April* 1858.

— For rendering compulsory prepayment of, on letters from the Colony to the United Kingdom.

— Altering laws on.—*Ordinance* 33 *of* 1855.

POST OFFICE, publishing Regulations of.—*Proclamation 15th October & 7th November* 1856.

PRECEDENCY, publishing revised table of.—*Government Notice 9th March* 1853.

PRISON COMMITTEES FOR 1858, appointment of.—*Notice 13th February* 1858.

PRISONS, Draft of Ordinance to amend the law as to order and discipline in.—*Government Gazette No.* 29 *of* 1857.

PRISONS OF PORT LOUIS, publishing Report upon, in conformity with Art. 8 of Ordinance 27 of 1851.

PRODUCE DULY WAREHOUSED, for regulating and facilitating the transfer of.—*Ordinance* 36 *of* 1853 (*approved* 30*th June* 1854).

Q.

QUARANTINE, to amend the laws concerning.—*Ordinance* 3 *of* 1857. *Put in force by Proclamation* 17*th June* 1857.

— Publishing Regulations on, under Ordinance 3 of 1857.—*Proclamation* 17*th June* 1857.

— For more effectually securing the observance of the law concerning.—*Ordinance* 27 *of* 1857.

— Setting apart Gabriel and Flat Islands for purposes of.—*Proclamation* 24*th January* 1856.

— Additional Regulations respecting.—*Proclamation* 5*th August* 1858.

— Regulations, republishing.—*Notice No.* 68 *of* 1858.

— Regulations for Grand Port.—*Proclamation* 5*th October* 1858.

QUAY, legalising of, opposite the new stores of Messrs Blyth Brothers & Co.—*Proclamation* 3*rd June* 1853.

— —Investing Municipal Council with Police of.—*Ordinance* 24 *of* 1856 (*approved* 23*rd April* 1857).

— Publishing Municipal Regulations respecting.—*Proclamation* 29*th October* 1858.

R.

RECEIVING CLERKS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS, appointment of.—*Government Notice No.* 79 *of* 1858, *Gazette No.* 43.

REGISTRATION, extending the time for, of certain Acts and Contracts.—*Ordinance* 29 *of* 1854.

REVENUE, SURPLUS, voting a sum from, for the service of 1857.—*Ordinance* 9 *of* 1856.

— Repealing Ordinance 10 of 1856 and applying certain sums out of, to Public Works and Immigration.—*Ordinance* 28 *of* 1857.

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE FOR 1857.—*Government Gazette 6th February* 1858.

RIVERS, amending laws relating to conservation of.—*Ordinance* 30 *of* 1854.

— & CANALS, District Magistrate invested with jurisdiction for protection of.—*Ordinance* 33 *of* 1857.

RIVERAINS, to make provision for meetings of.—*Ordinance* 33 *of* 1857.

ROYAL COLLEGE, to make better provisions for the control and management of.—*Ordinance* 25 *of* 1857.

— Report of enquiry into the return of the four best pupils.—*Government Gazette* 11*th February* 1858.

— FEES, for the recovery of.—*Ordinance* 21 *of* 1855 *(approved 25th September* 1856*)*.

RULES OF COURT, additional General Rules, Art. 114 to 116.—*Gazette* 1*st February* 1853 *(approved 1st July* 1853).

— Cases under £100, Art. 38, General Rules Arts. 117, 118.—16*th March* 1853.

— Art. 119 to 132.—*5th September* 1853 *(approved 24th March* 1854).

S.

SAILING DIRECTIONS, publishing amended.—*Government Notice 26th October* 1855.

SAVINGS' BANK, authorising receipt of Testamentary Declarations at Branch.—*Ordinance* 29 *of* 1856 *(approved 29th June* 1857).

SCHOOLS, GOVERNMENT, to make better provisions for the control and management of.—*Ordinance* 25 *of* 1857.

— Elementary, conditions on which grants in aid will be made—*Proclamation* 19*th June* 1856, *Government Gazette* 12*th August* 1858.

— Putting in force Ordinance 6 of 1856 relative to.—*Proclamation* 18*th June* 1856.

SEAMEN MERCHANT, Jurisdiction of District Magistrates relative to.—*Ordinance* 17 *of* 1855 (*approved* 16*th July* 1856).

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS, for amending and repealing Ordinance 20 of 1852 empowering in certain cases to extend to, the Laws and regulations published in this Island.—*Ordinance* 24 *of* 1853 *(approved* 12*th January* 1854).

SHIPPING MASTER & ASSISTANT, to provide for the appointment of.—*Ordinance* 10 *of* 1858 (*repealing Ordinance* 11 *of* 1851, *Art. 5 of Ordinance* 17 *of* 1855).

— Extended to Seychelles.—*Proclamation* 8*th July* 1858.

SHIPS, lights to be carried by sea going.—*Notice* 5*th July* 1858.

SILVER WARES, for preventing frauds and abuses in.—*Ordinance* 46 *of* 1853 (*vide Ordinance* 36 *of* 1854).

— For preventing frauds and abuses in.—*Ordinance* 19 *of* 1855 (*approved* 16*th July* 1856).

SISTER OF CHARITY, authorising Caroline Adelaide Lenferna de la Resle to receive donations of real property as Superioress of the community of "Notre Dame de Bon Secours."—*Proclamation* 26*th January* 1853.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE, publishing Municipal Regulations for.—*Proclamation* 1*st September* 1855.

— Publishing Municipal Tariff for.—*Proclamation* 8*th September* 1855.

SPIRITS, for providing temporarily for the distillation of.—*Ordinance* 5 *of* 1853.

— Removal of, &c.—*Proclamation* 23*rd February* 1853.

— For making further temporary provision for the distillation of.—*Ordinance* 40 *of* 1853.

— For continuing the operation of Ordinance 6 of 1853, for amending Ordinance 27 of 1847 regulating the retail sale of.—*Ordinance* 41 *of* 1853.

— Publishing Regulations under the law on, Ordinance 26 of 1853.—*Proclamation* 6*th June* 1855.

— Extending with modifications Ordinance 27 of 1853 to Seychelles for regulating the sale of.—*Proclamation* 1*st October* 1855.

STEVENSON, W., Governor, announcing that His Excellency has assumed the Government of the Colony.—*Proclamation* 21*st September* 1857.

SULTANA, censuring the assembly of the inhabitants in the yard of Government House on arrival of the ship.—*Government Notice* 16*th October* 1855.

SUGAR, for increasing temporarily Export duty on.—*Ordinance* 27 *of* 1854.

SUGAR, purchased for H. M.'s Navy to be freed from duty.—*Ordinance* 2 *of* 1858 (*approved* 16*th September* 1858).

— For further reducing the Export duty on.—*Ordinance* 41 *of* 1853 (*approved* 17*th April* 1854.)

SUPREME COURT, for establishing General Table of Costs for proceedings before.—*Ordinance* 18 *of* 1856 (*approved* 23*rd April* 1857).

— To remove doubts on Chamber business and jurisdiction of, in small causes.—*Ordinance* 24 *of* 1855 (*approved* 25*th September* 1856.)

SURVEYORS, SWORN, to deposit Minutes under penalty.—*Government Notice* 26*th June* 1855.

— Consolidating Laws relating to.—*Ordinance* 29 *of* 1855 (*approved* 25*th September* 1856).

SUTHERLAND, Major-General, announcing appointment of, to administer the Government during the absence of Governor Higginson to Seychelles.—*Government Notice* 1*st September* 1853.

T.

TAXES, DIRECT, for establishing for the year 1855.—*Ordinance* 23 *of* 1854.

— Exempting Municipal Corporation from payment of certain.—*Ordinance* 37 *of* 1854.

— Payable on the engagement of New Immigrants modifying.—*Ordinance* 7 *of* 1858.

— 1856, reducing rates of certain.—*Ordinance* 28 *of* 1855.

THEATRE, Municipal Council invested with Police of.—*Ordinance* 24 *of* 1856 (*approved* 23*rd April* 1857).

— Publishing Municipal Regulations on Police of.—*Proclamation* 27*th November* 1856.

V.

VACANT ESTATES, amending laws respecting Curatorship of.—*Ordinance* 13 *of* 1857.

VACCINATION, to encourage.—*Proclamation* 30*th August* 1855.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT, to indemnify His Honor James Wilson, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, for certain acts done by him in the assumed capacity of Judge in.—*Ordinance* 19 *of* 1853.

W.

WAR, publishing the Government Orders respecting, with Russia.—*Government Notice* 11*th July* 1854.

— Congratulating inhabitants on success of.—*Proclamation* 20*th November* 1855.

WARRANTS, empowering District Clerks to issue.—*Ordinance* 18 *of* 1857.

WAYS & MEANS, for providing of, for 1856.—*Ordinance* 11 *of* 1855 *(approved* 14*th March* 1856*)*.

WHARF, establishing Regulations for Police of.—*Proclamation* 3*rd January* 1856.

WHARVES, to enforce the construction of.—*Government Notice* 3*rd April* 1855.

WITNESSES, Fees to.—*Ordinance* 10 *of* 1854 *(amending Art.* 17 *of Ordinance* 20 *of* 1855.

WIVES OF INDIAN, to prevent the enticing away of.—*Ordinance* 3 *of* 1856 *(approved* 22*nd October* 1856*)*.

WOODS, amending laws relating to conservation of.—*Ordinance* 30 *of* 1854.

WOODS & FORESTS DEPARTMENT, providing for engagement in.—*Ordinance* 21 *of* 1856 *(approved* 23*rd April* 1857*)*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NATURALIZED ALIENS.

Adam, Joachim Henry, Ordinance No. 23 of 1840.
Adam, Louis, Ordinance No. 38 of 1853.
Aiguier, Charles, Ordinance No. 28 of 1853.
Ahine, Ordinance No. 31 of 1847.
Allendy, Pierre, Ordinance No. 19 of 1849.
Aps, Auguste Charles, Ordinance No. 15 of 1855.
Arnal, Théodore, Ordinance No. 19 of 1848.
Arnaud, Jean Marius, Ordinance No. 32 of 1851.
Assy Angcongham, Ordinance No. 26 of 1858.

Bachelot, François Eugène, Ordinance No. 30 of 1851.
Bacot, Jean Alexandre Soutte, Ordinance No. 31 of 1853.
Bacquet, Michel, Ordinance No. 21 of 1844.
Baritault, A., Ordinance No. 11 of 1858.
Barville, Miss P., Ordinance No. 20 of 1855.
Baudot, Achilles, Ordinance No. 6 of 1847.
Baudot, Charles Mathieu, Ordinance No. 3 of 1841.
Benoit, Jean Louis Emile, Ordinance No. 20 of 1848.
Berguin, Jean Eugène, Ordinance No. 6 of 1854.
Berne, Jean Baptiste, Ordinances Nos. 15 of 1845 and 32 of 1848.
Bertrand, Antoine, Ordinance No. 6 of 1844.
Boissezon, Jean, Ordinance No. 33 of 1844,
Bonnin, Louis, Ordinance No. 22 of 1844.
Bouchor, Adolphe, Ordinance No. 16 of 1850.
Bouchy, Marie O., Ordinance No. 28 of 1858.
Bouisson, François Claire Antoine, Ordinance No. 17 of 1844.
Bouisson, François Marie Antoine, Ordinance No. 16 of 1844.
Bouquillard, Mathurin Paulin, Ordinance No. 9 of 1849.
Bour, Francois Joseph, Ordinance No. 12 of 1856.
Bourbon, Alexandre Auguste Melchior, Ordinance No. 7 of 1853.
Bourda, Jean, Ordinance No. 32 of 1847.
Bourdin, Jacques, Ordinance No. 7 of 1851.
Bourguiguon, George César, Ordinance No. 5 of 1857.
Boutin, Jean Baptiste Henry, Ordinance No. 10 of 1849.
Bouvier, Jean Marie, Ordinance No. 45 of 1844.
Bret, Jean Baptiste Simon, Ordinances Nos. 18 of 1845, 33 of 1848.
Brouquet, Alphonse, Ordinance No. 44 of 1844.

Cahagnet, Emile, Ordinance No. 12 of 1852.
Canot, Jean Désiré, Ordinance No. 2 of 1852.
Canot, Louis Auguste, Ordinance No. 8 of 1853.
Caron, Victor Adolphe, Ordinance No. 33 of 1851.
Caruel, Pierre Marie, Ordinance No. 6 of 1857.
Castères, Jean Bernard Sylve, Ordinance No. 46 of 1844.
Castillion, Léonard, Ordinance No. 17 of 1850.
Cayol, Charles, Ordinance No. 5 of 1851.
Cazaubon, Etienne, Ordinance No 13 of 1844.
Chaline, Joseph, Ordinance No. 14 of 1844.
Changeur, Jean Baptiste Hippolyte, Ordinance No. 47 of 1844.
Chapelle, Paul, Ordinance No. 15 of 1853.
Chauvet, Joseph, Ordinance No. 1 of 1844.

Chevalier, Jean Baptiste, Ordinance No. 18 of 1850.
Clark, François Marie, Ordinance No. 3 of 1844.
Clavé, Gustave Bernard, Ordinance No. 2 of 1852.
Constance, Eugène, Ordinance No. 9 of 1852.
Clement, Charles, Ordinance No. 5 of 1847.
Cordouan, Joseph, Ordinance No. 23 of 1844.
Cormane, Jean François, Ordinance No. 2 of 1844.
Corvetti, François, Ordinance No. 24 of 1847.
Courtaux, Nicolas, Ordinance Nos. 11 of 1845, 34 of 1848.

Darode, Michel Alphonse, Ordinance No. 8 of 1847.
Dauban, Joseph François, Ordinance No. 21 of 1847.
Dauban, Auguste, Ordinance No. 31 of 1854.
De Belloguet, Eugène Roget, Ordinance No. 13 of 1856.
Decreme, Edouard, Ordinance No. 43 of 1853.
De Gaye, Augustine, Ordinance No. 46 of 1847.
Delafontaine, George Ferdinand, Ordinance No. 33 of 1850.
De la Hogue, Louis Alfred, Ordinance No. 1 of 1851.
Delange, Auguste, Ordinance No. 35 of 1847.
Delme, Widow, Ordinance No. 3 of 1855.
Delpeche, Marais, Ordinance No. 29 of 1858.
Denis, Eugène, Ordinance No. 32 of 1857.
Deltel, S. A. I., Ordinance No. 8 of 1858.
De Rosnay, Alexis Fromet, Ordinance No. 30 of 1844.
De Rosnay, Auguste Louis Gabriel Fromet, Ordinance No. 28 of 1851.
Desmazures, Charles Jean Pierre Marie, Ordinance No. 30 of 1856.
Despaignet, Philip Henry Tursum, Ordinance No. 14 of 1857.
D'Etienne, Louis Laurent, Ordinance No. 37 of 1847.
De Vernety, Mrs. Marianne Joseph Augusta, wife of J. M. Menon, Ordinance No. 27 of 1856.
Drouhet, Jacques Eugène, Ordinance No. 36 of 1847.
Dubois St.-Alme, Louis Auguste, Ord. Nos. 10 of 1845, 41 of 1848.
Ducasse, Jean, Ordinance No. 15 of 1844.
Duchenne, Pollidore, Ordinance No. 2 of 1851.
Duchesne, Auguste, No. 48 of 1844.
Duclairacq, Jean Baptiste Augustin Leclerc. Ordinance No. 20 of 1850.
Dumat, Joseph François, Ordinance No. 19 of 1844.
Dumonchan, François Aimé Louis, Ordinance No. 9 of 1847.
Duvergé, Ajax, Ordinance No. 24 of 1844.
Duvergé, Astyanax, Ordinance No. 19 of 1850.

Encelain, Amédée, Ordinance No. 9 of 1853.
Esnaud, Jean, Ordinance No. 38 of 1847.

Fablet, Joseph, Ordinance No. 25 of 1844.
Falckh, Charles, Ordinance No. 12 of 1844.
Faure, Jean, Ordinance No. 3 of 1851.
Faugeras, Jean, Ordinance No. 26 of 1844.
Felloneau, Jean Théophile, Ordinance 34 of 1854.
Feuilherade, Gabriel, Ordinance No. 27 of 1844.
Foliard, Jean Marie, Ordinances Nos. 14 of 1845, 35 of 1848.
Fourcand, Mathieu, Ordinance No. 24 of 1851.
Fresquet, Auguste, Ordinance No. 41 of 1854.

Gesta, Pierre, Ordinance No. 39 of 1847.

Giffaut, Julie, Ordinance No. 10 of 1853.
Glandier, Elie, Ordinance No. 49 of 1844.
Gonnet, Gustave, Ordinance No. 9 of 1852.
Gonnet, Charles, Ordinance No. 7 of 1857.
Gonnet Joseph Julien, Ordinances Nos. 17 of 1845, 36 of 1848.
Grandemange, Joseph, Ordinance No. 10 of 1847.
Gras, Marcel, Ordinances Nos. 13 of 1845, 37 of 1848.
Grégoire, François, Ordinance No. 11 of 1853.
Grégoire, Michel, Ordinance No. 19 of 1857.
Grobert A., Ordinance No. 4 of 1858.
Guérin, François Esprit Marie, Ordinance No. 6 of 1841.
Guérin, Charles E., Ordinance No. 23, 1858.
Guérin, J. A. Ordinance No. 3 of 1858.
Guibert, Jean François Hermant, Ordinance No. 18 of 1844.
Guichard, Laurent, Ordinance No. 4 of 1844.
Guyomarho, Michel, Ordinance No. 11 of 1844.

Halais, Louis, Ordinance No. 17 of 1858.
Hannong, Ignace Balthazar, Ordinance No. 43 of 1854.
Hein, Victor, Ordinance No. 28 of 1844.
Héreau, Jean, Ordinance No. 4 of 1851.
Huteau, Victor, Ordinance No. 41 of 1847.

Jamet Oliver, Ordinance No. 7 of 1841.
Jauffret, Louis George Théodore, Ordinance No. 40 of 1847.
Joly, Antoine Theodore, Ordinance No. 10 of 1844.
Jourdan, Jean Marie, Ordinance No. 11 of 1847.

Labeska, Pierre Timothée, Ordinance No. 25 of 1851.
Laloutte. Jules Honorat, Ordinance No. 36 of 1844.
Lambert, Joseph François, Ordinance No. 7 of 1854.
Lamontre, Ferdinand, Ordinance No. 22 of 1858.
Lamusse, Nicolas Marie, Ordinance No. 9 of 1844.
Landreu, Hippolyte Aimé, Ordinance No. 39 of 1854.
Lapeyre, Pierre, Ordinances Nos. 12 of 1845, 38 of 1848.
Laure, Pascal, Ordinance No. 8 of 1844.
Laureau, Jean Magloire, Ordinance No. 11 of 1847.
Laurent, Joseph, Ordinances Nos. 16 of 1845, 39 of 1848.
Leblanc, Charles, Ordinance No. 51 of 1851.
Lecourt de Billot, Armand, Ordinance No. 7 of 1847.
Le Roy, Jean Baptiste, Ordinance No. 21 of 1851.
Le Roy, Edouard Auguste, Ordinance No. 10 of 1857.
Lesueur, Miss Adèle Célestine, Ordinance No. 28 of 1856.
Levasseur, Auguste, Ordinance No. 34 of 1844.
Lincoln, Jules Céran, Ordinance No. 52 of 1851.
Lorans, Henry, Ordinance No. 26 of 1850.
Lortan, Leonard, Ordinance No. 22 of 1841.
Lousier, Paul Francois, Ordinance No. 44 of 1853.
Lousteau Lalane, Jean Jacques Justin, Ordinance No. 34 of 1850.
Louvet, Etienne, Ordinance No. 21 of 1844.
Lutzemberger, Michel, Ordinance No. 32 of 1844.

Maingard, Louis Charlemagne, Ordinance No. 4 of 1841.
Majastre, Simon, Ordinance No. 35 of 1844.
Maroussem, Auguste, Ordinance No. 42 of 1847.

Martens, Richard Johannes, Ordinance No. 13 of 1847.
Martin, Jean Joseph, Ordinance No. 25 of 1856
Mazère, Gratian, Ordinance No. 14 of 1847.
Mazery, Louis Victor, Ordinance No. 11 of 1849.
Mazoué, Dominique, Ordinance No. 22 of 1848.
Mazoué, Dominique, Ordinance No. 50 of 1844.
Menon, Joseph Maximilien, Ordinance No. 26 of 1856.
Messen, Hypolyte, Ordinance No. 23 of 1848.
Mil, Eugène, Ordinance No. 15 of 1847.
Mil, Hilaire, Sen., Ordinance No. 27 of 1850.
Mil, Hilaire, Jun., Ordinance No. 28 of 1850.
Millien, Charles François Madeleine, Ordinance No. 31 of 1844.
Minvieille, Auguste, Ordinance No. 5 of 1851.
Morillion, Adolphe, Jun., Ordinance No. 12 of 1849.
Mortellet, François E., Ordinance No. 18 of 1858.
Muratorio, Nicolas François, Ordinance No. 8 of 1851.

Nairac, Edmond, Ordinance No. 47 of 1847.
Nairac, George, Ordinance No. 13 of 1849.

Ozioul, Jean Pierre Joseph, Ordinance No. 21 of 1855.

Paillère, Etienne, Ordinance No. 52 of 1844.
Paillère, Pierre, Ordinance No. 51 of 1844.
Pan Yeck, Ordinance No. 17 of 1853.
Paoletty, César, Ordinance No. 43 of 1847.
Péan, Léon, Ordinance No. 14 of 1849.
Perromat, Etienne George, Ordinance No. 18 of 1854.
Petit, Pierre, Ordinance No. 1 of 1854.
Peyras, Jean Auguste, Ordinance Nos. 9 of 1845, 40 of 1848.
Pitre, Jean August, Ordinance No. 17 of 1856.
Planche, Charles Auguste, Ordinance No. 12 of 1853.
Plantin, Robert, Ordinance No. 29 of 1850.
Plasson, Henry, Ordinance No. 32 of 1854.
Poumeyrol, Elie, Ordinance No. 19 of 1858.
Prouleau, Louis, Ordinance No. 16 of 1847.

Rampal, François, Ordinance No. 53 of 1844.
Raphel, Ferdinand, Ordinance No. 17 of 1847.
Raynaud, Barthélémy Paul Bernard Louis, Ordinance No. 18 of 1847.
Renaud, Bernard, Ordinance No. 22 of 1850.
Riboulet, Félix François, Ordinance No. 26 of 1851.
Rivière, Jean Baptiste, Ordinance No. 38 of 1851.
Rodriguez, Romain, Ordinance No. 53 of 1851.
Ronchetti, E, Ordinance No. 12 of 1858.

Salaffa, Jean, Ordinance No. 16 of 1853.
Sambat, Jean, Ordinance No. 29 of 1844.
Sansuy, Atiam, Ordinance No. 54 of 1851.
Schneider, W., Ordinance No. 9 of 1858.
Seutter, Balduin, Ordinance No. 45 of 1844.
Short, Henry, Ordinance No. 33 of 1854.
Sompsois, Louis Victor, Ordinance No. 6 of 1855.
Spinelly, Joseph, Ordinance No, 20 of 1847.

Staub, Jean, Ordinance No. 24 of 1848.
Staub, Eliza, wife of Eugène Roget de Belloguet, Ordinance No. 14 of 1856.

Tardieu, Jean, Ordinance N. 39 of 1853.
Target, Félix Napoleon, Ordinance No. 14 of 1854.
Terret, Jean Louis, Ordinance No. 44 of 1847.
Thierce, Henry, Ordinance No. 8 of 1857.
Thorel, Alexander, Ordinance N. 20 of 1858.
Tourris, Ferdinand, Ordinance No. 19 of 1847.
Trouchet, Gustave, Ordinance No, 20 of 1844.
Truquez, Pierre Nanton, Ordinance No. 19 of 1841.
Turovich, Marco, Ordinance No. 35 of 1851.

Ulcoq, Clement Jean, Ordinance No, 7 of 1844.
Ungkeet, Aloff, Ordinance No. 25 of 1858.

Vaugandy, François, Ordinance No. 30 of 1850.
Verchin, Louis Antoine, Ordinance No. 23 of 1850.
Villegent, Jean François, Ordinance No. 24 of 1854.
Vitry, Auvergne, Ordinance No. 2 of 1854.

Wallach, Nicholas, Ordinance No. 18 of 1853.
Washington de Terrasson, Ordinance No. 4 of 1857.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Assessed Taxes.

(Ordinance No. 21 of 1858.)

The following Taxes are payable on every Vehicle and Animal throughout the Colony excepting those employed exclusively on a Proprietor's own Estate or employed for the purpose of conveying for the use of the Estate, Canes, Cane trash, or Manure,—and excepting the Carts, Mules and Horses belonging to the Municipality of Port Louis, and employed by it upon the streets and roads within its Boundaries, or, otherwise exclusively employed within its Boundaries for public purposes.

These Carts are not to be numbered, but shall have the owner's name painted upon them, on a black ground, and in white letters of at least one inch in height.

Are also excepted, Horses allowed to the Military by the Queen's Regulations—those allowed by the Colony to its Civil Servants and eight horses of His Excellency the Governor.—*(Ordinance No. 17 of 1857, Art. 1.)*

When Exemption is claimed, the ground upon which the claim is made must be stated in margin of the Declaration.

Carriages, Four-wheel, excepting stage coaches ...	each	£	2	0	0
Carriages, Two-wheel	„		1	4	0
Tricqueballe	„		4	0	0
Carts or Waggons, Four-wheel...	„		0	10	0
Carts, Two-wheel, large	„		1	4	0
Carts on Springs	„		1	4	0
Carts, small, not on Springs...	„		1	0	0
Drays or Tumbrels, Two-wheel, large	„		1	4	0
Horses and Mules used wholly or occasionally for the saddle, or in a carriage...	„		0	12	0
Horses and Mules used only in carts or waggons ...	„		0	8	0
Dogs, excepting in Port Louis, (vide Municipal Tariff)	„		0	5	0

All persons possessing, on the first January 1859, Vehicles or Animals of any of the above descriptions, whether liable to tax or otherwise, shall make a declaration of the same within the month of January.

The said declarations shall be made in Port Louis to the Collector of Internal Revenues, or to any Officer of his Department authorised to receive the same; and in the Rural District they shall be made to the Clerks of the District Courts of the Districts, or to Distributors of Declarations to be appointed to receive them.

Every Person who shall after 1st January 1859, become the owner of any Dog above the age of four months and every person in whose possession a Dog shall, after the said date attain that age, shall, within ten days thereafter respectively make a Declaration thereof.

Every Bearer of Warrants and every Distributor of Declarations attached to the Internal Revenue Department may, by day, enter on the Premises of any Person licensed to carry on the business of a Livery-Stable Keeper or Carter, and there inspect and take note of the Animals and Vehicles liable to Taxation which may exist on such premises, and any person so licensed opposing, molesting or hindering any Bearer of Warrants or Distributor of Declarations while so doing, or refusing to open to him any Stable, Coach-house or other Place on such Premises capable of holding any of the aforesaid Animals or Vehicles, shall incur a penalty not exceeding (£20) twenty Pounds.

It shall be lawful at all times for the Collector of Internal Revenues, to call upon persons, by a Notice in writing served by a Bearer of Warrants, or Officer or Constable of Police to appear before the Collector of Internal Revenues or any officer appointed by him to that duty in Port Louis, or before the District Clerk of the District in which they reside, and there to correct and complete the Declarations they have made, or to make Declarations which they have not made and for every Service of such Notice a Fee shall be paid by the Treasurer.

Every Person upon whom such Notice shall be bound on the Day therein named (if not sooner than Three or later than Eight Days after Service) to appear personally before the Collector of Internal Revenues or Clerk of the District Court as aforesaid, and make the Declaration required from him in terms of any provision hereof, or correct any Declaration previously made by him; and if he shall allege that he does not possess any Vehicle or Animal liable to Tax, he shall make a Declaration to that effect.

If any person upon whom such notice shall have been served shall not comply therewith, the Collector of Internal Revenues shall estimate the direct taxes due by such person, and shall cause to be served on him in manner aforesaid a notice that he is taxed the amount therein named on account of taxable animals or vehicles possessed by him together with a surcharge of 25 per cent upon each item therein mentioned.

If within one Calendar month after receiving such such notice the said person shall appear and make, correct, or complete his declaration as herein before provided, he shall be dealt with in the same manner as other persons who shall have made declarations. But every such person, who after notices one or more shall declare himself liable to tax shall, in addition to such tax, pay the fees of service of the said notices.

The surcharge and fees specified in these Articles shall be levied by Warrant as hereinafter provided.

Every person who shall make a False Declaration in any of the cases hereinbefore provided, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10 Sterling, and to an additional tax or surcharge of 10 per cent on every animal and vehicle which he shall not have truly declared.

All Declarations by this Ordinance required shall be made upon printed forms furnished by the Collector of Internal Revenues and by the Distributors of Declarations and Clerks to the District Courts.

Any person (excepting in the case hereinbefore provided), using any Cart or Waggon upon any Public Road or Street without having the Name of its Owner and the Number given for it by the competent Authority affixed thereupon, as required by Law, shall be liable to a fine not less than eight shillings and not exceeding eight pounds sterling, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding four days.

All Proceedings for the Recovery of the said Fines shall be instituted upon Reports to the Collector of Internal Revenues of the Officers appointed to receive Declarations, and shall be prosecuted by him or by any Distributor of Declarations or other Person appointed by the said Collector to conduct such Prosecutions; and the Condemnations shall be pronounced in the ordinary form by the District Magistrates upon Summonses which they shall issue *ex-officio* on the said Reports transmitted to them by the Collector of Internal Revenues.

The Direct Taxes for the year 1859, excepting the Tax on Dogs, shall become payable from the 1st May 1859, to the Collector of Internal Revenues or to such other Officer or Officers as the Governor may by notice in the *Government Gazette* appoint to receive the same on behalf of the said Collector.

The Tax on Dogs shall be paid to the Clerks of the District Courts at the time the Declarations are made to them, or to the Distributors of Declarations.

After the 1st July 1859 the Collector of Internal Revenues shall, according to the Declarations received or Estimates made by him, issue Warrants against every Person who has not then paid the whole amount of his Taxes.

Twenty-four hours after such Warrant shall have been served upon the Party against whom it was issued, the Collector of Internal Revenues shall cause it to be put into execution, by the seizure of Animals, Goods and Chattels to a sufficient amount belonging to the said Party; and if, within three clear days after such Seizure, the amount shall not have been paid with costs, he shall order the sale of the same after one notice shall have been given in the *Government Gazette*, and out of the proceeds shall be entitled to receive the said amount and costs.

The Collector of Internal Revenues, whenever he shall deem necessary or expedient, may also cause to be lodged in the hands of any Debtor of any Person in arrear of Taxes payable under this Ordinance an opposition, which opposition, when served on such Debtor by an Usher or Bearer of Warrants, shall have the same effect in every respect as an opposition following in ordinary form upon judgment for debt in favor of the Colonial Treasury, and duly served on such Debtor.

There shall moreover exist in favor of the Colonial Treasury a privilege over all the immoveable estate of every person in arrear of taxes herein above provided, as well as of all direct taxes provided by corresponding Ordinances of previous years; provided that such privilege, shall only extend to the taxes due for the five years preceding, the date when such privilege shall be founded on; the privilege herein provided to take rank after all the privileges by any law existing, at the date of this Ordinance.

In the event of any person being proprietor of any vehicle, horse, mule or dog on any day after the 1st January 1859, and of any denunciation being made against him as having been proprietor thereof on the said 1st January, it shall lie on the said person in any question that shall arise on the denunciation to prove that he did not become proprietor thereof on the said 1st January.

Any Person in arrear of Taxes Payable under this Ordinance by whom any Animals, Goods or Chattels belonging to him shall have been disposed of collusively in order to defeat the procedure herein provided for the recovery of such Taxes, shall be held to have committed a fraud upon the Colonial Treasury; and shall, on complaint before the District Magistrate by the Collector of Internal Revenues, or any Bearer of Warrants, be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, and to a surcharge of 100 per cent on the Taxes payable by him.

All Direct Taxes remaining due for any Year preceding the Year 1859, may be recovered in the same Form and Manner as the Direct Tax for 1859.

The united Amount of the Fixed and Proportional Duties payable on Licenses delivered, for or during the year 1859, to Retailers and Traders under Ordinance 27 of 1845, shall in no case be less than £ 5 as fixed by that Ordinance, any thing to the contrary in Ordinance 49 of 1848 notwithstanding.

Articles 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, and 32 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1843, and Articles 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 26 of 1845, in so far as they are contrary to these provisions are repealed.

Immigration Taxes.

(Ordinances 5 of 1849, 16 of 1852 and 15 of 1854)

CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

On each engagement of a "New-Immigrant" of 14 years of age and upwards:

For the first year	20s.
For the second and every subsequent year with the same employer	10s.
For less than one year and not less than six months, at the rate of	2s. per mensem.
And under six months, at the rate of	3s. do.
On each engagement of a New-Immigrant of 10 and under 14 years of age, half of the above rates.	
On each engagement of every newly-arrived Immigrant in excess of the number to which the employer is entitled (under *Ord.* 15—54) on paying the above rates only, an additional	60s.

NOTE.—Every person employing a New-Immigrant otherwise than under a stamped engagement is liable to a penalty of not less than £ 2, and not more than £ 5.—*(Ord. No. 5—49 § 5.)*

IMMIGRANTS UNEMPLOYED.

The term *New-Immigrant* is applicable to every male Indian Labourer who has immigrated into the Colony since the Promulgation of H. M.'s Order in Council of 15th January 1842, or who may hereafter immigrate into it and for whose introduction Bounty or Passage-money has been, or may be paid by Government, and who has not completed his "Industrial Residence" which consists of a residence of five years in the Colony, under (as regards residence subsequent to 1st July 1847) written engagements to labour for hire and performance of such labour, or in lieu thereof, the payment of the sum of 32 shillings per annum for the whole time, not being less than a week, required to complete such residence.—*Ord.* 16—52 § 1 *and 5, and Ord.* 21—54 § 1.)

Church Taxes.

SAVANNE CHURCH.

(*Ordinance No.* 35 *of* 1853.)

Upon every Roman Catholic inhabitant whose name is borne no a certain list prepared by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose of providing for the erection of a Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery, and upon every Estate named upon the aforesaid list, an annual tax according to the rates fixed in the said list until it shall have produced £ 150.

NOTE.—The above tax is recovered by a Collector named by the said Committee, and is not payable into the Internal Revenue Office.

Also, under *Ordinance No.* 20 *of* 1856, 25 per cent on direct Taxes on Animals and Vehicles; and 5 per cent on Licenses, for reimbursement to Government of £ 400, (payable into Internal Revenues Office.)

PLAINES WILHEMS CHURCH.

(*Ordinance No.* 7 *of* 1856.)

On every Inhabitant of the District of the Roman Catholic persuasion, 25 per cent on Direct Taxes on Animals and Vehicles; 5 per cent on Licenses for reimbursement to Government of £ 1145, (payable into Internal Revenues Office.)

RIVIÈRE DU REMPART CHURCH.

(*Ordinance No.* 31 *of* 1857.)

Upon every Roman Catholic Inhabitant of the District 15 per cent in addition to the already existing Direct Taxes on Animal and Vehicles.

Same on Licenses.

Same on Stamp on Contracts of service with New-Immigrants for reimbursement to Government of £ 3024.6.11¼, (payable into Internal Revenue Office.)

PLAINES WILHEMS CHURCH.

(*Ordinance No.* 4 *of* 1854.)

On every inhabitant of the District named in a list prepared by a special Committee appointed and empowered to that effect at a General Meeting, "an annual tax according to the several classes and rates following":—

1st Class...	2	8	0
2nd „	2	0	0
3rd „	1	16	0
4th „	1	8	0
5th „	1	0	0
6th „	0	16	9
7th „	0	12	0
8th „	0	8	0
9th „	0	4	0

NOTE.—This Tax is levied for the recovery of an advance of £1,145 to be issued from the Colonial Treasury towards the expense of the construction of a Roman Catholic Church, "with a Presbytery and Burial Ground adjoining," and is collected "by a person named by the said Committee and approved by the Governor."

The Committee are required to "publish in the Government Gazette and in each newsprper in the Colony, for the information of the Taxpayers, a detailed account of the Receipts and Disbursements, shewing separately the number of persons in each class who have paid and of those who are in arrear, as well as the amount paid to each contractor or other party, and on what account the payment was made."

Licenses.

(*Ordinance No.* 27 *of* 1845.)

PARTIES SUBJECT TO BE LICENSED.

Every person trading, dealing, or exercising a profession, art or calling, is bound to take out a License, under a penalty not exceeding £100.

Exemptions.

Every Minister of Religion, Barrister, Advocate, "Avoué plaidant," Medical Practitioner, Dentist, (*Ord. No.* 4—48,) Midwife, Professor, Teacher, School Master, Public Functionary or other salaried Officer of Government.

Every Planter or other person engaged in the cultivation of the soil, or any other agricultural pursuit.

Every Painter, Engraver, Sculptor or other Artist selling only his own works.

Every Washerman or Laundress, Apprentice, Clerk, Servant or other person working for wages in the service of another and not exposing for sale the produce of his industry, nor employing any workman or workwoman.

Every Hawker of fresh fruit, vegetables, flowers, milk, butter, eggs, or other fresh provisions (excepting animals) being the produce of his own estate, but only under the conditions below specified.

GENERAL TRADING LICENSES.

On every License taken out for the purpose of trading, except Banking, the sum of *one pound* for each member of the firm residing in the Colony, together with a proportional duty of 5 *per cent* upon the annual value of the buildings or parts of buildings used by the parties for the purposes of trade, provided, however that in no case the united amount of the fixed and proportional duties be less than the following sums. *(Ord. No.* 49—48 *and* 11 *of* 1855.)

For every Commercial firm (other than Insurance Companies,) Merchant, Commission Agent, Wholesale Dealer, Chemist and Druggist	£ 20 per an.
For every handicraftsman selling only the produce of his own or his servant's hand	1 „
For every Butcher, Baker, or Fishmonger...	1 „
For every other Retailer or Trader	5 „
On every License for which the duty is not especially fixed *(Ord. No.* 49—48*)*...	3 „

Note.—These duties may be paid by instalments on or before the first day of each quarter, on security being furnished for the payment

In respect of all goods and merchandises, except spirituous liquors, wine and beer, the sale thereof in any quantity not less than one entire barrel, case, bale or other package in which the same were imported, is deemed *wholesale dealing.*

And any commercial firm, merchant or wholesale dealer, selling any of the said goods or merchandise in quantities less than the above without being licensed to sell by retail, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

No shop may be established in any Country District except in an open place and at a distance not exceeding one hundred feet from a public highway, and any License granted for premises so situate, is upon a complaint from the proper officer of the District to be declared null and void, and, further, upon his declaration that any premises for which a License has been asked or granted, are so situate as to be removed from the observation of the Police, and that their occupation as a shop may endanger the preservation of the public peace or the collection of the Revenue, the Collector of Internal Revenues may refuse either to grant or to renew, as the case may be, the License for such premises.

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES.

Every chartered Bank	£100	per an.
Every Notary in Port Louis	30	"
Every Avoué (excepting "Avoués Plaidants") Proctor in Admiralty admitted to act as an Avoué, or Sworn Broker, in Port Louis...	20	"
Every General Agent ("Agent d'Affaires") not being a Merchant, Commission Agent or Trader, nor exercising any profession specially designated or privileged by the law, and every Auctioneer or "Commissaire-Priseur" in Port Louis	15	"
Every Huissier (Usher) in Port Louis...	12	"
Every Proctor in Admiralty not admitted to act as an Avoué in Port Louis	7	"
Every Notary, Avoué, Sworn Broker, Auctioneer or "Commissaire-Priseur," and Huissier residing and practising elsewhere than in Port Louis	7	"

NOTE.—These duties are payable in advance for the whole year.

HAWKING LICENSES.

Every hawker of fish in the Country	£ 1	
Every hawker or other goods, selling on his own account or on account of another person.	3	
Every carrier, employed by and accompanying a hawker for the purposes of his trade (*Ord.* 49—48)		10s.
Every beast of burthen or carriage of any description employed do. do...	1	

On every license, for the selling of meat or hawking of colonial produce, in the Districts wherein there is no public market, or for the exercising of an itinerant employment in any public way, the sum of *One pound* is leviable. Nevertheless, every person may without such license hawk or cause to be hawked in all roads, streets or thoroughfares within the colony, any fresh fruits. vegetables, flowers, milk, butter, eggs and other fresh provisions, being the produce of his own estate, excepting animals. Provided that such person has made a declaration of his intention in such respect to Inspector General of Police, if he resides in the district of Port Louis, or to the Civil Commissary in any other District wherein he resides; and that he, or the person employed to hawk any of the above-mentioned articles, provide at his own expense, and carry on some conspicuous part of his person exposed to public view, a wooden or metal badge bearing his name at full length, and the number of such declaration, in legible characters, according to a model to be furnished by the officers so receiving his declaration; provided also that he observe all the regulations of police duly prescribed and made public in this respect.

"The liquor called Toddy or Calou, being the genuine produce of the cocoa-nut tree, until noon of the day on which it is taken from the tree, may be hawked for sale in the public streets and roads, under a license delivered by the Collector of Internal Revenues, for which a duty of £1 per annum shall have been paid."—(*Ord.* 27 *of* 1853, § 15.)

NOTE.—The duties on hawking licenses are payable in advance for the whole year.

No license is to be granted to any hawker until any previous hawking license which he may have held be surrendered.

Every licensed Hawker is required to have his name at full length and the number of his license, in white or black characters of at least one inch and a half each in length, and of corresponding proportions, painted on, or affixed to, some conspicuous part of each carriage, box, basket, wrapper, or other vehicle or receptacle used by him for the conveyance and hawking of his goods and wares, under a penalty not exceeding £5.

Any hawker refusing or unnecessarily delaying to exhibit his license to any Inspector of Licenses or other officer, under the authority of the Collector of Internal Revenues, or to any Police officer or Constable, or to any person on whose premises he may offer any goods for sale, will be liable, upon conviction before the "Juge de Paix," or an "Assistant "Juge de Paix" to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Licenses for the Manufacture and Sale of Tobacco.

(Ordinances Nos. 5 and 7 of 1850.)

For the manufacture of Tobacco...	£ 5 per an.
For the retail of segars, snuff, or any other tobacco manufactured, or of tobacco in leaf or unmanufactured... ...	5 „

Licenses for the Manufacture and Sale of Gold and Silver Wares.

(Ordinance No. 19 of 1855.)

For the manufacture and sale of Gold and Silver Plate or Wares	£ 5 per an.
For only the sale of ditto.	3 „

Every person licensed under this Ordinance, selling, offering, or exposing for sale, any wares, of Gold as being of the standardof 18 carats of fine Gold in every poundweight Troy, or wares of silver as being of the standard of 21 ounces 2 pennyweights of fine silver in every pound weight Troy, shall be bound to stamp the same with his initials and the said figures respectively, and every such person so marking any of his said wares which are not of the standard denoted by the mark made thereupon, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50, and all the wares so fraudulently marked which may be offered or exposed for sale, shall be confiscated and broken up: provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any party who may deem himself aggrieved by any such sale from bringing his Civil action for damages. —(§ 6.)

Licenses for Warehouses for Goods deliverable by Warrant.

(Ordinance No. 36 of 1853.)

For each License ... ... £5 per an.

§ 4.—Every place or premises to be used as a licensed warehouse under this Ordinance, shall be specially licensed for this purpose by the Collector of Internal Revenues, upon the certificate of the Chamber of Commerce, confirmed by the Surveyor General, that each and every such place or premises is and are safely and conveniently situate, and appropriate for the safe and secure warehousing of goods.

§ 6.—If before the expiration of any license granted under this Ordinance any building included therein should become unfit for the safe warehousing of goods, the occupier thereof shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Collector of Internal Revenues, who shall thereupon cancel the License, or such part of it as applied to the said building: Provided that the Collector may renew the license during the course of the year to the close thereof, without the payment of any further duty upon such license, and the warehouseman have furnished the Collector with a certificate, as required by § 4, and any licensed warehouseman neglecting or omitting to give such notice to the Collector of Internal Revenues shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £200.

§ 7.—Before any license to be granted under this Ordinance shall come into force, the party in whose name it is issued, shall be bound to give notice of such issue, to the Chamber of Commerce, and to publish notice thereof in the Government Gazette, and in the case of all licenses cancelled either wholly or in part, under the provisions of the preceding article, the Collector of Internal Revenues shall without delay give notice of such cancelment to the Chamber of Commerce and in the Government Gazette.

§ 8.—Every warehouseman licensed under this Ordinance shall enter into a bond, annexed with two sufficient sureties, to be held bound jointly and severally in the sum of £2000 sterling for the safe custody and due delivery of all goods, wares, merchandise or produce described in any warrant or order for delivery, issued, accepted, or transferred under this Ordinance.

§ 9.—Any warehouseman licensed under this Ordinance who may issue a warrant or order for delivery to any other person than the depositor of the goods, wares, merchandize or produce described therein, or to the authorized agent of such person, or who may neglect or omit to make any of the entries or endorsements required by this Ordinance, or who may make any false or incorrect entry or endorsement with intent to defraud the owners of any goods, wares, merchandize or produce deposited in his warehouse, or the holder of any warrant or order of delivery, and any person pretending that his premises are licensed as a warehouse under this Ordinance, or offering as a warrant or order for delivery from a licensed warehouse under this Ordinance, any other paper or document under the pretence of its being a document issued or made under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £200.

Licenses for the sale of Spirituous and other Liquors, and for Houses of Entertainment.

(Ordinance No. 27 of 1853 and Ordinance No. 36 of 1858.)

For selling, by retail, Spirituous and other Liquors to be consumed on or off the premises :

In Port Louis...	£ 30 per an.
In Rural Districts...	24 „

(Ordinance No. 36 of 1858.)

NOTE.—Every person selling Spirituous Liquors, Wine or Beer, in less quantities than the following, shall be licensed as a Retailer thereof, viz. :—

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS :

In wood : one entire cask.
In bottle : 6 dozens.

WINE :

In wood : French Wines, 2 casks ; other Wines, ¼ cask.
In bottle : 6 dozens of reputed quart, or 12 dozens of reputed Pint Bottles.

BEER :

In wood : 2 barrels.
In bottles : 4 barrels or cases (§ 3).

Every licensed Retailer under this Ordinance, being a Shop Keeper, shall within one week after his license has been delivered to him, have his Surname and the initials of his Christian or other names as mentioned in his License (with the addition of " Mrs." or " Madame," if such Retailer be a married woman) and the words " Licensed to retail Spirits, &c.," painted in letters of not less than three inches in length, and of corresponding proportions, in white upon a black ground, or in black upon white ground, publicly visible and legible, on some conspicuous part of the front of his Shop or Magazine ; and every such licensed retailer shall preserve and keep up such Name, Letters and Words, so painted as aforesaid, during all the time that such person shall continue so licensed, upon pain that every person in any respect making default herein shall incur a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds ; and if any person not being licensed as aforesaid shall put or have any Letters on his premises importing that he is so licensed, every such persons shall for every such offence incur a like penalty. (§ 8.)

If any person licensed under this Ordinance to sell Spirituous and other Liquors to be consumed off the premises, sell or offer or expose

for sale, any such Liquors, in any Shop or Store which is not open to public view or which is at a distance exceeding ten yards from a public street or road, such person shall be liable to the penalty imposed by this Ordinance upon any person selling Spirituous Liquors without a license. (§ 22.)

For keeping an Hotel wherein Victuals and Lodging are to be furnished, and Spirituous and other Liquors may be retailed :

In Port Louis...	£ 36	per an.
In Rural Districts...	24	„

(Vide Ordinance 36 *of* 1858.*)*

For keeping one Billiard Table in such Hotel: an additional Duty equal to half the duty paid for the Hotel License.		
For keeping a Tavern in Port Louis not having accommodation for lodging, but wherein Victuals are to be furnished, and Spirituous and other Liquors may be retailed for consumption on the premises	24	„
For keeping a Coffee-House, wherein all Liquors (excepting Spirituous Liquors and Wine). and Biscuits and Cakes may be retailed for consumption on the premises.	12	„
For keeping an Ice-House for the retail of Ice and Ices, wherein Spirituous and other Liquors may be retailed and consumed	24	„
For keeping a Billiard-Room open to the public (elsewhere than in an Hotel), wherein Spirituous and other Liquors may be retailed for consumption on the premises :		
In Port Louis...	60	„
In Rural Districts...	30	„
For keeping a Billiard-Room maintained by any Club or Society, and not open to the public :		
In Port Louis...	30	„
In Rural Districts...	24	„

(Vide Ordinance 36 *of* 1858.*)*

NOTE.—The Governor may limit the number of the above mentioned Houses of Entertainment. (§ 11.)

All the above-mentioned Licenses are delivered for 12 months commencing on the first day of the quarter in which they are delivered.(§ 5.)

"In case of the Applicant electing to pay the said Duty by Quarterly Instalments in advance, he shall furnish a Security approved and attested by the Chief Inspector of Licenses, or the Clerk of a District Court, for the payment of the unpaid Instalments as they respectively become due ; and if such licensed person fail to pay the Quarterly Duty

in advance, so soon as it becomes due, he shall be bound to pay forthwith the whole of the Duty for the current year of the Licenses remaining unpaid, and in default of payment being so made, legal proceedings shall immediately be instituted against him and his Surety for the recovery thereof" (§ 5.)

"Every person licensed under this Ordinance receiving or keeping in or sending out from his Custody or Possession any Spirits manufactured in the Colony of any strength under 20° of Cartier's Areometer, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds and the forfeiture of all such Spirits. (§ 23.)

"Every person not being licensed as a Retailer, who sells, sends out or delivers any Spirituous Liquors, Wine or Beer, at any one time, to the same person, in quantities so small as to subject him to be licensed as a retailer, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Twenty Five Pounds; provided that in any case in which it can be proved by such unlicensed person to the satisfaction of the Collector of Internal Revenues that he has received a consignment of Spirituous Liquors, Wine or Beer, in a quantity less than that which he is authorized to sell without a Retailer's License, or that the sale of any such Spirituous Liquors, Wine or Beer, in such quantity has become necessary in consequence of their having been damaged, or in order to establish such damage, or from other legitimate cause, the Collector may give a special authority for the sale of the same in such less quantities by Public Auction." (§ 24.)

"If any person licensed under this Ordinance receives or buys, or procures or employs any person to receive or buy any Spirituous Liquors, Wine or Beer from any person whomsoever, except a Licensed Distiller or Compounder, or a person licensed under this Ordinance, or at some duly authorized Sale of Spirituous Liquors, Wine or Beer, every such person so offending shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds; provided always that no such penalty shall be incurred for or by reason of any such person receiving or buying any foreign Spirituous Liquors, Wine or Beer from the proper Warehouse of the Customs, in which the same have been deposited on the due importation thereof." (§ 25.)

"Every person licensed under this Ordinance to sell Spirituous and other liquors off his premises removing his business from the house or premises mentioned in his license to any other house or premises, shall, before he sells or offers for sale any Spirituous or other Liquors in the house or premises to which he has removed, produce, if in Port Louis to the Chief Inspector of Licenses, and if in a Rural District to the Clerk of the Court of such District, his license to have such removal duly endorsed thereupon, upon pain that if he make Default herein he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds." (§ 29.)

Any person licensed as a retailer under the provisions of Ordinance No. 36 of 1858 and of Ordinance No. 26 of 1853 and not being licensed as a Hotel, Tavern, Billiard Room, or Ice-house keeper, who shall serve any spirituous liquors, wine or beer to any person on the premises in respect of which he shall be so licensed or shall sell, offer or expose for

sale or prrmit or suffer to be sold, offered or exposed on such his premises any spirituous liquors, wine or beer, on Sunday, Christmas-day or Good Friday at any time of the day, or on week days before 5 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock in the evening, shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding £25.

Distilleries

(Ordinance No. 26 of 1853.)

MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITS. (§ 9.)

For each Still for making Spirits ... ... £400 per an.

NOTE.—The duty is payable in advance for the year ending 30th June. (§ 8.)

Every Distiller is entitled to a License free of duty for a second Still to be used exclusively for re-distilling the Spirits manufactured by him. (§ 10.)

Duty on Spirits (§ 22 & 23).

For every gallon of any strength not exceeding 23° of Cartier's Areometer, delivered for consumption from a General Warehouse	£0	5	0
And for every additional degree of strength...	0	0	0½
For every gallon mixed or sweetened with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Cartier's Areometer, delivered for consumption from a General Warehouse an additional sum of.	0	3	0

NOTE.—Except where there is a residue of less than 20 gallons, less than twenty gallons cannot be delivered for consumption. (§ 21.)

Drawbacks on Spirits & Compounds Exported (§ 25).

For every gallon of spirits of 23° to 25° of Cartier's Areometer exported to any place excepting the Dependencies...	£0	0	3
For every gallon of spirits exceeding 25° of Cartier's Areometer, exported to any place excepting the Dependencies.	0	0	6

NOTE.—This allowance is not in any one year to exceed 3-4ths of the amount of License duty payable by a Distiller, nor is it allowed on Spirits exported to the Dependencies of the Island or on quantities less than 100 gallons exported at the same time or any one vessel at 25°.

For every dozen of reputed quart bottles of compound Spirits exported to any other place than the Dependencies...	£0	0	3

Exportation of Spirits not permitted in Vessels under 60 tons, Art. 2 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1855.

Removal of Spirits, &c. (§ 27).

Spirits, Syrups and Molasses, excepting such as are contained in reputed quart bottles, or have been lawfully imported, removed without a permit granted and signed by a Superintendent or Inspector of Distilleries, may be seized, together with the vessels, carriages and animals used in conveying the same.

No spirits shall be removed in casks which are not full at the time of removal, and which not have the full content thereof in imperial gallons and the name of the proprietor of the spirits legibly cut, branded or painted on each end of the same. (§ 33.)

No removal of spirits by land shall take place on Sunday or any Public Holiday, nor shall any removal of Spirits into Port Louis be commenced any time of the day before the hour of 9 in the forenoon or continued after the hour of 4 in the afternoon. (§ 34.)

Compounders (§ 38).

For each Still used by a Compounder for rectifying and compounding Spirits not exceeding 25 gallons in content .. .. £50 per an.

NOTE.—The duty is payable in advance for the year ending 30th June. (§ 8.)

Pharmacopolists, etc. (§ 47.)

Stills used solely for the preparation of Medicines or articles required for medicinal purposes ... ... Duty free

Fishing Licenses.

(Ordinances Nos. 18 *of* 1841, 51 *of* 1848 *and* 32 *of* 1850.)

	Per annum.
To fish on the coast in boats without nets, each boat... ...	£ 0 10 0
To fish with a "seine" or net, without boats	2 0 0
To fish with a "seine" or net, with not more than three boats	5 0 0
For each additional boat...	1 13 4

Fishing for Sprats, *prètres*, and other fish of a small description which appear on the coast periodically, is permitted during such periods, but only with nets of small square meshes of 6 inches at least, and on payment for each permit of 10s.

Sale of Fish in Port Louis.

No fish can be sold in Port Louis, in any other place than the Market under a Penalty not exceeding £2, except with the permission of the Municipality, which can only be granted to licensed fishermen.

Game Licenses.

(Ordinances Nos. 4 of 1836 and 17 of 1842.)

For a Master to shoot... ... ... £ 2 per an.
For a Servant do. ... ... 1 „

Periods when the killing of Game is prohibited.

Deer, from the 1st September until 15th May, exclusive.

Partridges and Quails, from 1st October to 1st April, exclusive.

NOTE.—Hares are not considered as Game.

" Every person who, within the said several and respective times and periods, shall take, kill, destroy, or attempt so to do, or who shall go in pursuit of any game of the above-mentioned descriptions, or who shall endeavour to take the same by nets, gins, snares or other engines or means, shall, on conviction, be subjected to a fine of Five Pounds Sterling, together with the forfeiture of the game, independently of all such damages as may be recoverable in a civil action by any owner of lands for trespassing on his grounds in pursuit of game.

" All persons who shall be convicted of buying, selling, or exposing for sale any game of the above-mentioned descriptions or of having the same in their possession within the said prohibited periods, shall be severally sentenced to the like penalty of Five Pounds Sterling, and to the forfeiture of all such game.

" All dogs found hunting upon the estate of another, or on any grounds whatever, in pursuit of Deer, Partridges or Quails, during the time prohibited, shall be subjected to be seized by the proprietor of the grounds on which such dogs shall be found, and by any individual provided with a game License, as well as by any Agent of the Public Force, and shall be deposited in such place as shall be designated by the "Juge de Paix" of the District.

" All proprietors of dogs seized in virtue of the preceding article shall be condemned in a fine which shall not exceed £ 10, and in default of payment to an imprisonment of not more than eight days. The dogs thus seized shall only be delivered up to the parties after payment of the expenses attendant on the keeping and poundage of the animals, and of the amonnt of the fine as also of the costs and damages, shonld any such have been decreed, if not, or in default of the same being claimed within eight days from the seizure, such dogs shall be sold under an order from the " Juge de Paix" and upon a simple advertisement.

" Every person coudemned for a second time for a violation of the game laws shall be subject by the same judgment to the forfeiture of the privilege of obtaining a Game License during a period which shall not exceed three years."—*(Ordinance No. 17—42, § 1, 2, 3 and 4.)*

Stamps.

(Arrêtés of 28 Vendemiaire an XII (21st October 1803) and 20th December 1808, and Proclamation of 29th March 1813.)

PAPERS AND REGISTERS.

	F.	*In.*		*F.*	*In.*	*s.*	*d.*
Sheet or Leaf measuring (English).....	1	4	55+1	11	41—	1	1½
	1	1	92+1	7	68—		9½
		11	58+1	4	42—		8
		9	84+1	1	92—		5½
		8	84+	6	96—		3

NOTE.—The Papers liable to be stamped are, generally, all Deeds and Documents, Extracts, Copies and Certificates, public or private, intended or suited to serve as a Title, or to be produced as an obligation, discharge, justification, claim or defence.

The Registers liable to be stamped are generally, all Books, Registers and Minutes of Letters, which are of a nature to be produced as evidence in the Courts.

Papers and Registers not duly stamped are subject to various Fines from the amount of the Stamp duty to £4.—*(Arrêtés 28 Vendémiaire an XII, and Ordinance 26—52.)*

The following acts and proceedings made and had before the District Courts, when the demand exceeds £3, are liable to Stamp Duty, viz.:—

	£		
All notices, summons and notifications of every description, each sheet...	0	0	9
All other judicial and extra-judicial acts and proceedings, such as a written report of whatsoever kind, receipts or payment of monies into and out of Court, attachment of monies in the hands of a third party, and other similar acts, each sheet...	0	1	6
All affidavits, all judgments, Orders of Courts or of the Judge and all warrants of execution, each sheet	0	2	6

All civil acts, deeds and other writings produced before the District Courts, in any matter where the demand exceeds £3, are subject to the ordinary stamp duties as well as to the penalties imposed by the general Stamp Law.—*(Ord. 8—50, Art. 22.)*

Commercial Bills.

				£		
Not exceeding £ 40...				0	0	5½
Exceeding £ 40 and not exceeding £ 80				0	0	9½
Do.	80	do.	120	0	1	1½
Do.	120	do.	160	0	1	6
Do.	160	do.	200	0	1	10½
Do.	200	do.	240	0	3	3
Do.	240	do.	280	0	2	7
Do.	280 add, according to the above rates.					

NOTE.—Bills not duly stamped are subject to the following *Fines:*

A Bill under £24 to a fine of	£0 2 0
Do. above £24 to a fine of	5 per cent.

Official Certificates, &c.

(Ord. No. 4 of 1848.)

Oath of allegiance.	£0 2 0
Except in any case in which the signature of the Governor is required, in which case the duty is	1 0 0
Legalisation of signature	0 2 0
Dispensation of age or residence	1 0 0
Commission of appointment by the Governor..	2 0 0

Royal College Fees.

(Notice of 21st May 1857.)

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Tariff of Fees, for Education at the Royal College, shall take effect from the 1st proximo, viz:

For Classics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. with drawing	£1 8 0
For Classics, with Drawing, but without Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry...	1 4 0
For all Branches of Study, Drawing included, save Classics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry	0 16 0
For all Branches of Study, save Classics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Drawing..	0 12 0

His Excellency has been further pleased to direct, that Saturday in every week be a Holyday in the Royal College in lieu of Thursday as heretofore, and that, besides that day, none other be observed as such save the Holidays observed in the Public Offices, and such Festivals of the Roman Catholic Church as shall be designated for that purpose by the Education Committee.

Government Schools.

The fees levied in the Government Schools are fixed at the rate of one shilling per mensem for each child, but when more than one of a family attend, half that rate is charged. The receipts average about £500 per annum,

Government Gazette *

Tariff of Judicial Notices, &c., according to the laws on the subject, viz: Government Notice 10th March 1820, Proclamation 1st May 1852, Ordinances 50—48 and 24—50.

On Judicial Notices and Advertisements, required by law to be inserted in the Government Gazette, per hundred letters	£0 1 0
If the notice be not sent two clear days previous to publication, the rates are *doubled.*	
If on the day preceding publication, the amount is left at the option of the Printer.	
Notice of departure delivered on Monday or Tuesday... ...	0 1 0
Notices of departure delivered on Wednesday or Thursday...	0 2 0
Notices delivered on Friday before noon...	0 5 0

CUSTOM DUTIES. *

Dogs imported from the United Kingdom,† or from any Possession in Europe or America ...	£2 for each dog.
‡Wine in casks of 50 gallons each...	16s. per cask.
Wine bottled	2s. per dozen bottles.
Spirits.—Rum or Arrack, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British Possession in America, or of any of the British Possessions within the limits of the East Indian Company's Charter into which the importation of Rum or Arrack the produce of any Foreign Country or of any British Possession into which Foreign Sugar or Rum may be legally imported, is prohibited (see Act. 16 and 17 Vic.: Cap. 107, Sec. 159).	6s. per gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's Hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater strength.
—Except Rum or Arrack.	
—Or Cordials sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer	6s. per gallon.
Tobacco Leaf or Unmanufactured..	3d per pound.
— Manufactured	4d. do.
Segars and Snuff	1s. do.
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and Perry, bottled ...	9d. per dozen bottles.
Do. do. do. in casks ...	15s. per hogshead.

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* These sums are paid to the Printer of the Government Gazette for the account of Government.

† Ordinance No. 26 of 1845.

‡ The remainder of this Tariff with the exception of the prohibition was established by Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.

Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Hams, Tongues and Sausages	4s. per cwt.
Tea	1d. per pound.
Coffee..	4s. per cwt.
Sugar Refined and Sugar candy	4s. per cwt.
All other Goods, Wares and Merchandize not otherwise charged with duty and not hereinafter declared to be Free of Duty	6 per cent *ad valorem*.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Animals, viz. :
Horses, Mules, Asses, Neat Cattle, and other Live Stock.
Animal Charcoal.
Books and Maps, except Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works.
Bread and Biscuit.
Bricks and Tiles.
Coals, Coke and Patent Fuel.
Cocoanuts.
Coin and Bullion.
Copperas or Poonac.
Corn and grain ungrounnd.
Fish, dried, salted, or pickled.
Firewood.
Flour, Bran and Pollard.
Fruits and Vegetables, fresh.
Glass Bottles imported full.
Hay and Straw.
Ice.
Leeches.
Lime.
Machinery and Apparatus for the Manufacture or improvement of Sugar, Rum or other produce of the Colony.
Manures of all sorts.
Meat salted and cured, except Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Sausages, and Preserved Meats.
Paintings and Drawings.
Peas, Beans, and Lentils.
Rice, Dholl and Churrah.
School Materials for the use of Free Schools.
Sal Ammoniac, Saltpetre, and Phosphate of Soda.
Seeds intended for Agricultural and Horticultural purposes.
Slates and Stones for building and paving.
Vacoa Bags and Leaves.
Provisions and Stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces, or for the Colonial Government.
Objects and Specimens, Animal, Mineral and Vegetable, illustrative of Natural History, including Live Plants and Trees and Vegetable Productions connected with the study of Botany.
Wearing Apparel, Baggage and Instruments intended for Professional use, the property of persons coming to the Colony, if such property shall arrive within four months before or after the proprietor thereof shall arrive.
Articles of Naval and Military Uniform intended for the personal use of the Importer,

Goods the growth, production, or manufacture of the Dependencies of Mauritius.

Goods the growth, production, or manufacture of Mauritus and its Dependencies, and all Goods upon which the amount of duty (if any be due thereon) shall have been paid on their first importation into Mauritius, legally exported from thence and afterwads returned, provided such goods shall be returned within three years from the date of their exportation, and it be prooved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, that they are the identical goods exported from Mauritius, and provided the property of such goods continue in the person by whom or on whose account the same were exported.

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATIONS.

Gunpowder, Ammunition, Arms, or Ustensils of war, except from the United Kingdom or any British Possession and Base or Counterfeit Coin—absolutely prohibited to be imported (Act 16 and 17 Vict. : Cap. 107, Sec. 159.)

Rum the produce or manufacture of any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter (except Rum the produce of any British Possession within the limits into which Rum the produce of any Foreign Country, or of any British Possession into which Foreign Rum may be legally imported, has been prohibited) and Rum of foreign produce or manufacture, prohibited to be imported into Mauritius, except to be Warehoused for Exportation only (Act 16 and 17 Vict. : Cap. 107, Sec. 199.)

Books wherein the copy-right shall be subsisting, first composed or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, absolutely prohibited to be imported into Mauritius, provided the proprietor of such copy-right or his Agents shall have given notice in writing to the Commissioners of Customs, that such copy-right subsists and when the same will expire (Act 16 and 17 Vict. : Cap, 107, Sec. 160.)

Articles of Foreign manufacture, and any packages of such Articles bearing any names, brands or marks being or purporting to be the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, prohibited to be imported (Act 16 and 17 Vict. : Cap. 107, Sec. 161)

Gandia (Cannabis Indiœ) ; Opium prepared for smoking, indecent or obscene Prints, Paintings, Books, Cards, Lithographic or other Engravings, or any other indecent or obscene Articles ; and infected cattle, sheep or other animals—prohibited to be imported (Ordinance No, 8 of 1854, Art. 12.)

And if any goods be imported or brought into Mauritius contrary to any of the Prohibitions or Restrictions mentioned in the above Table in respect of such goods, the same will be forfeited, under the respective Laws above referred to.

Dogs prohibited to be imported, except from places in Europe and America (Ordinance No. 26 of 1845.)

Exports.

The only Export Duty is that of three-pence per 100 lbs. French on SUGAR.—Ord. No. 31 of 1851.

CHARGES FOR WAREHOUSE RENT, PER COMMERCIAL TARIFF.

	s.	d.
Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Rice and Grain in bags, per ton per month	1	3
All other goods not being Liquids...	1	8
Wine and other Liquids in casks...	2	0
Piece goods and other goods...	3	0

When there are odd days, the month is reckoned by six parts: one, two, three, or four days are counted five days, and so on for any number exceeding five days.

QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE RENT.

All Articles introduced for sale, private use, or amongst passenger's Luggage, when secured in the Queen's Warehouse for Examination or for the Duties, if not removed within three days after the authorization of their delivery are charged as follows:—

Levied under Government Notice of 8th May 1827.	If not exceeding 15 days.	About 15 days and not exceeding a month.	If exceeding 30 days or a month for every 30 days.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
If not exceeding one fourth of a ton ...	0 6	1 0	1 0
If above one fourth and not exceeding half a ton...	1 0	2 0	2 0
If above one half and not exceeding three fourths of a ton.	1 6	3 0	3 0
If above three-fourths and not exceeding one ton	2 0	4 0	4 0
If above a ton to be charged at the rate per ton of...	2 0	4 0	4 0

QUAY DUES ON IMPORTS.

(The Quay Dues on Exports were abolished by Ordinance No. 4 of 1852 when the Quay Dues on Imports were transferred to the Municipal Corporation.)

ORDINANCE No. 10 OF 1848.

CLASS 1.

Rate of Quay Dues.

1. Bags, mats, bales, bundles, trusses, and other soft packages not exceeding 75 lbs...	Each one half penny.
2. Casks, kegs, boxes, parcels, not exceeding 25 lbs.	do.
3. Demijohns, dubbers, cases, boxes, and casks empty...	do.
4. Jars, jugs, tins, not exceeding the content of 3 gallons	do.
5. Segars in single or separate packages or boxes of not more than 500	Each one penny.
6. Iron pots and kettles	do.
7. Hides raw or tanned	do.
8. Single or loose bolts of canvass...	do.

CLASS 2.

1. Bags, bales, bundles, mats, and trusses above 75 lbs. and not exceeding 150 lbs...	do.
2. Casks or kegs above 25 lbs. and not exceeding 75 lbs...	do.
3. Half boxes or smaller packages of tea, not exceeding 12 lbs. and boxes and parcels exceeding 25 lbs...	do.
4. Jars, jugs and tins above 3 and not exceeding the content of 5 gallons...	do.
5. Demijohns and dubbers not exceeding 6 gallons in capacity...	do.
6. Segars in single or separate packages or boxes exceeding 500 and not exceeding 1000... ...	One penny.
7. Half tubs of Sugar candy, oars...	Each one penny.
8. Chairs	do.
9. Chinaware, earthenware	Per 25 pieces 1 penny
10. Cocoanuts	Per 100 in No. „
11. Salted and dried fish	Per cwt. „
12. Gargoulettes per 25	„ „
13. Cheese not exceeding 12 lbs., in each packet singly...	„ „
14. Cordage, cables and hawsers	„ „

CLASS 3.

1. Bags, bales, bundles, mats, and trusses above 150 lbs, and not exceeding 200 lbs...	Each two pence.
2. Casks or kegs above 75 lbs and not exceeding 100 lbs. or 25 gallons	do.
3. Boxes, cases and baskets not above 2 cubic feet in measurement, cases and baskets, containing wine, oil, spirits or other liquids not exceeding one dozen bottles each	do.
4. Jars of almonds, sausages, buiscuits, preserves, &c., exceeding the capacity of 3 gallons or not above 100 lbs.	do.
5. Dubbers, &c. above the capacity of 6 gallons...	do.
6. Iron and brass cauldrons	do.
7. Tubs of sugar candy and boxes of tea exceeding 12 lbs	do.
8. Horns, slates, bricks and tiles	Per 100 two pence.
9. Grinding stones	Each do.
10, Cheese packed singly exceeding 12 lbs. and not exceeding 30 lbs.	Each two pence.
11. Carrots of tobacco	Per score do.
12. Turtles	do. do.

CLASS 4.

1. Bags, bales and bundles above 200 lbs and not exceeding 250 lbs.	do.
2. Casks or kegs above 100 lbs. or 25 gallons in content and not exceeding 200 lbs. or 60 gallons in capacity...	do.
3. Spars and masts	do.
4. Copper in sheets	Per cwt. three pence
5. Cheese in tubs or in bulk	do.
6. Hams and Dried Beef...	do.
7. Wax and rattans...	do.
8. Shingles per thousand in number	do.

CLASS 5.

1. Bags, bales and bundles above 250 lbs. and not exceeding 500 lbs.	Each four pence.
2. Casks above 300 lbs. or 60 gallons in content, and not exceeding 500 lbs. or 100 gallons in capacity	do.
3. Boxes, cases, trunks, and baskets above 2 and not exceeding 4 cubic feet in measurement..	do.
4. Jars containing almonds, sausages, &c., exceeding 100 lbs. in weight	do.
5. Sugar Pans	do.
6. Slabs of marble...	do.
7. Anchors not exceeding 500 lbs. weight	do.
8. Horses, mules and asses	do.
9. Crates	do.

CLASS 6.

1. Bales, bags and bundles exceeding 500 lbs. ...	Each eight pence.
2. Casks exceeding 500 lbs. or 120 gallons in capacity...	do.
3. Boxes, trunks and baskets above 4 cubic feet in measurement, chests or cases of tea, segars or other goods having inner packages	do.
4. Anchors exceeding 500 lbs...	do.
5. Pianos fortes...	do.

CLASS 7.

1. Wood, stone, iron, lead and other heavy goods, machinery, boilers, chain-cables, ordnance, iron tanks and boats...	Per ton one shilling

CLASS 8.

1. Carriages of all sorts...	Each two shillings.

Goods landed from ships entering the Port in distress to pay half the above rates.

GOODS EXEMPTED FROM THE PAYMENT OF QUAY DUES.

Art. 3.—The following goods shall be exempt from payment of the Quay Dues established by the aforegoing Table, viz.:

Government, Military and Naval stores, passenger's baggage.
Goods landed from or shipped on coasting vessels and vessels trading to the Dependencies.
Goods landed from or shipped on board of vessels belonging to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat.
Ice.
Guano manure.

Municipal Regulations.

QUAYS.

Art. 1.—Goods imported, when they have been examined and passed by the Officers of Customs, shall be removed from the Quay or any other place of landing within twenty four hours; except casks of wine, beer, porter, or other liquids which shall be removed from the Quay within forty eight hours.

Art. 2.—Goods destined to be lodged in the Custom House Warehouse shall not be allowed to remain on the Quay more than twenty four hours, unless it be proved, upon a certificate from the Collector of Customs, that the said goods cannot be lodged within the above delay.

Art. 3.—All pieces of machinery and other articles of a heavy weight, which shall have been landed at any of the cranes belonging to the Municipal Corporation, shall be removed within a delay not exceeding six days.

Art. 4.—Timber, shingles, firewood, guano, coals, bricks and all other articles landed on the Quay, at Trou Fanfaron or at any other place appointed for such purpose by the Governor or by the Collector of Customs, shall be removed within four days.

Art. 5.—Goods intended for exportation shall be brought on the Quay in a proper state, and shall be shipped within twenty four hours. No packages of any description, except such as require to be soldered or which are injured on the Quay, or at the time of their removal to, or from the Quay shall be repaired within the limits of such Quay; nor shall any other work unconnected with the landing, shipping, carting or carrying of goods be performed on the Quay, except the filling up of casks of wine or other liquids exported.

Art. 6.—All owners or consignees of goods left on the Quays beyond the prescribed delays shall be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned. If not removed within twenty four hours after the sentence of the Municipal Court, such goods shall upon an order of the Mayor, be stored at the risk and expenses of whom it may concern.

Art. 7.—A delay of fifteen days shall be given to the owners to claim the goods thus stored, and those goods shall not be returned to them except on payment of all fines, costs and expenses whatsoever. After the expiration of the above delay those goods shall be sold at the risk and for the account of whom it may concern; and the amount of the fines, costs and all other expenses whatsoever shall be levied upon the proceeds of such sale. A notice advertizing the sale shall be published in the Government Gazette and in two Colonial newspapers at least eight days before the time fixed for such sale.

Art. 8.—Any person for the account or in the name of whom the landing, shipping or entry at the Custom House of any goods has been made shall be considered to be the owner of such goods.

Art. 9.—All persons employed in having goods landed or shipped shall be bound to make in writing, on a requisition from the Municipal or Police Inspectors, a true and precise declaration of the person or persons for the account of whom such goods shall have been landed or shipped.

Art. 10.—No goods shall be exposed for sale under the sheds nor on the Quays or any other landing place, nor within the enclosure of the wharf, except under special circumstances and by permission of the Mayor,

Art. 11.—All goods intended for shipment on board Coasting Vessels may be deposited under the iron shed on the Coasters Wharf, with the exception of those mentioned in Article 3, provided that such goods be shipped immediately.

Art. 12.—Sugar and all other colonial productions landed on the Coasters wharf shall be removed within twenty four hours. Sugars intended for exportation shall not be allowed to remain there more than twenty four hours.

Art. 13.—All goods which, in consequence of any contest or because the owner thereof is unknown, are left under the sheds, on the Quays, or in any other place of landing beyond the above mentioned delays, shall upon an order of the Mayor be removed and stored; and if not claimed within a fortnight from the day they were stored, such goods shall be sold conformably to Art. 7.

Art. 14.—All substances destined for food and all other goods found to be tainted and injurious to the public health shall, upon an order of the Mayor, be forthwith destroyed at the expense of the owner.

Art. 15.—With the exception of the charcoal stoves required for heating the branding and soldering irons, no fire shall be kindled on the Quays, nor upon any place within the precints of the harbour.

Art. 16.—No hay or straw, nor any other inflammable matter shall be left on the Quays or under the sheds after sunset.

Art. 17.—No carter shall bring or leave his cart within the enclosure of the Quay, to wait for or seek employment, but shall remain in the outer space appropriated for that purpose until his load is ready; and when loaded he is immediately to remove his cart to the outside.

Art. 18.—Carter bringing loaded carts into the enclosure of the Quay are, immediately after their being unloaded, to remove them to the outer space.

Art. 19.—No persons shall leave a cart or any other carriage loaded or unloaded, so as in any way to obstruct or prevent the easy passage of other carts or carriages either on the Quay or in the access thereto, or in the streets leading to it.

Art. 20.—Goods left on the Quay during the night shall remain there at the risk of the owners and shall be watched at their own expense. The watchmen employed by the owners of such goods shall be bound to provide themselves with a permission from the Mayor.

Art. 21.—It shall be lawful for the proprietors of Carting Establishments in Port Louis, to have scales erected on the Quays along the sheds, subject to a duty of £ 10 sterling per annum for each scale, payable in advance. The space to be occupied by such scales shall be determined by the Mayor.

Art. 22.—Any person causing any damage to the buildings, sheds, quays or grating shall pay the cost of the damage and shall moreover be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned, if such damage has been wilfully committed.

Art. 23.—Any person who shall attempt to bribe or corrupt any Inspector or Guard of the Municipality, whilst acting in virtue of the present regulations, shall be tried before the Mayor's Court and be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 24.—Any breach of the provisions contained in the present Chapter shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10 sterling and shall be tried before the Mayor's Court on the information of any Officer of Customs, Municipal or Police Inspector or of any person whomsoever.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT DUES, &c.

PORT CHARGES.

(Under Ordinance No. 6 of 1852.)

The following charges are leviable on all Vessels entering or clearing from the Habour of Port Louis :—

	£	s.	d.
For Pilotage:			
Vessels remaining at the Bell Buoy, per foot...	0	2	6
Vessels entering the Harbour:			
Piloting inwards and mooring, per foot...	0	5	0
Do. outwards and unmooring, per foot	0	5	0
Vessels under 100 tons of burthen entering the harbour shall not be required to take a Pilot.			
For the use of Warps and Boats, viz.:			
Inwards, for each vessel of 100 tons burthen and above... ...	3	0	0
The same, if the Port Office steamer be employed...	1	0	0
Outwards...	3	0	0
For the use of Boats without Warps:			
For each Launch (manned) per day...	1	10	0
*Anchorage Dues:**			
Vessels trading with Madagascar or the Dependencies of Mauritius per ton of Register...	0	0	3

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* The Anchorage Dues leviable under Ordinance No. 6 of 1852 on Vessels entering the Harbour of Port Louis, shall in no case exceed the following amounts, whatever may be their tonnage:

On Vessels breaking bulk, or receiving cargo... ... ... £ 30
On Vessels not breaking bulk, nor receiving cargo... ... 15

All Steam Vessels touching at this Port, on their way to some other Port, other than those receiving a contribution from this Colony for the carriage of Mails between this Colony and England and India, shall be exempt from Anchorage Dues and from all other harbour charges leviable exclusively for the use of the Government.—(*Ordinance No 32 of 1852.*)

	£	s.	d.
Such vessels shall not be charged Anchorage Dues more than twice in every one year.			
Vessels entering the Harbour in distress, or for repairs, provided that they do not receive cargo, nor break bulk, or that they discharge cargo solely for the purpose of repairs, and that the whole of the same be re-shipped (excepting any part condemned as damaged)...	Free.		
Vessels entering the Harbour, but not breaking bulk nor receiving cargo, per ton of register...	0	0	4
All other vessels breaking bulk or receiving cargo, per ton of register...	0	0	8
Vessels breaking bulk at the Bell-Buoy to the extent of not more than 10 tons, or landing not more than five Horses or Horned Cattle, or twenty sheep, Swine or Goats, and Immigrant Vessels landing Coolies and surplus stores...	Free.		
For moving from one berth in Harbour to another or to hulks, each time...	4	0	0
For swinging along-tide hulks	2	0	0
For re-mooring...	2	0	0
For the use of the mooring chains, or the anchors, which are placed round the Trou Fanfaron, viz.:			
For each Vessel under 100 tons per day...	0	1	0
Do. of 100 tons and not above 200 do. per day...	0	2	0
Do. above 200...	0	4	0
For the use of an Anchor from upwards of 3500 lbs. per day	0	16	0
3500 to 2500 ,, ,,	0	12	0
2500 to 2000 ,, ,,	0	8	0
2000 to 1500 ,, & under.	0	4	0
For the use of Cable from ... 14 to 16 inches per day.	1	12	0
11 to 13 ,, ,,	1	4	0
8 to 10 ,, ,,	1	0	0
6 to 7 ,, ,,	0	12	0
4 to 5 ,, ,,	0	8	0
For Vessels remaining swung on the warps above 24 hours, or above 48 hours, in cases where the Pilot in charge has certified in writing that the vessel was prevented by the wind from leaving the harbour at the end of 24 hours after she was swung :—			
Under 100 tons, per day...	1	0	0
If 100 tons or upwards	4	0	0
Port and Police Clearance:			
On Vessels trading with Madagascar and Dependencies of Mauritius, each...	0	5	0
On all other Vessels	0	15	0
For the Dredging Service:			
An additional proportional amount on all other Port Charge (excepting the charges for the use of the steamer and for remaining swung upon the Warps), levied upon all vessels, except those which remain at the Bell-Buoy, viz. :			
On vessels under 350 tons, per Register...	10 per cent.		
Of 350 tons or upwards...	15 ,,		

For Tugging Vessels by the Port Office Steamer Inwards or Outwards, viz.:	£	s.	d.
For Vessels under 100 tons, each	3	0	0
For Vessels from 100 to 250...	4	0	0
Do. from 150 to 200...	5	0	0
Do. from 200 to 400, per ton...	0	0	6
Do. above 400 tons per each additional 100 tons. ...	1	0	0

§ 2.—In order to prevent the crowding of the Harbour with hulks, the Harbour Master is empowered to grant Licenses for such a number of careening hulks as shall be fixed in the Port Regulations; and every such hulk is liable to a charge of £ 9 quaterly, payable in advance to the Harbour Master.

§ 3.—All vessels abandoned at this Port and sold, must either be broken up or fitted for sea, within six months, from the date of sale, subject to a charge of £ 1 per diem for every day after six months, during the time that Vessel remains not broken up or not fitted for sea.

§ 4.—The owners of all such careening hulks and other vessels abandoned, are bound to have a keeper and two men on board of each, and to moor the same securely with four bower anchors, two ahead and two astern, in the situation pointed out by the Harbour Master. Any such owner or owners failing to comply with these provisions, is subject to a penalty not exceeding £ 50.

Ordinance No. 22 of 1855.

For providing ways and means for defraying the expenses of maintaining light houses and lights on the coast of Mauritius.

Art. 1.—There shall be levied by the Harbour Master on all vessels, excepting coasters employed on the coast of Mauritius, entering the Harbour, or discharging or shipping cargo or Immigrants in the Roadstead of Port Louis, two pence the ton.

Art. 2.—The above due shall not be levied more than twice within twelve calendar months on any one vessel, and the whole amount collected shall be appropriated to defraying the cost of maintaining light houses and lights on the coast of Mauritius.

3.—The Governor may, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time reduce the above rate, and may also, by and with the like advice, from time to time increase any such reduced rate, provided that in no case shall any rate be levied, exceeding that fixed by this Ordinance.

Art. 4.—A receipt for the light dues shall be given by the Harbour Master to every person paying the same, and the Collector of Customs shall not grant a clearance or traasire for any vessel liable to the payment of such dues, or any sufferance warrant or permit for the shipping of cargo on board any vessel in the Roadstead, or for discharging cargo therefrom, unless the receipt for the said dues is produced to him.

Fees for Matters transacted at the Shipping Office.

(Ordinance No. 10 of 1858.)

1.—Engagement of Crews.*

Vessels under 60 tons...	...	...	...	£ 0 4 0
60 to 100	„ ...	...	...	0 7 0
100 to 200	„ ...	...	...	0 15 0
200 to 300	„ ...	...	...	1 0 0
300 to 400	„ ...	...	...	1 5 0
400 to 500	„ ...	...	...	1 10 0
500 to 600	„ ...	...	...	1 15 0
600 to 700	„ ...	...	...	2 0 0
700 to 800	„ ...	...	...	2 5 0
800 to 900	„ ...	...	...	2 10 0
900 to 1000	„ ...	...	...	2 15 0
Above 1000	„ ...	...	...	3 0 0

2.—Engagement of Seamen separately.

Two shillings each.

3.—Discharge of Crews.

Vessels under 60 tons...	...	...	...	£ 0 4 0
60 to 100	„ ...	...	...	0 7 0
100 to 200	„ ...	...	...	0 15 0
200 to 300	„ ...	...	...	1 0 0
300 to 400	„ ...	...	...	1 5 0
400 to 500	„ ...	...	...	1 10 0
500 to 600	„ ...	...	...	1 15 0
600 to 700	„ ...	...	...	2 0 0
700 to 800	„ ...	...	...	2 5 0
800 to 900	„ ...	...	...	2 10 0
900 to 1000	„ ...	...	...	2 15 0
Above 1000	„ ...	...	...	3 0 0

Sums to be deducted from wages by way of repayment of Fees at the Shipping Office.

1.—In respect of Engagements and Discharge of Crews.				
From wages of a First Mate, Purser, Engineer, Surgeon, Carpenter or Steward of any ship...	...	...	...	£ 0 1 6
All others (except apprentices)...	...	...	...	0 1 0
2.—In respect to Engagement and Discharges of Seamen respectively.				
From wages of each Seaman	...	...	...	0 1 0

* The fee on engagements and discharges of crews are not to be paid more than twice in each year, with respect to vessels trading with any of the dependencies of Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Réunion Island, India and Ceylon.—(*Government Notice, 12th November* 1851.)

Quarantine.

(Ordinance No. 3 of 1857.)

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Laws concerning Quarantine: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor in Council as follows:

I.—Articles 1 to 6 and 12 to 23 inclusive, and Art. 44 of Ordinance No. 38 of 1844 and the Proclamations dated 4th September 1852, and 25th April and 13th June 1856, are hereby repealed; and the other Articles of the said Ordinance, as well as the Ordinance No. 37 of 1851 are also hereby repealed in so far as they may be inconsistent with the provisions thereof.

II.—There shall be set apart and appropriated for the Island of Mauritius two permanent Quarantine Stations, one of which shall be at Flat Island, and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be appropriated to persons undergoing Quarantine for Cholera, and the other of which shall be on Cannonier's Point on the Island of Mauritius, and shall be used for persons undergoing Quarantine for any disease or diseases except Cholera.

Boundaries of Quarantine Stations.

III.—The Quarantine Station at Flat Island shall embrace the whole of that Island, with the sea surrounding it to the distance of 200 yards from the shore at low water; and whenever the said Station is in Quarantine, such Quarantine shall extend to Gabriel Island with the sea surrounding it to the said distance, and the sea between the said two Islands.

IV.—The Quarantine Station at Cannonier's Point shall include the portion of ground bounded as follows: on the North-East and South-West by a double line of Stockade, on the North-West and South-West by the sea, together with the sea surrounding the said piece of ground to the distance of 200 yards from the shore at low water.

V.—There shall also be at Cannonier's Point a portion of ground extending 200 yards on the landward side of the stockade before mentioned, which shall be termed the neutral ground attached to the Lazaret, and shall be used for the purposes set forth in this Ordinance, and in any Regulations to be made in virtue thereof. Such portion of ground shall be marked off on the landward side in such manner as the Governor shall determine and publish by Proclamation.

VI.—Whenever it shall be necessary for any vessel or vessels to perform Quarantine at the Roadstead of Port Louis, in manner hereinafter provided such vessel or vessels and the sea surrounding them respectively to the distance of 200 yards, shall be held to be a Quarantine Station for the whole time during which such vessel or vessels may be in Quarantine in the said Roadstead.

Other Quarantine Station.

VII.—It shall be in the power of the Governor in Executive Council, whenever he shall think necessary, to set apart and appropriate, either temporarily or permanently, as a Quarantine Station or Stations, any portion or portions of Land upon the Sea Coast of Mauritius or its Dependencies, and the sea surrounding or adjoining the same to such distance as he may determine, together with such buildings and outhouses as shall be required for the said purpose, and also to appoint such persons as he may deem proper to the charge of such Quarantine Station or Stations, and to declare that the same shall be subject to all or any of the Provisions of this Ordinance, and to all or any Regulations which may be made in virtue thereof; Provided that no part of the mainland of Mauritius shall at any time be so appropriated as a Quarantine Station for Cholera, and also provided that the exercise of the said powers shall be published by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*.

Temporary Quarantine Station at Flat Island.

VII.—It shall be in the power of the Governor, by Proclamation, to appropriate, for such time as he shall appoint, the Quarantine Station at Flat Island for the performance of Quarantine for any other disease besides Cholera: Provided that such Quarantine shall not be performed at such Station while the same is used for Quarantine for Cholera.

Surgeon Superintendent.

IX.—There shall be attached to each of the permanent Quarantine Stations before specified a Surgeon Superintendent, who, under the direction of the Chief Medical Officer of Mauritius, shall (with the exception after provided) have the sole Superintendence of all the persons forming the Quarantine Establishment to which he is attached, and of all the persons who may be in Quarantine there, all of whom are hereby bound to obey all lawful orders issued by such Surgeon Superintendent; but provided that he shall have no authority over any of the persons forming the Military Establishment at such Lazaret, and that whenever he shall consider it necessary that any orders should be conveyed to any of such persons, he shall communicate with the Officer in Command of such Military Establishment, who shall act thereupon as he may deem proper.

Vessels in Quarantine in Roadstead.

X.—Any vessel performing Quarantine in the Roadstead of Port Louis, shall, during the whole continuance thereof, be under the direction of the Harbour Master, or other Officer to be appointed by the Governor to that duty, and all persons on board of such vessel shall be bound to obey all lawful orders issued by the Harbour Master or said other Officer, so long as such Quarantine continues.

Signals to be made.

XI.—Whenever either of the permanent Quarantine Station or any place to be appropriated for a Quarantine Station as hereinbefore pro-

vided, shall be in Quarantine, the same shall be notified by two or more yellow Flags, hoisted at conspicuous places in such Quarantine station, and which Flags shall be kept constantly flying during such Quarantine. And the display of such Flags shall be deemed sufficient Notice to all persons that such Station is in Quarantine.

XII.—Whenever any vessel shall be ordered to perform Quarantine in the Roadstead of Port Louis, the Master shall cause a yellow Flag (which, if required, shall be furnished by the Harbour Master) to be kept hoisted at the fore the whole time during which such Quarantine shall continue, and the display of such Flag shall be deemed sufficient Notice that such vessel, and the sea surrounding the same to the distance of 200 yards, is in Quarantine.

XIII.—Whenever the Quarantine station at Flat Island or any Vessel performing Quarantine in the Roadstead of Port Louis, shall display the signals respectively before specified, they shall not be approached except by Boats displaying a yellow Flag, under the orders of the Harbour Master, or of such other Officer as may be appointed by the Governor as before provided.

Whenever the Quarantine station at Cannonier's Point shall display the Signal before provided, it shall not be approached by sea except in one of the modes thus specified; and any persons wishing to convey stores, letters or other documents, or to approach the said Quarantine station from the Landward, shall be bound to remain at the landward side of the neutral ground adjacent thereto.

Persons improperly approaching, &c.

XIV.—Any person approaching either of the Quarantine stations or any vessel in the Roadstead of Port Louis when under Quarantine, respectively, in breach of these Rules, and not withdrawing when ordered by the Military or Police on duty at the time, shall be dealt with in the manner hereinafter provided regarding persons attempting to escape from Quarantine, and shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as such persons.

XV.—No persons who shall have been subjected to Quarantine at either of the permanent Quarantine stations shall, on any pretence whatsoever, leave such station until he shall have been admitted to pratique by the Surgeon Superintendent. And no person who shall be on board any vessel when ordered to perform Quarantine in the Roadstead of Port Louis, shall, on any pretence whatsoever, leave such vessel during such Quarantine.

Any person who shall transgress either of these Rules with intention of escaping from Quarantine, shall be brought back by force, and if necessary to prevent his escape may be fired on. Such person shall also be subject to a fine not exceeding £40 sterling, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, and in aggravated cases these penalties may be accumulated.

Communication with Vessels.

XVI.—Upon the Quarantine Signal being hoisted in any Vessel, and so long as the same shall remain, all communication between the Vessel and the shore respectively, and all communication between the Vessel and any other Vessels or Boats in any Harbour or Roadstead of Mauritius, shall be prohibited, and any person who shall quit such Vessel and shall communicate with any individual whatsoever, out of the same, and every person who from the shore or elsewhere aforesaid shall communicate with such Vessel, as well as all persons who shall have aided or facilitated any such communications, shall be liable to the penalties set forth in the preceding Article. But excepting from these prohibitions and penalties all communications made by means of boats in terms of this Ordinance, and in virtue of any order issuing from the Harbour Master, or other officer appointed by the Governor as aforesaid.

XVII.—Whoever shall have communicated with a Vessel under Quarantine, whether such communication shall have taken place before or after the order for Quarantine shall have been given, and whoever shall have communicated with any person or place under Quarantine, shall be bound to remain in or return to such Vessel or place, or to the Vessel or place in which such person may have been ordered to perform Quarantine, as the case may be, and to remain in such Vessel or place respectively during the whole period of the Quarantine. In case of refusal or resistance, the person offending may, upon an order from any one of the Judges of the Supreme Court or from any District Magistrate, be arrested and brought back: Provided that if such communication shall have been witnessed by any member of the Police Force attached to the Quarantine Station or on duty at the place or Vessel where it occurred, the party offending may immediately be apprehended by such person, or by any other member of such Force, without Warrant.

Encroachments.

XVIII.—In case any person through ignorance, stress of weather or other accident, shall land upon any part of either of the permanent Quarantine Stations when in Quarantine or shall go on board any Vessel undergoing Quarantine, such person shall be detained in Quarantine for such period as shall be appointed by the Surgeon Superintendent of such Station, or Health Officer, as the case may be.

XIX.—All persons belonging to the Pilot's Boat and to that of the Health Officer, or Surgeon Superintendent, respectively, who shall have been on board of the Vessel either before or at the time when the Quarantine Flag was hoisted, shall be bound to remain there or return thither, as the case may be, under the penalties set forth in Articles 15 hereof. The Health Officer, or Surgeon Superintendent, Pilot, and such of the Crews of their Boats as may have been taken on board by the Master, to assist in the service of the Vessel, shall be entitled to a proportionate indemnity, for which the Master and Owners of the Vessel shall be held jointly and severally responsible, and which, where the parties shall not come to an amicable understanding regarding it, shall be fixed by the District Court summarily and without appeal.

Pratique before Vessel enters Harbour.

XX.—No vessel arriving at Mauritius shall, under a penalty not exceeding £200 to be paid by the Master or Owners, enter any harbour thereof until she shall have been admitted to pratique in terms of this Ordinance and relative Proclamations. And no person shall, under penalty of a fine not exceeding £50 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months, leave such vessel previous to such pratique, except in order to go into Quarantine as herein provided.

XXI.—On the arrival of any Vessel at Mauritius, no persons whatever, except authorized Pilots, and, in the case hereinafter specified, the Health Officer of Port Louis, shall be allowed to go within 100 yards of such vessel until the Pilot shall have brought her into harbour. And in no case whatever shall any person, other than the Pilot and Health Officer and Crews of their respective Boats, come into actual contact with the Vessel until she shall have been admitted to pratique. Any person transgressing either of these Regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £40 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 months. In aggravated cases, these penalties may be inflicted cumulatively, and the boat or boats which may have been used for such unlawful purpose may be confiscated.

Rules for Pilots and Health Officer.

XXII.—The Pilots shall approach the vessel to windward, within speaking distance, and shall not go alongside or aboard unless he shall believe that the vessel is free from infectious or contagious disease As soon as convenient after his arrival alongside or going on board, he shall deliver to the Master or other Officer in command of the vessel a copy of this Ordinance and of all Regulations made in virtue of the powers herein contained, and he shall put to the Master or other Officer in command the Questions contained in a printed Form conformably to the Schedule annexed hereto, with copies of which Form every Pilot shall be bound to provide himself at the Port Office. And the Master or other officer aforesaid shall, without delay, write upon the said Form the Answers to the said Questions, and shall return the same so completed to the Pilot.

Any Pilot ommitting or dispensing with these formalities shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £200, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 4 months.

XXIII.—The health Officer (who shall be accompanied by a Port Officer, shall approach the Vessel on the Windward side and within speaking distance. He shall go on board if he thinks himself warranted to do so from the information obtained by him from the Pilot, Master or any person on board, and as soon as possible after arriving on board he shall requrie and obtain from the Pilot the Answers furnished by the Master or other Officer in command, as above provided.

XXIV.—If the Health Officer shall arrive alongside of a Vessel before the arrival of a Pilot on board, he may require from the Master or other Officer in command all the necessary information, and upon

being satisfied of the sanitary condition of the Vessel and persons therein he may go on board without waiting for the arrival of the Pilot.

XXV.—If the Health Officer shall determine that the Vessel does not require to perform Quarantine, he shall admit her immediately to pratique, and the Pilot may bring her to anchor in the Harbour; and whenever pratique shall have been granted, communication with the vessel shall be permitted, and the same shall be announced by means of a red flag hoisted at the fore, which shall, if required, be furnished by the Port Officer for that purpose.

XXVI.—Whenever the Health Officer, either from the violence of the weather or from any other circumstance of "force majeure," shall be prevented from going alongside of the Vessel, and when the Answers of the Master or other Officer in command above provided shall satisfy the Pilot that there is no contagious or infectious disease on board, the Pilot may, upon his own responsibility, bring the Vessel to anchor in the Harbour; but communication with such Vessel shall not be allowed until she shall have been admitted to pratique by the Health Officer, as hereinbefore provided.

Temporary Quarantine.

XXVII.—If the Master or other Officer in command shall, in answer to the question hereinbefore provided, report to the Pilot, or if the Health Officer shall after investigation believe, that a contagious or infectious disease exists on board, or existed on board within 21 days previously, or that the Vessel did within the said period communicate (otherwise than by signal) with any vessel or place where was any such disease, the Pilot, or, if the Pilot is not on board, the Health Officer, shall immediately cause a yellow flag to be hoisted at the fore, and the Vessel shall thereupon be put in quarantine temporarily at the Roadstead of Port Louis and the Health Officer shall immediately apprize the Colonial Secretary and the Chief Medical Officer of the causes which led to the imposition of such Temporary Quarantine, in order that the Governor may as speedily as possible determine as to continuing the Quarantine in respect of the Vessel, the individuals on board, or the effects on board, and may direct any precautionary measures which he shall deem necessary.

Continued Quarantine, how to be performed.

XXVIII.—When the Governor shall direct the continuance of such Quarantine, it shall be performed in manner following, that is to say:

1o. If the Vessel contains Passengers or Immigrants, she shall (except in the case after provided) proceed immediately to the Quarantine station at Flat Island, if the disease with which she is supposed to be infected be Cholera, and to the Quarantine Station at Cannonier's Point, if it be any other disease.

2o. In either case, the vessel shall proceed to the anchorage at the Quarantine Station, and such of her passengers and crew as are ill of the

disease with which she is supposed to be infected, and all her Immigrants, shall then be landed and placed in the Quarantine Station.

3o. After such landing the Vessel shall (weather permitting) be ordered by the Surgeon Superintendent to proceed and shall proceed to the Roadstead of Port Louis, where she shall perform Quarantine at anchor for the same time as shall be fixed for the Quarantine of the Passengers' Immigrants or Crew landed from her at the Quarantine station; and in the event of any fresh case of infectious disease occurring during such time, the vessel shall be dealt with as the circumstances require, with reference to the provisions of this Ordinance, regarding the landing of the diseased persons, and the Quarantine of the Vessel respectively; and after the termination of her Quarantine the Vessel shall again be inspected by the Health Officer with the view of being admitted to pratique or ordered to continue Quarantine, as the case may be.

4o. Such Vessels not carrying Passengers or Immigrants, as required to perform Quarantine, shall land any of their Crew who may be affected with contagious or infectious disease; and the Vessel shall perform Quarantine at the Roadstead of Port Louis for such periods respectively as shall be fixed by the Governor and published in Regulations framed in virtue of the powers herein contained.

5o. In case any vessel shall be unable to proceed to the Quarantine station to which she may have been ordered, or in case any such Vessel shall have been unable to land her passengers or Immigrants at such Quarantine station (provided that in either case such inability shall have arisen from stress of weather or other "force majeure,") it shall be lawful for such Vessel to anchor and remain in the Roadstead of Port Louis, for such limited time as circumstances may render necessary.

XXIX.—Every Vessel performing quarantine in the Roadstead of Port Louis shall, during the whole continuance of such Quarantine, display a yellow flag at the fore, and shall, immediately on such Quarantine being commenced, be guarded by two more Sanitary Guards, who shall remain on board, and by one or more guard-boats to be furnished by the Harbour Master or other Officer appointed by the Governor as before provided, and every such vessel shall take up the position appointed for her by the Harbour Master, or other Officer aforesaid, and shall, on his requisition, remove to any other part of the said anchorage which he may appoint; and every Vessel which shall be in such Quarantine in consequence of inability to proceed to the proper Quarantine station, or to land her Immigrants or passengers there, shall leave the said anchorage and proceed to the said Station whenever the Harbour Master or other Officer aforesaid shall order the same to be done.

Vessels with Immigrants to call at Flat Island, &c.

XXX.—All Vessels coming to Mauritius with Immigrants shall call on their way at the Quarantine Station at Flat Island, with a view to examination and Quarantine, if such shall be required.

XXXI.—The Surgeon Superintendent at the said Quarantine station shall approach all such Vessels. He shall approach to leeward of the

Vessels when the Station is in Quarantine; otherwise, he shall approach to windward, and in either case he shall lay off at speaking distance from the Vessel, with which he shall not come into actual contact until he shall have learned that a necessity exists for placing such Vessel in Quarantine.

XXXII.—If it shall be the opinion of such Surgeon Superintendent that Cholera exists on board the Vessel, or that it existed therein within 21 days previous to her arrival at the Quarantine Station, or that the Vessel did within the said period, communicate otherwise than by Signal with a Vessel or place where such disease existed, he shall order such Vessel to come to anchor at the usual spot for the purpose of landing her Immigrants and such of her passengers and crew as may be ill of Cholera at the time; and the said Immigrants, passengers and crew shall perform Quarantine temporarily at the Quarantine Station, and the Vessel, if bound to Mauritius, shall perform Quarantine temporarily at the Roadstead of Port Louis upon the order of the Surgeon Superintendent, who shall, as soon as possible, apprize the Colonial Secretary and the Chief Medical Officer thereof, in order that the Governor may determine as to continuing the Quarantine in the manner hereinbefore provided regarding Vessels arriving at the said Roadstead.

XXXIII.—If such Surgeon Superintendent shall be satisfied that a necessity does not exist for placing the Vessel in Quarantine, he shall grant permission to proceed to and cast anchor at the roadstead of Port Louis, and on arrival there the Vessel shall be visited by the Health Officer, who shall examine whether she may be admitted to pratique or not, and act thereupon as in regard to other Vessels arriving at the said roadstead; it being provided that pratique shall not be granted to any Vessel by the said Surgeon Superintendent, but only by the Health Officer.

XXXIV.—When the state of the weather or surf at Flat Island is such that the Surgeon Superintendent cannot go afloat, he shall signify the same to the Vessel by hoisting a White Flag with a Blue Cross in a conspicuous place on the southern side of the said Island, in which case the Vessel may proceed to the roadstead at Port Louis, to be there examined and dealt with as in the case of other Vessels arriving at such roadstead.

Officers of Vessels to make Declarations.

XXXV.—All Masters or other Officers in command and all Surgeons of Vessels which shall have sailed from a place where a contagious Disease prevailed, or which shall have communicated otherwise than by signal with any Vessel or place in which a contagious Disease existed, shall be bound, under pain of a fine which shall not be less than £20 nor exceed £200, to make a true declaration thereof to the Pilot and the Health Officer or Surgeon Superintendent who shall come alongside or on board such Vessel.

Concealing Contagious Diseases.

XXXVI.—All Masters or other Officers in command, and all Surgeons of Vessels, convicted of having knowingly had a Contagious Dis-

ease on board, and of not having made the declaration prescribed, or of having employed any means for concealing from the inspection of the Health Officer, or Surgeon Superintendent, individuals afflicted with Contagious Disease, shall be punished by a fine which shall not be less than £40 nor exceed £400, or by an imprisonment which shall not be less than 3 months nor longer than one year, and in aggravated cases these penalties may be accumulated.

XXXVII.—Every Surgeon of a Vessel convicted of having concealed from the Master or other Officer in Command the existence of contagious disease in any one or more of the persons on board, and every Health Officer and Surgeon Superintendent or Pilot convicted of having, through connivance with the Master or Surgeon of the Vessel, or otherwise, knowingly answered the introduction into any Port in Mauritius of any Vessel having a contagious Disease on board, shall be subjected to the penalties mentioned in the preceding article,

Persons on board must answer questions.

XXXVIII.—The Master and all persons on board of any Vessel arriving off Mauritius and Flat Island are bound to answer the Questions and inquiries which may be made to them by the Health Officer, Surgeon Superintendent, or Pilot, respectively, and every person who shall refuse to answer or shall answer falsely or evasively shall be liable to a fine which shall not exceed £ 200.

Disposal of Fines and Forfeitures.

XXXIX.—The produce of the fines and confiscations which shall be pronounced in virtue of the present Ordinance shall be paid over, the one-half equally between the informer and the person by whom the contravention shall have been proved, and wholly to the latter when there shall have been no informer; the other half of the fines shall be paid into the Colonial Treasury.

Meaning of Terms.

XL.—The expressions contagious and infectious disease in this Law shall be taken to mean any and every disease which may be communicated from one person to another through the medium of touch or by near approach, and shall include the Cholera Morbus.

Governor may make Regulations.

XLI.—There shall be made and published by Proclamation from the Governor, in Executive Council, as often as circumstances may require, Regulations, concerning the Military and Police Force at the Quarantine Stations, and any other matters concerning any of the provisions of this Ordinance, which Regulations may declare that any infraction thereof shall be punished by a fine which shall not exceed £ 50, and by an imprisonment not exceeding 3 months, accumulatively or separately.

Promulgation.

XLII.—This ordinance shall take effect from the date to be fixed by Proclamation of the Governor (*in force from 17th June* 1857.)

Schedule.

QUESTIONS.

What is the name of the vessel and the name of the Commander or Master?

Are you the Commander or Master?

To what Port does she belong?

From whence do you come?

To what place are you bound?

At what Ports or Place have you touched on your Voyage since you left the Port of your Landing?

What vessels have you had intercourse or communication with on your passage, and from whence did they come?

Did the Cholera, Plague or any epidemic, infectious or contagious Disease or Distemper prevail in any degree at the Place from whence you sailed, or on boord any Vessel with which you had personal intercourse or communication on your passage, or at any of the Places at which you have touched?

If at any, say at which, and when?

Are there any persons on board your Ship suffering under Cholera or any infectious epidemic or contagious Disease, or have any persons died or been ill of a Disease of that nature during the Voyage? And if any, what number? And if any have died or been ill of such Disease, were their bedding and clothes destroyed?

Have you any and what Bill of Health?

Quarantine Regulations.

(Proclamation of 17th June 1857.)

1. When the Health Officer of Port Louis, and the Surgeon Superintendent of the Quarantine Station, at Flat Island, respectively, proceed towards any Vessel for examination, they shall display in their Boat a Red Ensign, which shall be a signal to the Vessel to heave-to and allow such Boat to approach or come alongside, as shall be required.

2. The Harbour-Master shall supply the said Health Officer and Surgeon Superintendent and all authorized Pilots with a sufficient number

of the Flags required by the said Ordinance and by these Regulations.

3. The said Health Officer and Surgeon Superintendent, respectively, after going on board the Vessel, shall, in addition to the measures prescribed by the aforesaid Ordinance, inspect every person in the Vessel. They may, if they think proper, call for inspection of the Ship's Books and Papers; and they shall use every lawful means which to them seem expedient for ascertaining the sanitary condition of the Vessel and Persons therein.

4. Persons landed at either of the Quarantine Stations shall perform Quarantine for the periods following:

1o. For Cholera: 21 days from the Death or perfect Recovery of the Person last affected.

2o. For Small-Pox: 21 days from the Death or perfect Desquamation or Recovery of the Person last affected.

3o. For Typhus and Yellow Fever and other contagious or infectious Diseases. 15 days from the Death or perfect Recovery of the Person last affected.

When the last Death, Recovery or Desquamation occurred any time before Quarantine was ordered, such time shall be taken into account in calculating the above periods.

5. Vessels after landing their Immigrants or any of their Passengers and Crew at either of the Quarantine Stations, shall perform Quarantine for the periods respectively specified in the preceding Section, and if any fresh case shall occur before the Vessel is admitted to Pratique, the said periods shall be calculated from the landing at the proper Quarantine Station of the person affected or from his death, desquamation or recovery, as the case may be.

6. Every Vessel performing Quarantine in the Roadstead of Port-Louis, shall, from sunset to sunrise, exhibit a Light at each Fore-yard-arm, and all Guard-boats, when on duty in the said Roadstead, shall, from sunrise to sunset, display a yellow Flag and from sunset to sunrise a Light at Bow and Stern.

7. Throughout the whole time during which Quarantine is ordered to be performed, a copy of the aforesaid Ordinance and of this and any other Regulations which shall have been proclamed in virtue thereof, shall be placed in a conspicuous Part of the Station or Vessel in Quarantine, as the case may be, and shall be accessible to all persons so in Quarantine.

8. On objects except Letters or Coins shall (without written authority of the Colonial Secretary or Chief Medical Officer) be passed out of any Place or Vessel in Quarantine, and every object which may be passed out thereof shall, before being forwarded to its destination, be

disinfected in such manner as the Health Officer or Surgeon Superintendent, as the case may be, shall direct.

9. All letters or Parcels for Persons in Quarantine shall be sent to the Post Office, whence they shall be forwarded by the earliest opportunity.

10. Whenever any Articles shall be taken by land to the Station at Cannonier's Point when in Quarantine, the Person or Persons in charge of such Articles shall leave them in the Shed at the centre of the Neutral Ground, and shall then retire to the Outward Boundary of such Neutral Ground; after he shall have reached such Boundary, the Articles shall be taken into the Quarantine Station by some Person or Persons thereto attached, who shall, if required, leave a written acknowlegment for the same. Such acknowlegment shall (after being duly disinfected) be delivered by one of the Military or Police on duty to the chief person sent in charge of the articles as aforesaid.

11. Whenever any Articles shall be taken to any Vessel or to the Quarantine Station at Flat Island, or by sea to the Station at Cannonnier's Point when in Quarantine, respectively, they shall be forwarded in one or more Boats furnished by the Harbour Master, bearing a yellow Flag, and shall be accompanied by an Officer of the Port Department.

12.—Such Boats, when sent to either of the Quarantine Stations, shall lay off at the distance of 200 Yards from the landing place thereat, and shall tranship the Articles into one or more boats to the Station. If the weather does not permit such transhipment, and it is necessary to forward the Articles, they shall be landed at the Quarantine Station in the boat or boats conveying them; and the Military and Police authorities at the Station shall take proper precautions for preventing any person in Quarantine from approaching the landing-party.

13. Articles shall be conveyed to a vessel in Quarantine in the following manner: One of the vessel's boats shall be moored, as nearly as may be, two hundred yards therefrom, and any persons who may have been in such boat shall return to the vessel. After they have done so, the boat containing the Articles sent shall approach the said vessel's boat into which the Articles shall be transhipped. It shall then retire; and any person from the vessel may proceed to remove the said Articles or boat containing the same; care being taken that there shall be at least 200 yards between the persons so coming from the vessel and the boat from shore.

14. No person shall be permitted at any time to land on oeither of the Quarantine Stations without a written Order from the Colonial Secretary or Harbour Master. Offenders shall be liable to the fines hereinafter specified and also to prosecution for trespass.

15. The Surgeon-Superintendent at Flat Island may allow any persons performing Quarantine there to go to such parts of the said Island or of Gabriel Island for the purpose of exercise or to bathe at such places in the sea surrounding the same as he may appoint, respectively: and the Surgeon Superintendent at Cannonier's Point may allow any

persons performing Quarantine there to bathe at such places in the sea adjoining the same as he may appoint. Provided that the persons so engaged, respectively, shall always be placed under a sufficient Guard.

16. The power conferred by the aforesaid Ordinance to fire upon persons attempting to escape from Quarantine shall only be exercised under the following limits, viz.:

1o. In attempts to escape from vessels in Quarantine, after the person shall have left the vessel.

2o. In attempts to escape from Cannonier's Point, after the person shall have crossed the outer-line of the Palissades when the attempt is made by land; and after he shall have left the Beach upon the seaward side of the Station when the attempt is made by sea.

3o. In attempts to escape from Flat Island, or from Gabriel Island in the case of persons allowed to go there as before mentioned, after the person shall have left the shore of such Island.

17. All persons transgressing any of the foregoing Rules shall, for each offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding £ 50 and to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 months, cumulatively or separately.

18. The present Regulations shall take effect from the date thereof.

Port Officers' Duties.

(Ordinance No. 38 of 1844.)

Art. 7.—The Health Officer shall always be accompanied by a Port Officer, who shall require the Master to report his name, that of the vessel, her tonnage, the flag under which she sails, the force of her armament, number of guns, number and country of the crew, number of passengers, her cargo, the Port from whence she sailed, and the motives the vessel's coming to the Island of Mauritius.

These declarations shall be signed by the Master upon the printed form with which the Port Officer shall be provided.

Art. 8.—The Port Officer, after he shall have taken down these declarations shall require to be delivered to him. 1st. The Master Roll of the crew. 2nd. The list of passengers; 3rd. The Passports of passengers who may be foreigners; all of which he shall immediately forward to the Police Office.

All public Despatches, Letters and Mails shall immediately be delivered over to the Post Master or to such person as by him may be named to that effect.

The whole under pain of a fine of £ 20 against the Master who shall not conform to the foregoing enactment.

The Foreigners shall be apprized by the Port Officer that on their landing after the permission shall have been granted they shall proceed to the Police Office within the delay hereinafter determined.

Art. 9.—After the fulfilment of all the above mentioned formalities, the communication with the shore and with the vessel respectively shall be permitted, and the same shall be announced by means of a flag hoisted at the fore-top-gallant-mast head, which flag shall be furnished by the Port Officer for that purpose.

All persons other than these mentioned in the precedings articles, who previous to the hoisting of this signal, shall either have gone on board or have landed from the ship, shall be liable to one of the penalties mentioned in article 1st.

Communications with the Shore.

Art. 10.—All passengers, being foreigners arriving in the Colony, shall be bound, within twenty four hours after their arrival, to present themselves at the General Police Office, and there to report their names, profession or calling, means of existence, and the persons to whom they may be recommended.

At the expiration of this delay they may be compelled to appear by an order issued by the Chief Commissary of Police.

Art 11.—All persons designated under the name of Foundlings or "Enfans Trouvés" shall not land without permission of the Police.

Every Master of a vessel who shall not have reported a Foundling or "Enfant Trouvé" who may be on board his vessel or who shall have consented to his landing without the permission of the Police, shall be punished by a fine which shall not exceed £20.

Departures of Vessels from the Colony.

(Ordinance No. 24 of 1850.)

FORMALITIES.

Art. 1.—Every person intending to leave the colony, excepting those whose stay therein has not exceeded two months shall publish in an ordinary number of the Official Gazette, at least six days before his departure, his surname and christian or other names at full length, and his profession or calling.

Art. 2.—Any person desiring to leave the colony without giving the above notice shall before his departure, furnish valid security for any debts or engagements he may have contracted in the colony, at the Registry of the Court of First Instance in the presence of the Judge of that Court and after reference to the "Ministère Public," upon the payment of the sum of eight shillings and of the printer's charges for publication in the Gazette.

Art. 3.—The Registrar of the Court of First Instance shall publish in the earliest number of the Official Gazette all the particulars required in the above first and second articles relating to every person furnishing security at his office, and to the person or persons who have become his security.

Art. 4.—The printer of the Official Gazette shall under a penalty not exceeding £10, receive and publish all notices delivered at his office before noon of the day preceding that of the publication of the Gazette, upon payment of the following sum: for all notices delivered on Monday or Tuesday, one shilling; Wednesday or Thursday, two shillings; on Friday before noon, five shillings.

Opposition to Departures.

Art. 5.—Any persons having claims against another who is about to leave the colony, may lodge an opposition against his departure, by presenting to the Court of First Instance a petition stating the grounds of such opposition; and the Judge of the Court shall upon such petition summon the parties interested, and in their presence, or in the absence of either, upon proof of the summons having been duly served upon him, decide upon the allowance or rejection of such opposition. Provided that, in urgent cases, he may, upon good grounds shown, make a temporary order allowing such opposition, until he can decide finally thereupon.

Art. 6.—The Judge may, in deciding upon such opposition, take into consideration any circumstances of health; as well as any other circumstances which may render the departure of a debtor immediately necessary.

Art. 7.—Any person against whom opposition is lodged, may, either before or after the hearing of the case, offer in the Registry of the Court of First Instance valid security for the amount of the opposition in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Responsibility of Security.

Art. 8.—Any person becoming security under this Ordinance shall be discharged from all responsibility upon the return to the colony of the person for whom he stands security, or at the expiration of one year from the publication in the Gazette of the notice of such person's departure; provided that no judicial claim be pending against him as security for such person.

Judge's Order.

Art. 9.—Every order of a Judge of the Court of First Instance under the preceding Articles shall be summarily executed upon the certificate of the Registrar, and be without appeal; but it shall not in any way prejudice the rights of the parties with regard to the merits of the case.

Art. 10.—Every such order shall remain in force for six months from

the date of its issue; but it may be renewed, in the same manner as an original opposition.

Oppositions.

Art. 11.—The Court of First Instance shall, upon the demand of the creditor or upon the debtor furnishing valid security, forthwith cancell any order issued upon an opposition lodged under this Ordinance.

Art. 12.—All opposition existing under Ordinance No. 38 of 1844, at the time of the passing of this Ordinance, shall be null and void, unless renewed under this Ordinance, within one month from the time of its coming into force.

13.—The Registrar of the Court of First Instance shall transmit without delay to the Harbour Master, a notice of all securities received and of all orders of a Judge of that Court allowing or cancelling an opposition, under this ordinance.

Art. 14.—Any Collector of the Public Revenue having a claim for Taxes or other sums due to the Government against any person about to leave the Colony, may lodge an opposition against his departure in the hands of the Harbour Master, without being required to obtain an order from the Court of First Instance, provided that the said Collector have, within one week of lodging such opposition, given notice to the said person of his intention of so lodging it.

Miscellaneous.

Art. 15.—The Harbour Master, shall keep in the Port Office, in a place open to public inspection, a Register of all intended departures as published in the "Official Gazette," and of all departures under security lodged in the Registry of the Court of First Instance, of all orders of the Judges of that Court allowing or cancelling oppositions and of all oppositions lodged with him by Collectors of the Public Revenue under this Ordinance.

Art. 16.—Every Master of a Merchant Vessel about to leave this Colony shall exhibit to the Harbour Master the Master Roll of his Crew, and declare in writing that the seamen borne thereon are still on board, or that any one or more of them are left on shore, as the case may be with the reasons for their being left; and the Harbour Master shall not despatch the Vessel until the Master has complied with the provisions of this article, and shall have furnished security for the reimbursement of any expenses which may have been incurred, or may be incurred by the Government, within one year for the subsistance, necessary clothing, medical relief or burial, of any seamen declared to be left behind, except upon the certificate of the Marine Magistrate that such security may be dispensed with.

Art. 17.—Every such Master shall also furnish to the Harbour Master, written declaration of the Surnames and Christian or other names of all Passengers intending to leave the Colony in his vessl; if all such Passengers have complied with the provisions of this Ordinance, and on

opposition exists against the departure of any of them, the Harbour Master shall certify the same to the Port Clearance, or if otherwise, he shall furnish to the Master a written note of the parties who have not complied with the provisions of this Ordinance, or against whom an opposition exists.

Contraventions.

Art. 18.—Any Master of a Merchant Vessel taking away from this Colony any person who is not borne on the Muster-Roll of such Vessel or any person not on the list to be furnished to the Harbour-Master, according to the preceding article, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ 100, and any Master knowingly taking away any person against whom an opposition exists, or aiding in, or conniving at the clandestine embarkation of any person who has not complied with the conditions of this Ordinance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ 200, and be held responsible for any debts or engagements which such person may have contracted in the Colony.

Art. 19.—Any person against whom an opposition remains in force under this Ordinance, leaving this Colony, or embarking on board of a vessel for the purpose of leaving this Colony, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Departures of Vessels and Individuals.

(Ordinance No. 7 of 1852.)

To amend Ordinance No. 24 of 1850 relating to the departure of vessels and individuals.

Military Officers.

Art. 1.—Military Officers leaving the Colony on duty or under an order of service are hereby relieved from the obligation imposed by Ordinance No. 24 of 1850, on every person intending to leave the colony, to publish his name in the *Government Gazette*, or to give security for any debts or engagements he may have contracted; and no opposition may be made or received against the departure of such Military Officers from the colony under the provisions of the said Ordinance.

District Magistrates to act.

Art. 2.—The powers vested by the said Ordinance in the then Court of First Instance and in the Registrar of the same, and the duties imposed upon them by Articles, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 of the above Ordinance, shall be exercised and performed by the District Magistrates of Port Louis and their Clerks respectively, in the same manner as if the said Magistrates and Clerks had been named in the Articles in place of the Court of First Instance and Registrar of the same, and without reference to the "Ministère Public."

Port Regulations.

(Proclamation of 23rd November 1855,)

1.—Every Vessel of or above One Hundred Tons Register burthen, shall take a Pilot, and receive the assistance that may be sent her from the Port Office.

2.—Every Vessel under One Hundred Tons may warp into the Harbour by her means, and shall be moored in the Berth pointed out by the Harbour Master.

3.—Pilots shall not bring any Vessel into the Harbour, until the Powder on board has been put into a Boat to be landed. If the Powder cannot be immediately landed, the Boat must be moored outside the Harbour, with a man in charge of it (who is prohibited from smoking or having any fire in the Boat), and with a Red Flag flying on a Staff fixed in the Bow thereof, and with the Powder therein kept well covered with Tarpaulins or Sails, until the Powder be landed.

4.—As soon as a Vessel is moored in the Harbour (or before, should the Pilot require it), the Flying and Standing Jib Booms, and also the Studding-Sail Booms on the Yards, are to be run in. No Guess warp Booms are to be used in the Harbour.

5.—From December to April, inclusive, every Vessel in the Harbour shall be moored with Two Bower Anchors forward and Two astern, having buoy and good buoy-ropes attached to them. In other months one Bower Anchor astern will be deemed sufficient. Owners and Commanders shall at times take such further Precautions for the safety of their Vessels as the Harbour Master may require of them.

6.—From December to April, inclusive, all Vessels anchoring in the Harbour without the North West boundary hereinafter mentioned, shall not be liable to any Fees or Formalities exigible by the Port Office, other than Vessels are subject to, when they anchor only in the roadstead.

7.—The North West Boundary referred to in the foregoing Articles, shall be a right line run from a Flag-Staff on the inner part of Cooper's Island to a Flag-Staff on the inner point of Fort William, each Staff bearing a Yellow Flag blazoned with the Royal Initials, surmounted by a Crown.

8.—The Flag to be hoisted in conformity with Art. 9 of Ordinance No. 38 of 1844, to indicate that communication with the shore and with the Vessel, respectively, has been permitted, shall be a Red Flag with a swallow tail at the Fore.

9.—The Commanders of Vessels shall give notice, in writing, at the Port Office, of the Departure of their Vessels—the Commanders of sailing Vessels 24 hours' notice, and Commanders of Steamers 6 hours' notice. A flag shall be hoisted at the main-top-gallant mast-head, from the time such notice is given until their Departure. English Vessels to hoist the Jack, and Foreigners the small flag of their country.

10.—No vessel shall be swung preparatory to her going to sea, until the Clearance from the Custom House is produced at the Port Office.

11.—From December to April, inclusive, all Vessels in the Harbour, immediately after swinging, shall leave the Harbour, and if, after the expiration of 24 hours, they have not left it, they may be removed by the Port Department at their own expense. Vessels under 100 Tons may use their own means in swinging, and when they do so, they shall be charged Twenty Shillings per day for the time they remain swung beyond 24 hours.

12.—From December to April, inclusive, all Vessels moored in the Harbour are to keep their Top-Gallant Masts and Yards on deck, in order that they may be in constant readiness to strike their Top-Masts and Lower-Yards on the first order from the Harbour Master.

13.—All Commanders of Vessels in the Harbour shall, at the approach of or during bad weather, repair to their several Vessels, whenever so required by the Harbour Master.

14.—All Vessels moored in the Harbour shall receive the Tow-ropes, from any vessel which may be warping in or out, as may be ordered by the Pilot in charge of such vessel.

15.—Every coaster in the Harbour during the night shall have at least two men on board as a guard.

16.—Commanders of Merchant Vessels of all nations are strictly prohibited from hoisting at any mast-head of their respective vessels, while in the Harbour, any Pendant or anything that may be construed into a Pendant, or from flying any other Ensigns than such as are allowed by Law.

17.—Scaling Guns, firing Salutes, and smoking vessels for the destruction of Rats, in the Harbour, is prohibited, without leave from the Harbour Master.

18.—In the event of an alarm of Fire in the Harbour or on shore, each vessel in the Harbour shall send, to where the fire is, her Buckets, Axes, Mauls, and whatever else she may have on board, that may be useful in such case; also as many men to assist in extinguishing the fire as can be spared.

19.—Gunpowder shall not be shipped in the Harbour, and vessels embarking hay in the Harbour must quit the Harbour before night.

20.—Every Lighter or Boat having Hay or Cotton on board during the night, shall be moored between the Forts, and the Hay and Cotton therein shall be well covered with Tarpaulins.

21.—No ballast or dirt shall be thrown overboard in the Hrrbour; a boat will be sent round once a week, or oftener, if necessary, to receive the dirt from vessels and carry it away.

22.—No ballast shall be thrown overboard in the roadstead, in less than Thirty Fathoms of water.

23.—No ballast or dirt shall be thrown from the shore into the Harbour, nor shall any be deposited on the coast of the Harbour, without permission of the Harbour Master.

24.—Whenever it shall appear to the Harbour Master that there is any danger of ballast deposited, with or without permission, on the coast of the Harbour, falling into the Harbour, or in any way encumbering moorings, he may order the Owner of such ballast to remove the same within such reasonable time as he, the Harbour Master, may determine, and such owner shall be bound to obey such order.

24.—When a Vessel is laid up, the Owner or Commander thereof shall provide two competent persons to take charge of her, and, in default of his doing so, such persons may be provided by the Harbour at such Owner's or Commander's expense.

26.—No person shall be allowed to keep a hulk in the Hrrbour without a License to that effect delivered by the Harbour Master, and not more than six such Licenses shall be delivered.

27.—In case any Vessel be sunk or stranded in any part of the Harbour or roadstead the Owner or Owners, or other person having or pretending to have any property therein, or the Commander thereof, shall, upon receipt of an Order to that effect given by the Harbour Master, and within the time fixed in such Order, clear the Harbour or Roadstead of such Vessel and of all Parts of the same; and, in default of such Owner or Owners, Commander, or other person aforesaid, disobeying such Order, such Vessel or Parts of the same shall be removed in such manner as the Harbour Master shall direct and the expenses of such removal shall be chargeable against the Owner or Owners of such Vessel, Commander, or other Person aforesaid, without prejudice to the Penalties prescribed by Art. 42 of Ordinance No. 38 of 1844.

Art. 28.—All Anchors and cables found in the Harbour or roadstead, not attached to a vessel or boat, may be taken and removed by the Harbour Master, and shall not be restored to the Owner thereof until he has paid to the Harbour Master all expenses attending such removal, and the amount of salvage to which he may be entitled.

29.—If any timber shall be found floating in the Harbour, and not being attached to any vessel, coaster, or boat, or being attached thereto and not in transit, the Owner of such Timber shall be deemed to have infringed these Regulations.

30.—While Pitch-pots are being used in the caulking of a vessel in the Harbour, they must be kept on a stage or in a boat alongside such vessel.

31.—All persons bathing or showing themselves in an indecent state inside a line drawn between the Pointe aux Forges and Messrs. Blyth & Co.'s Store, will be liable to a fine and imprisonment under the Penal

Code, and any person bathing in any part of the Harbour between 8 A. M. and sunset, shall be deemed to have committed an infraction of these Regulations.

32.—The word *Vessel* used in these Regulations, shall include all Vessels excepting coasters and boats of any kind whatsoever.

Harbour Signals.

Notice is hereby given that the following Signals will in future be made from the Flag Staff at the Port Office and repeated at the Flag Staff of Fort George, on the approach of bad weather.

Signals to Ships and Vessels in the Harbour.

A white Flag with horizontal blue stripes.	Send down top gallant yards and masts and prepare for bad weather. *The Masters of all Ship and Vessels in this Port are required immediately to repair on board their respective Vessels.*
A white flag with a blue cross.	Strike lower yards and topmasts.

N. B.—This signal shall be confirmed by a Gun at Fort George

Signals to Vessels at anchor at the Bell-Buoy and repeated at the Flag of Fort George.

Red pendant over a white flag, with horizontal blue stripes,	To indicate the appearance of bad weather or of a hurricane.
Red pendant over a white flag with a blue cross.	To indicate that the gale or hurricane has begun.
Ball over a white flag with a blue cross.	Shall announce to all Vessels outside the harbour that the danger of remaining at anchor has become great and that their safety requires them to put to sea.
N.B.—This signal shall be confirmed by a Gun at Fort George.	

The several Ships and Vessels are required to answer the above Signals by hoisting the Jack of their Nation at the main.

"NIGHT SIGNAL."

One Blue Light at the Port Office, repeated at Fort George, and accompanied by a gun.	Vessels at the Bell-Buoy to proceed to sea forthwith, and Vessels in the Port to make every preparation for bad weather.

Ships at the Bell-Buoy can communicate with the Port Office by Maryat's Signals; the same to be kept flying till answered by the Pendant at the Flag Staff Battery.

Light Houses.

Sailing Directions for making the anchorage off the Harbour of Port Louis, Mauritius, with reference to the Light-Houses recently erected upon "Flat Island" and "Cannonier Point," and also the two Masts Lights near the entrance of the Harbour.

Description of the Lights.

FLAT ISLAND.

This is a *revolving* Catoptric Light of the first order, situated at the South West or highest extremity of the Island in Latitude S. 19° 53' 26", and Longitude E. 57° 41' 12" determined by Triangulation from the Observatory of Port Louis. Variation of the Compass 11° 47' 13" West.

Its elevation above the mean level of the sea (the rise of tide being only about 3 feet) is 366 feet, and it will be visible in clear weather from the deck of a vessel 13 feet above the water, a distance of about 25 Nautical Miles.

CANNONIER POINT.

This is a *fixed* Catoptric Light, also of the first order.

It is situated in Latitude S. 29° 0' 35" and Longitude E. 57° 35' 24". Its elevation above the mean level of the sea is 39 feet 6 inches, and it will be seen from the deck of a vessel 13 feet above the water, a distance of about 10 Nautical Miles.

The objects of this Light are to indicate the position of a dangerous shoal nearly 1½ miles from the shore, and to keep vessels clear of the coral reefs to the North East and South West of the Point.

Harbour Mast-Lights.

One of these is placed as a leading light (Red) at the Martello Tower at the mouth, and on the left bank of Grand River; and the other (Green) at Fort George on Tonnelier Island.

DIRECTIONS.

Vessels making the land from the Eastward (Windward) side of the Island, should give a berth of 2½ miles to the reefs off Amber Island and be careful not to approach the light on Flat Island on a course to the Northward of N. N. W. ½ W. until Gunner's Quoins bears *West*, when they may shape a mid channel course between Gunner's Quoin and Flat Island.

When to the Westward of the Quoin the light at Cannonier Point will become visible and must be approached with the Flat Island Light, bearing astern E. N. E. ½ N. until abreast of Cannonier Point when that light will bear S. E. by S. a berth of rather more than 2 Nautical

Miles being thus given to the dangerous reef and shoal off the Point.—They may then haul up to S. W. by S. for the anchorage distant about 10 Nautical Miles, taking care to keep the Cannonier Point light *white* for a distance of 6¾ Miles when the Flat Island and Cannonier Point lights will appear in one—the change of this color to red within that distance, will indicate a too near approach to the land.

The *red* light at the mouth of the Grand River will now be opened bearing S. S. W. for which vessels may safely steer until the mast light (green) upon Fort George on Tonnelier Island bears S. E. ½ S. when the may immediately anchor, being on the best ground—a nearer approach to the light at Grand River would bring them too close to the reefs.

If the night is clear, the "Corps de Garde" Mountain will be clearly seen in line with the Grand River Light.

It is, however, always advisable for vessels passing Cannonier Point at night, to lay to, keeping sail upon the ship for the purpose of maintaining a good position for making the anchorage at day break, in preference to attempting it at night. Considerable risk, as well as the necessity for anchoring outside, will be thus avoided.

Further Quarantine Ordinance.

(No. 27 of 1857.)

For more effectually securing the observance of the Laws concerning Quarantine.

Whereas it is expedient to make additional provision for securing the observance of the Laws regarding Quarantine.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:

I.—When any vessel shall come to Mauritius, any person who, before such vessel shall have entered any Harbour hereof, shall approach within 100 yards of such vessel, and who shall within 28 days thereafter land upon, or come within low water mark of the shore of any part of the Island or Dependencies aforesaid, or enter any Harbour, Creek or River thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ 50 sterling, or to imprisonment for a period not exeeeding three months: Provided that these provisions shall not extend to any authorized Pilot or Health Officer, or the crews of their respective boats, approaching such vessel in conformity with the Law regarding Quarantine at the time existing or to any person who shall have approached such vessel after pratique shall have been obtained therefor.

II.—When any vessel shall come to Mauritius, any person who, having been on board thereof or of any boat belonging thereto, shall, before pratique shall have been obtained therefor, land on any part of the said Island, within the period of 28 days after having been on board as aforesaid, or shall, within the said period, enter any Harbour, Creek or River

thereto belonging, or approach by sea within low water mark of any part of the shore of the said Island, except for the purpose of undergoing Quarantine in terms of the Law relative thereto at the time existing, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ 50 sterling, or an imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

III.—Whenever any person shall in contravention of any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, enter any Harbour, Creek or River belonging to the said Island, or approach by sea within low-water mark of any part thereof, it shall be in the power of any Constable or Officer of Police, or any Officer of the Harbour Department, without any warrant, to apprehend such person, and any boat or other conveyance on or in which he may be, and all Articles which may be in his possession at the time, and to detain him and them at a safe distance from any other person whatever, until it shall be ascertained whether Quarantine therefor shall be required.

IV.—Any Officer making any seizure in terms of the preceding Article, shall, as soon as may be thereafter, inform the Harbour Master thereof, by whom the same shall be communicated to the Health Officer of Port Louis, or Chief Medical Officer, in order that immediate steps may be taken for having such person and any boat or conveyance or other articles aforesaid put in Quarantine or dealt with otherwise according to law. And such Officers and all persons in the boat with him at the time, shall abstain from any communication with any person on shore for such period thereafter as may be prescribed by such Authority.

V.—All contraventions of the provisions contained in this Ordinance or in the Ordinance No. 3 of 1857, intituled: "An Ordinance to amend the Laws concerning Quarantine," for which there is imposed a Penalty not exceeding that which may be inflicted by a District Magistrate may be prosecuted either before the Magistrate of the District within which the same were committed or before the District Magistrate of Port Louis.

And any contraventions whatever of the Ordinances aforesaid, may be prosecuted and tried before such District Magistrates respectively: Provided that in any cases to be so prosecuted and tried, the Public Prosecutor shall restrict the Penalty to be imposed therefore to such as may be imposed by a District Magistrate, without reference to any forfeiture which may also be incident to such contravention; which said restriction the said Public Prosecutor is hereby authorized to make.

The present Ordinance came into operation on the twelfth of September 1857.

Additional Quarantine Regulations.

(Proclamation 5th August 1858.*)*

1. Every Master of a vessel coming to Mauritius with Immigrants shall, unless prevented by "force majeure," cause his vessel to anchor, heave to, or beat about, off Flat Island, and wait there until communicated with from the said island by boat or by signal.

2. The Master of every such vessel shall return true and accurate answers by signal to every one of the questions contained in the Schedule to the said Ordinance No. 3 of 1857, which may be put to him by signal from Flat Island; and he shall also give true and accurate answers to every such question which may be put to him by any person in any boat attached to the Quarantine Station at the said Island.

3.—The Master of every such vessel shall continue to anchor, heave to, or beat about, as aforesaid, until he shall receive authority by signal or otherwise from the Officer in charge of the Quarantine Station, either to proceed to Port Louis, or to land the Immigrants from the said vessel, and perform Quarantine, as by the said Ordinance provided.

4. The Master of any vessel who having contravened or failed to observe any of these regulations, shall bring his vessel into any port, harbour or anchorage of Mauritius shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ 50, and to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, accumulatively or separately.

5. The term "Master" in these regulations shall be held to mean the Officer in command of the vessel under whatever appellation he may be known.

These regulations commenced to take effect on the tenth day of August 1858.

Quarantine Regulations for the Port of Mahebourg.

(Proclamation 5th October 1858.)

I.—Vessels arriving off Grand Port may receive pratique from a Health Officer to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor for the Port of Mahebourg.

II.—The Health Officer to be so appointed by the Governor shall have and shall exercise the same duties and powers, and shall observe the same Regulations in regard to vessels arriving off that Port as exist or may hereafter exist with regard to vessels arriving off Port Louis, except in so far as the same may be limited to the latter Port alone.

III.—Upon any vessel being ordered to perform Quarantine in the roadstead of Port Louis, the Master shall cause her to proceed without delay to that part of the roadstead which the Harbour Master shall point out as Quarantine ground; and she shall remain there, or change her anchorage to other parts of the said roadstead as the Harbour Master shall order.

IV.—The Master or any other Officer in command of any vessel who shall refuse or neglect to obey any such order, or any other lawful order which the Harbour Master shall give or cause to be transmitted to him for the purpose of carrying out the law at the time existing as to the performance of Quarantine at the roadstead of Port Louis,—shall incur a penalty not exceeding £ 50 and imprisonment not exceeding three months, accumulatively or separately.

These Regulations commenced to take effect on the ninth day of October 1858.

POST OFFICE.

General Tariff of Postage Rates.

(Ord. Nos. 1 of 1850 and 5 of 1852.)

SHIP POSTAGE INWARDS.

For every letter or sealed packet under ½ oz..	£	0	0 6
Do. above ½ oz. and under 1 oz...		0	1 0
For every ounce or part thereof additional		0	1 0
For every price current and catalogue...		0	0 1
For every periodical publication and pamphlet		0	0 4
For every packet of samples or pattern of merchandize, not exceeding 5 ounces in weight		0	0 6

And for every ounce beyond that weight, one penny additional.

SHIP POSTAGE OUTWARDS.

If received at the principal Office for transmission beyond seas:

For every letter or sealed packet not exceeding ½ an ounce	£	0	0 4
Exceeding ½ an ounce, and not exceeding 1 ounce		0	0 8
For every ounce or fraction thereof beyond weight, additional		0	0 8
For every prices current or catalogue		0	0 1
For every pamphlet or periodical publication.		0	0 2
For every packet of samples or pattern of merchandize, not exceeding one pound in weight		0	0 4
And for every quarter of a pound, or fraction thereof, beyond that weight, additional		0	0 2

INLAND LETTERS.

Posted within the Island of Mauritius for transmission between Port Louis and the Rural Districts, or between any two branch offices:

For every letter or sealed packet not exceeding ½ ounce ...	£	0	0 2
Exceeding ½ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce		0	0 4
And for every ounce thereof beyond that weight, additional		0	0 4
For every pamphlet, periodical publication and packet of samples or pattern of merchandize, not exceeding 6 ounces...		0	0 3
And for every extra ounce or part thereof one penny additional, provided that the same shall not exceed 9 ounces.			
Price currents and catalogues, each.		0	0 1

Newspapers free.

The above rates of Inland Postage are charged in addition to the Ship Postage.

TOWN DELIVERY RATE.

The charges for Town Postage are as follows:

On every letter, sealed packet, pamphlet, periodical publication and

packet of samples or pattern of merchandize, if received from beyond seas, or from a branch Office, one penny in addition to any other postage chargeable thereon. On the same if posted at the General Post Office for delivery within the said Island and not exceeding one ounce, one penny, and for every three ounces or part thereof beyond that weight, one penny in addition.

On every newspaper, price current, periodical publication or pamphlet, one penny in addition to any charge thereon.

PACKET RATES.

Letters transmitted by packet between Mauritius and the British Possesions in the East, the Colonies of Malta, Gibraltar, and Ionian Islands :—also Foreign Ports, with the exception of a Port in Egypt ;

Not exceeding ½ ounce	£	0	4
Exceeding ½ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce		0	8

And so on, increasing 8 pence for every additional ounce or fractional part thereof.

Letters sent to Egypt or to any Foreign Country viâ Egypt.

Not exceeding ½ ounce	£	0	1	0
Exceeding ½ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce		0	2	0

And so on increasing 2s. for every additional ounce or fractional part thereof.

The above rates are chargeable in addition to the Ship Postage rates.

BETWEEN MAURITIUS AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Prepayment Optional.)

Viâ Southampton.

On a letter not exceeding ½ ounce...	£	0	6
Exceeding ½ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce		0	1	0

And so on, adding one shilling for every extra ounce or fractional part thereof.

Viâ Marseilles.

On a letter not exceeding ¼ oz...	0	0	9
Weighing ¼ oz. and not exceeding ½ oz.	0	1	0
Do. ½ " " ¾ oz.	0	1	9
Do. ¾ " " 1 oz.	0	2	0
Do. 1 " " 1¼ oz.	0	3	3
Do. 1¼ " " 1½ oz.	0	3	6
Do. 1½ " " 1¾ oz.	0	3	9

And so on.

POSTAGE ON BOOKS.

To and from the United Kingdom.

For each packet not exceeding ½ lb.							£	0	0	8
Do.	above ½ and not exceeding 1 lb...							0	1	4
Do.	above 1	,,	2 lbs..					0	2	8

And so on.

All newspapers, etc. forwarded by packet or private ship are charged one penny each, except those for the United Kingdom viâ Marseilles, which are charged three pence each.

The above postage on newspers, etc. is charged in addition to any other postage thereon.

Post Office Rules and Regulations.

(Ordinance of 15th October 1856.)

Whereas it is enacted by Art. 43 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1850 that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time with the advice of the Executive Council to make such rules as shall appear expedient for the transmission and payment of all official letters and parcels and for regulating the laws during which the several Post Offices in this Colony shall be kept open for the reception of letters and parcels and to direct that any or all such Post Offices shall be open for the reception thereof, out of such regular hours, upon payment for every such letter, newspaper or parcel so posted, out of the regular hours, of such extra charge as to the said Governor with the advice aforesaid shall from time to time appear expedient.

His Excellency the Governor does accordingly hereby order that the following rules made with the advice of the Executive Council, be observed from and after the 1st November next and be published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

1. The General Post Office in the town of Port Louis and the several branch offices in the country districts shall be kept open for the delivery of letters, newspapers and parcels during the following hours; viz.: The General Post Office in Port Louis; on week days from seven o'clock A. M. to five o'clock P. M.

On Sundays from eleven o'clock A. M. to three o'clock P. M.

On Holidays from seven o'clock A. M. to noon.

The Branch Offices in the districts, on week days from seven o'clock A. M. to seven o'clock P. M.

The said offices shall be kept open for the receipt of letters, newspapers and parcels on week days only and during the hours above mentioned.

2. On the Mail Packet being signalled before the usual hours of opening the General Post Office, the Colonial Post Master and clerks shall repair immediately to the Post Office, and the delivery of letters, newspapers and parcels shall be commenced as soon as practicable.

3. A Notice shall be posted up by the Colonial Post Master in a conspicuous place and as early as possible of the hour at which the delivery of Mails received will be commenced; and also of the hours at which outward Mails will be closed for any Mail packet or sailing vessels about to be despatched, up to which hour letters, newspapers and parcels will be received on payment of the ordinary rate of postage.

4. When the delivery of letters received by a regular mail packet shall be commenced before noon it shall be continued until 6 o'clock P. M. When such delivery shall be commenced after noon it shall be continued, if necessary, until 9 o'clock P. M. and shall be resumed, if not then completed, at 7 o'clock on the following morning.

5. Letters received by any Mail shall, if not called for within 12 office hours from the commencement of the delivery, be sent out by letter carriers to their respective addresses unless any written directions for the disposal thereof otherwise shall be left with the Colonial Post Master. Newspapers shall always be retained at the Post Office until called for.

6. Subcribers of £1 per annum will be entitled to have private boxes and to obtain their letters a separate window.

7. Letters presented for transmission by the Packet to Ceylon or Aden after the hour which shall have been fixed for the closing thereof may be received at a separate window and stamped with the Post Office Stamp upon payment of double the Colonial Postage. They will then be forwarded by the Packet in a separate bag.

8. In the event of any vessel not leaving at the hour announced and of information being given to the Colonial Post Master that such vessel will not immediately proceed to sea, a supplementary mail shall be made up by the Colonial Postmaster and notice shall be posted up of the hour at which the same will be closed.

9. Letters intended to be registered under the provisions of Art 36 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1850 must be presented at the office one hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mails.

10. The Boarding Officer shall be the person to whom all post office mails, letters, newspapers, parcels, &c, shall in conformity to Art. 21 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1850 be delivered on the arrival of any vessel at the anchorage of Port Louis. In event of any vessel on arrival being placed in quarantine, the mails, &c. shall not be landed without the sanction of the Health Officer nor until all the precautions deemed by him to be necessary shall in such cases be specially charged. Such mails, letters, &c., shall be delivered over immediately upon landing to any

Officer of the Post Office who may be sent to the Port Office to receive them.

11. Mails to and from Port Louis and the country Districts are to be made up and deliverd daily except on Sundays. Notice shall be posted up in a conspicuous place, both at the General Post Office and at the branch offices of the hours at which the several inland mails will be made up. Letters posted after these hours will be stamped "too late" and forwarded by the next mail. Letters posted in the receiving boxes in Port Louis will be called for by the letter carriers once a day as they pass on their route and be taken to the General Post Office.

12. The delivery of letters by letter carriers shall commence at 9 o'clock A. M. except when the services of the letter carriers shall be required for sorting newspapers upon the arrival of any heavy mail, when it shall commence as soon afterwards as practicable.

13. Any letters or parcels which may contain or may be supposed on good grounds to contain any substance likely to injure the contents of the mail bag or box or the person of any officer, such as glass, knives, needles, &c., vessels containing any liquids, lucifer matches or any explosive or combustible substances may be refused: should the nature of their contents be only ascertained subsequently to the posting thereof, they may be retained at the Post Office.

14. Letters requiring prepayment of the postage which shall have been posted without such prepayment, or which shall have been deposited in the Inland Box shall be retained at the Post Office. A list of all such letters shall be posted up outside the office in a conspicuous place, and any such letters which shall not be claimed within one week from the posting up of such notice shall be treated as dead letters.

15. Any Post Master or person employed in a Post Office who shall charge any higher rate for Postage Stamps than their value as marked thereon shall be dismissed; and shall further subject himself to the pains and penalties prescribed by law.

Letters not Prepaid.

(Notice of 1st November 1856.)

Letters requiring prepayment of the Postage which shall have been posted without such prepayment, or which shall have been deposited in the Inland Box, shall be retained at the Post Office.

A list of all such letters shall be posted up outside the Office in a conspicuous place and any such Letters which shall not be claimed within *One Week* from the posting up of such notice shall be treated as Dead Letters.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.

Dispatch of Mails to the Districts by Foot Couriers.

(Notice of 1st November 1856.)

Letters, &c., for dispatch to the Moka and Black River Post Offices are made up daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P M. Letters, &c., posted after these hours will be stamped "*too late*" and forwarded by the next mail.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.

Registered Letters.

(Notice of 1st November 1856.)

Letters intended to be Registered under the provisions of Art. 36 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1850, must be presented at this Office one hour before the time fixed for the closing of the Mails.

Charge on Delivery of Letters.

(Government Notice of 11th December 1856.)

In consequence of the interruption in the Delivery and Receipt of Letters by the Overland Mails, through giving or demanding change on payment or receipt of Postage, His Excellency the Governor has ordered that this practice be discontinued for the future.

The Public are also informed that a Post Master is not bound under the Post Office Regulations to weigh any Letters or other Packets for the public which are not prepaid, though he may do so if his duty be not thereby impeded.

To Masters of Vessels.

(Government Notice of 18th September 1855.)

The Colonial Post-Master directs the attention of Masters of Vessels trading to this Port to the following Extracts from the Post Office Ordinance No. 1 of 1850.

Art. 24.—Any unauthorized person under any pretext whatever delivering or causing to be delivered or receiving, except through the Post Office, any Letters or Packets liable to Postage, shall incur a penalty not exceeding £10 for every such offence.

To Masters of Vessels, &c.

(Extract from Ordinance No. 1 of 1850.)

Art. 21,—"On the *arrival* of any vessel at the anchoroge of Port Louis, the Master thereof shall immediately deliver to the Post Master General or the Officer authorized by him to receive the same, all Post

Office Mails, packets, letters and newspapers placed in his charge for delivery in Mauritius, whether in packages or loose, with the exception only of letters addressed to owners, freighters or consignees of the vessel, and, if letters addressed and to be delivered with goods brought by the vessel, to the consignees of such goods.

"And such vessel shall *not be entered* and reported *at the Custom House* until the Master thereof shall have made and signed a *declaration* in presence of the Collector of Customs, setting forth that all the Post Office *Mails*, Packets, Letters and Newspapers placed in his charge for delivery in Mauritius have been duly delivered within 24 hours after his arrival at the said anchorage.

Art. 22.—"And any such Master refusing to make such declaration, or knowingly or negligently detaining, or keeping on board his vessel before the afore-mentioned period any Post Office Mail, packet, letter or newspaper addressed to any person in this Colony or its Dependencies, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of £20, and shall further be liable to imprisonment until payment of the same.

Art. 23.—"The Master of every vessel bringing letters to Mauritius shall receive from the Post Master General as sea postage the sum of two pence for each letter addressed to a person in this Island delivered immediately from such vessel to the Post Master General or the Officer authorized by him to receive the same, and one penny for every letter sent afterwards by the said Master to the General Post, *if delivered within 24 hours after his vessel has anchored.* Provided that no payment shall be made for Government Despatches, soldiers' and sailors' letters, nor for any letter delivered at the Port Office after the lapse of 24 hours.

Art. 25.—"Any unauthorized person sending, conveying or causing to be sent or conveyed on board an outward bound vessel, any letter or packet, liable to postage, shall incur a penalty not exceeding £10. And the Post Master General or any Officer authorized by him may take possession of any letters or packets found in any vessels, and having been illegally conveyed on board thereof. If any letter should be presented at the Post Office after the closing of any Mail, the Post Master General, on payment of a double rate of postage, may affix the Post Office Stamp to the said letter, which shall be received by the Master of any vessel carrying the Mail as part of the same.

Art. 27.—"Every Master of a British Vessel about to leave the Harbour of Port Louis shall be bound to receive on board his vessel and convey any Mails or packets of letters which shall be delivered to him by the Post Master General or Officer authorized by him to that effect, and the Master of such vessel having received the same on board and refusing to give or sign a receipt for them shall incur a penalty not exceeding £25.

Art. 28.—"Every Master of a British Vessel about to proceed to sea shall be and is hereby required either by himself or his Agent to give notice thereof in writing to the Post Master General *at least 24 hours before the time of departure*, and every such Master or other person act-

ing contrary to the provision of this clause shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ 25."

All Masters of Ships and their Agents are therefore informed that the above mentioned provisions of this Ordinance will be rigidly enforced whenever departed from, and that the Shipping Master has received strict orders not to *clear Ships* until the 24 hours' previous notice has been given to the Post Master General.

Book Postage.

(Government Notice of 19th April 1856.)

The following alterations and Regulations with regard to the Colonial Book Post having been determined on by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Public are hereby informed that the new Regulations came into operation in the United Kingdom, on the 1st day of March last.—Book parcels therefore to and from the United Kingdom are now subject to the following Regulations.

1.—A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books, Almanacs, Maps or Prints and any quantity of paper, vellum, or parchment, to the exclusion of Letters, whether sealed or open: and the Books, Maps, Paper &c. may be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixture of the three.

2.—The name and address of the sender, or any thing else not in the nature of a letter, may also be written or printed upon the envelope or cover, of the packet, in addition to the name and address of the person to whom it may be forwarded.

3.—All legitimate binding, mounting, or covering, of the same, or, of any portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of Prints; markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of Books; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, usually appertaining thereto.

4.—The rates of postage on Book packets will remain, as heretofore viz:t.

	s.	d.
For each Packet not exceeding ½ lb...	0	8
Ditto above ½ and not exceeding 1 lb.	1	4
Ditto above 1 lb and not exceeding 2 lb.	2	8

And so on.

5.—The following Regulations, however, must be observed:

Every packet must be either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

It must not contain any Letter, sealed or open, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.

No Packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth, or width.

The Postage, of book packets must be paid in advance.

Should a book packet be posted unpaid, or with a prepayment of less than eight pence, or be enclosed in, a cover not open at the ends, or sides, or should it exceed the dimensions specified, such Packet will be treated according to Art. 31 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1850.

But when a book packet shall have been posted and insufficiently prepaid, and it shall appear that the single rate of eight pence at least has been paid, such Packet will be forwarded, charged with an additional postage equal to the deficiency, plus another single rate as a fine.

Should any letter whether closed or open, or, any enclosure, sealed or otherwise closed, against inspection, be found in a Book Packet, such Letter or other enclosure, will be forwarded charged, not only with the Postage due upon it as an unpaid letter, but also with an additional sum of eight pence, being the single Book Post rate.—The packet itself, however, in such case, will be forwarded (provided the postage shall have been duly paid) without any extra charge.

The public will bear in mind that no additional rate will be charged upon the above mentioned articles posted or delivered at any of the District Post Offices.

Franking Letters.

(Government Notice of 10th October 1856.*)*

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following list of Public Officers, Civil and Military, who have been authorized to frank and receive all Letters on the Public Service, free of Postage, which may be dispatched from or addressed to their respective Departments.

CIVIL.

His Excellency the Governor.
The Private Secretary.
The Lord Bishop of Mauritius.
The Right Rev. Bishop Collier.
The Judges of the Supreme Court.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Procureur and Advocate General.
The Auditor General.
The Treasurer.
The Collector of Internal Revenues
The Collector of Customs.
The Civil Commissioner, Seychelles
The Mayor of Port Louis.
The Surveyor General
The Receiver of Registration Dues.
The Superintendent of Police.

MILITARY.

The Commander of the Forces.
The Assistant Military Secretary.
The Deputy Quarter Master General.
Commanding Officer of Regiment.
The Deputy Commissary General.
The Commissariat Officers in charge of the Military Chest at Mahébourg.
The Officers of the War Department.
The Principal Medical Officer.
Paymaster of Regiments.
Officers in command of Posts.

CIVIL.	MILITARY.
The Registrar of the Supreme Court.	
The Protector of Immigrants.	
The Chief Medical Officer.	
The Colonial Post Master.	
The Superintendent of Government Schools.	
The Officer of the Civil Status, Port Louis.	
The District Magistrates.	
The Stipendiary Magistrates.	
The Curator of Intestate Estates.	

Attention is at the same time called to Articles 12 and 44 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1850 "providing for Conveyance and Postage of Letters."

Art. 12. "The Governor may, by a notice published in the Government Gazette, authorize certain officers under restrictions and regulations to receive and to send Letters upon the Public Service, free of Postage and may, from time to time as he shall see fit, withdraw and renew such authority.

Art. 44. "Any person sending, or any Public Officer permitting to be sent by post, under colour or pretence of an official communication, any letter, paper, writing, or other enclosure of a private nature shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds."

JUDICIAL TARIFF, &c.

(Ordinance No. 18 of 1856.)

An Ordinance for establishing a General Table of Costs for proceedings before the Supreme Court of Mauritius and in matters connected with the same.

[1*st October* 1856.]

Whereas it is necessary to establish a new table of costs for proceedings before the Supreme Court: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:

I.—No charges whatever are to be allowed on taxation except such as are warranted by this table, and whenever by any change in the practice, any duty shall cease to be performed, the fee thereon shall also cease.

II.—The sums advanced for Registration Dues and Stamps, and other necessary disbursements are not comprized herein and are to be paid over and above.

CHAPTER I.

For taxation Bill of Costs, on the taxed amount of the whole bill	1½ p. cent.		
For every search when the date of the Document is given.	£ 0	0	6
For every search in the same year not exceeding half an hour...	0	1	0
For every search other than for those acts passed in the year not exceeding ½ an hour	0	2	0
For every hour over and above	0	2	0
For office copies or extracts per folio	0	0	6
On all monies received, paid and distributed by the Master	1 per cent.		
For drawing any advertisement if not exceeding 3 folios...	0	3	4
Every folio over and above	0	1	0
For each summons, warrant or order by Master...	0	3	4
For filing or taking off the file of documents of any kind, each...	0	1	0
If exceeding five in number, for the whole, on charge of ..	0	5	0
For every oath or affirmation, from each deponent	0	10	0
For drawing up memorandum of any meeting of relatives...	0	10	6
For drawing up reports exclusive of accounts of parties accounting before the Master and exclusive of fee on signing, per folio	0	1	0
For drawing up Schedule of accounts, per folio...	0	0	9
For transcript of Report, per folio...	0	0	6
For considering objections to Report	0	10	0
For signing Report	1	0	0

For copies of Draft reports, charges, discharges, accounts and objections and of Schedules of writings and other matters brought before Master to be paid by the party requiring the same.

If made by Master's clerk, per folio	0	0	4
If made by the attorney to be examined and signed by Master, per folio	0	0	2
Examination fee on each witness, or on the party exclusive of oath	0	4	0
For attendance at the Stamp Office and at the Registration Office to register documents including the withdrawal of the same, and for other ordinary attendances	0	2	6
For attendance of Master's clerk in the Supreme Court with deeds and writings, each day	0	10	0
Attending party out of office to administer oath, not including coach hire and other reasonable travelling expenses	0	10	0
Examination of persons to be interdicted, not exceeding 3 hours...	1	1	0
For every hour exceeding 3	0	7	6
For memorandum of acceptation or of renunciation to succession ond others of a similar nature...	0	4	0
For the memorandum of opening a Will and describing same	0	12	0
For every certificate not otherwise provided for, not exceeding 5 folios	0	5	0

Each folio over and above.	£0	1	0
For legalising by his initials to each sheet, and certifying the books of notaries and others when required by law to be so done.	0	10	0

Schemes of Distribution of Monies.

Attendance of the master considering each production. ...	0	4	0
For drawing up provisional account with order of preference and plan of distribution	1	1	0
For drawing up final account with order of preference and plan of distribution	1	1	0
For drawing up each warrant for payment	0	5	0
For the extract of the memorandum of account to be delivered to the Conservator of Mortgages for the cancelling inscriptions, per folio	0	0	6

Sales of Immoveable Properties.

Filing reports of appraisers and of surveyors and documents of a like nature	0	2	0
For approving and confirming same or for making any other order thereon...	0	8	0
Filing conditions of sale	0	2	0
For the reading and publication of same	0	10	0
For attendance at final adjudication	1	0	0
For every postponement...	0	10	0
For considering any question of amendment of the conditions of sale and for making the amendment when ordered	0	10	0
For "declaration de command"	0	12	0
For each surenchère or opening of biddings..	0	12	0
For the crier and trumpeter at each sale together	0	9	8

Sale of Moveable Property.

For the sale of goods and chattels, including the recovery of the amount and the deposit, on the amount deposited ...	1 per cent.		
The Master's delegate charged with the sale, (if not receiving salary from Government) when the amount of goods sold does not exceed £200 shall receive for sale inclusive of the recovery of the proceeds, a fee of	2	0	0
If the proceeds exceed £200 he shall receive on the amount of proceeds one charge only of	1 per cent.		
For drawing up account of sales and registering same, one charge of..	1	0	0
When the sale shall take place in the country, carriage hire and reasonable travelling expenses shall be allowed.			
For the crier per day	0	8	0

CHAPTER II.

Fees receivable by the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

For signing, sealing and where necessary entering every writ, and for filing same and endorsing thereon the day and hour when filed	£ 0	5	0
For making out every warrant or liberate if made by the Registrar not exceeding 6 folios...	0	5	0
Every additional folio	0	1	0
For every appearance entered...	0	2	0
For filing any document not herein otherwise provided for.	0	1	0
For taking any document off the file	0	1	0
For entering and setting down cause for trial, argument or judgment	0	1	0
For common Rule	0	2	0
For other Rules not exceeding 6 folios...	0	4	0
Every additional folio	0	1	0
For passing and sealing record in Civil matters	0	7	0
For signing Jury process...	0	2	0
For striking and reducing a Jury in Civil matters	0	10	0
For attendance in Court with documents filed in the office when ordered by Rule or Judge's order, each day... ...	0	5	0
For entering final judgment	0	7	0
For entering judgment of "non pros"...	0	5	0
For endorsing return on writ of certiorari	0	3	0
For searches the same as charged for the Master.			
No charge however, is to be made for a search in the Books kept open at the entrance of the Registry for general information.			
For every affidavit sworn or affirmation made, if taken in Court	0	1	0
For every certificate not exceeding 2 folios...	0	2	0
Each additional folio...	0	1	0
For taking down evidence of witnesses in cases appealable before the Privy Council, per witness	0	3	0
NOTE.—This charge is not to be made when all parties agree that it be not so taken down.			
For filing the affidavit and enrolling the articles previous to the admission of an attorney	0	5	0
Taking the affidavit off the file to be produced to the Judges	0	5	0
For signing oath	0	5	0
For entering names on the roll of attornies...	0	10	0
For filing affirmative declaration with or without production	0	4	0
For filing position to appeal	0	10	0
Marking every document adduced in evidence in Court in an action, to the extent of three...	gratis.		
For each document over and above	0	0	6
For office copies or extracts of any document, per folio ...	0	0	6
For all monies paid into Court on the same being refunded	1 per cent.		

	£		
For attendance at the Registration Office to register documents, including the withdrawing same; and for other ordinary attendances on each document	0	1	6
Eor setting and taking every bond or security when not taken at Chambers...	1	0	0
For making an award or report of Master or Judge's order a Rule of Court	0	5	0
For a deposit of the contract and other similar act in order to remove legal mortgages, one charge for all...	0	8	0
Certificate indorsed on notice, of formalities having been fulfilled	0	10	0
Act of disavowal "désaveu	0	12	0
Memorandum of the production of documents relative to a divorce by the plaintiff and declaration and description of the witnesses	1	0	0
Memorandum of the admission or rejection of an application for divorce	0	12	0
Minute required by law in case of a divorce by mutual consent	1	0	0
For registering dispensations of age, commissions, patents and diplomas..	0	8	0
For registering instruments of partnership and other acts of a similar nature, per folio	0	0	6
For registering deeds of concession of crown lands and transfer of the same	0	5	0
On signing oath of office by public functionaries and others, when taken in Court	1	1	0
For attendance in the country not including coach hire or other means of conveyance, per day, to the Registrar ...	2	2	0
To the Registrar's Chief clerk if he attend in lieu of the Registrar...	1	1	0

CHAPTER III.

Fees receivable by the Judge's Clerks.

For every summons or order	0	3	4
If it exceed 3 folios, for each additional folio	0	1	0

(This charge does not include the sum of one shilling which is to be received in addition under Ordinance No. 24 of 1855 in lieu of Registration and Stamp fees.)

For every order of a special nature, such as reference to Master or Arbitrator, or attendance of witnesses at arbitration, order touching service of process and the like ...	0	5	0
Every, fiat, warrant certificate, caveat, special case, special verdict or the like...	0	5	0
Every affidavit, affirmation, &c, whether in term or vacation each deponent	0	1	0
Certificate of oaths taken...	0	3	4
For filing or taking off the ffle documents of any kind, each	0	1	0
Every admission of attorney	1	0	0
For re-admission	0	2	6

	£		
Every commission for taking affidavits or special bail, exclusive of stamp, engrossing and sealing	£1	0	0
Every other commission for any purpose whatever exclusive of stamp duty, engrossing and sealing...	0	10	0
Office copies of Judge's notes or of any other proceedings whatever, per folio:	0	0	6
Memorandum in divorce cases...	0	10	0
Taking security in cases of appeal in Privy Council	1	0	0
Every recognizance, bond or security of any description ...	0	12	0
Justification of bail	0	5	0
Every committal	0	1	0
Every exhibit signed by Judge	0	2	0
Examination fee on each witness	0	2	0
Producing Judge's notes...	0	5	0
Bills of exceptions signed by Judge...	0	5	0
Attendance in Court or elsewhere under subpœnâ or special order of Court or a Judge to give evidence or produce documents or for other special purpose, per day...	0	10	0
Attendance by Counsel each side	0	5	0
On signing oaths of Office by public functionaries	1	1	0
For affixing the seal of Court...	0	2	0
For legalizing signature including affixing the seal of Court	0	8	0

(When work set out in the Master's or Registrar's table of charges is done at Chambers, the same charge is to be made as would have been made in the offices of Master or Registrar as the case may be.)

CHAPTER IV.

Attorney's Costs.

	Cases exceeding £100.			Cases not exceeding £100.		
For letter before principal action	£0	3	6	£0	3	6
Writ of Summons *when required*	0	12	6	0	10	0
Instructions to sue or defend an action before the Court, except in summary matters. ...	1	0	0	0	10	0
Instructions before commencing proceedings in behalf of the applicant in any matters other than application for the nomination of notaries, surveyors, appraisers and skilled witnesses comprized in Schedule to Ordinance No. 24 of 1855 for promoting the despatch of Business at Chambers	0	6	8	0	6	8
Plaint with summons, tender of inspection and notice with summons	0	12	0	0	12	0
For copies of all documents, per folio	0	0	6	0	0	6
Common Prœcipe	0	1	0	0	1	0
Special Prœcipe	0	6	0	0	6	0

This charge to be allowed for all Prœcipes now issued in substitution for a "*demande introductive d'instance.*"

	Cases exceeding £100.	Cases not exceeding £100.
Drawing declaration when drafted by the attorney	£1 0 0	£0 0 0
Every other pleading...	0 4 0	0 0 0
Short particulars when required	0 5 0	0 2 6
Notice for admission of documentary evidence with tender of inspection, notice of parol evidence, and other similar notices	0 6 0	0 6 0
Drawing ordinary affidavit...	0 6 0	0 6 0
Drawing special affidavit	0 12 0	0 12 0
Ordinary petition when absolutely required...	0 5 0	0 5 0
Petition for a divorce, "*séparation de corps*" or interdiction...	1 10 0	1 10 0
On a Common Motion.		
Motion paper...	0 3 4	0 3 4
For a Rule to shew cause.		
Motion paper before the Court...	0 6 8	0 3 4
For drawing the case, &c., a brief note of the evidence of witnesses, if any, intended to be examined at trial, per folio...	0 1 0	0 0 6
For the fair copy of same, per folio...	0 0 6	0 0 6
As regards copies of the pleadings, judgments, rules, orders, summonses, notices, tenders of evidence and other documentary evidence for counsel or extracts therefrom, the charge for copying alone is to be allowed in taxation, whether the same be included in the body of brief or annexed thereto and only for such documents or such parts of documents as the Master may consider necessary for the instruction of Counsel or for use at the trial.		
Drawing Schedule of inscriptions in duplicate.	0 12 0	0 12 0
Any ordinary attendance	0 3 4	0 2 0
On a Common Motion.		
Attendance on Counsel and Court, each... ...	0 3 4	0 3 4
On a rule to shew cause.		
Attendance on Counsel and Court, each... ..	0 6 8	0 6 8
Attendance in Court when motion did not come on, not to exceed 10s. in a term each day..	0 3 4	0 3 4
Attending Court during trial of a cause, each day	0 13 4	0 6 8

	Cases exceeding £100.			Cases not exceeding £100.		
Attending Court when a cause specially ordered to come on a particular day did not come on, the whole amount not to exceed £1 in matters above £ 100, each day	0	6	8	0	3	4
Attending Court when judgment is delivered on a future day after consideration by the Court	0	6	8	0	4	5
Conference with Counsel when absolutely necessary in matters before the Supreme Court	0	6	8	0	0	0
Attending consultation with Counsel in those matters wherein a consultation is required by the Civil Code	0	13	4	0	0	0

WRITS.

All writs shall from henceforth be prepared by the Attorney.

For preparing any writ other than a subpœnâ.	0	12	0	0	6	0
Subpœnâ ad testificandum...	0	5	0	0	2	6
(Each writ not to contain more than eight names.)						
Subpœnâ euces tecum...	0	9	0	0	7	0
Suggestions	0	6	8	0	0	0
Drawing issue for the trial of fact by agreement per folio...	0	1	0	0	1	0
Copy, per folio	0	0	6	0	0	6
Special case or judgment by consent when drawn by an attorney, per folio	0	1	0	0	1	0
Copy of same per folio...	0	0	6	0	0	6
Copy of bills of costs for opposite party (the charge in the whole) not to exceed 6 shillings, per folio	0	0	6	0	0	6
Drawing and engrossing common cognovit and attendance thereon...	0	13	4	0	13	4
If special and long at discretion of Master not exceeding...	1	10	0	0	0	0

Costs before a Judge in Chambers and before the Master.

Ordinary attendance	0	3	4	0	3	4
Attendance on a contested application	0	6	8	0	6	8
To be increased at the discretion of the Master not to exceed 10s. 6d.						
Attendance to swear affidavit	0	3	4	0	3	4
Attendance at the taxation of costs before the Master	0	3	4	0	3	4
If long, in the Master's discretion	0	6	8	0	6	8

Proceedings for a Scheme of Distribution.

	Cases exceeding £100.
Attending with prœcipe to obtain Master's order summoning parties to produce...	£0 4 8

Note.—It shall be sufficient to serve the Master's order making mention of the application for such order, on the parties interested, without the necessity of any summons on the part of the attorney having the carriage of the proceedings.

For every act of production including attendance...	£0 16 0
Notice with summons to the attornies of parties producing and to the attorney of the party levied on, or debtor (if any,) of the provisional closing of the memorandum of distribution	0 6 0
Each copy...	0 1 6
Attendance to oppose scheme of distribution one attendance allowed	0 12 0
To the attorney having the carriage of the proceedings for attendance to peruse and oppose the scheme of distribution if need be, a fee on each production...	0 3 0
Attendance to require the delivery of warrant for payment	0 2 0

Where the net sum to be distributed does not exceed £200 the above charges shall be reduced by one half.

Proceedings by levy.

Attendance at mortgage office for the transcription of the memorandum of levy	0 3 4
Attendance for registering at mortgage office, notice to the party levied on of the memorandum of levy	0 3 4
For drawing extract of memorandum of levy to be inserted in Government Gazette, copy and attendance...	0 10 0
For similar operations in any other Colonial newspapers ...	0 5 0
Attendance at mortgage office for a certificate of mortgages	1 0 0

This charge is to be reduced to £3 in the discretion of the Master when the value of the property in his discretion does not exceed £200.

Attendance to deposit particulars of sale...	0 3 4
Attendance at the reading of the particulars of sale	0 5 0

The attorney having the carriage of the sale, attending at the adjudication, shall be allowed ½ per o|o when the sale price does not exceed £2,000 and ¼ per o|o on the excess above £2,000.

If property comprized in the same seizure be sold in separate lots, the aggregate price of such lots shall be the basis of the per centage to be charged.

Attendance at the biddings by the attorney of the party levied on...	0 12 0

Attendance to bid if an attorney be employed for the purpose and become purchaser...	£1 4 0
Attendance for the declaration of the name of the purchaser "déclaration de command" when an attorney has been employed to bid and purchase	0 10 0
The attendance to bid and declare the name of the purchaser are at the charge of the bidder or purchaser.	
Attendance to open biddings	1 4 0
Notice with summons to the attorney of the person to whom the property was adjudged and to the attorney having the carriage of the sale, and to the attorney of the party levied on, if he has an attorney...	0 6 8
For each copy	0 1 0
For the petition praying for a "subrogation" to the proceedings on the ground of collusion, fraud or negligence... ...	0 8 0
Copy of petition with copy of Master's warrant or order (to be comprehended in one service)	0 2 0
Petition to withdraw from intended sale any object comprized in the seizure, "demande en distraction."... ...	0 12 0
Copies of same with copies of Master's warrant, per folio...	0 0 6
Petition setting forth alleged grounds of nullity in the proceedings by levy	0 12 0
Before admitting any party to proceed in his alleged grounds of nullity he shall if required, be bound to furnish, at the discretion of the Master, security for the costs of such proceedings, and in no case shall the costs of either party fall upon the estate.	
Attendance to require certificate that the purchaser has not complied with the conditions of sale...	0 5 0

Similar charges are to be allowed when similar business is required on matters of :

1. Constituted annuities on persons.
2. Opening of biddings on a judicial sale by consent.
3. Sales of real property belonging to minors and of moveables subject to dowry.
4. Legal sales by consent or by licitation.
5. Sales of real property in cases of beneficiary estates, or the estates of absent persons or of Bankrupts or in case of "cessio bonorum."

The per centage allowed on the price of sale in matters of licitation, shall be divided as follows :

½ to the attorney having the carriage of the sale and the other half in equal portions between all the attornies in the suit, comprizing the attorney having carriage of the sale, who shall have his portion of this remaining half.

Ranking of the priviledged and mortgaged creditors ("ordres")

Attendance with præcipe to obtain the Master's order summoning parties to produce	£0 8 0

(If two or more attornies appear at the same time, the Master shall decide whose application shall be received without making any minute thereof.)

The Master's order on the application for ranking of creditors shall be served on the inscribed creditors, at the domicile by them elected without any other summons.	
Attendance at the mortgage office for the certificate of inscriptions...	£1 0 0
Renewal of certificate when required	1 0 0
Every act of production including attendance	1 12 0
Notice to the attorney of the creditors producing their claims and the party levied on of the provisional closing of the ranking creditors	0 6 0
Every copy	0 1 6
Attendance to oppose claims produced (one attendance only)	0 16 0
To the attorney having the carriage of the proceedings for attendance to peruse the scheme of ranking of creditors, including the opposing, if need be, on each production...	0 3 0
Notice to Registered creditors and the party levied on of claims produced after the time prescribed by law	0 6 0
Each copy	0 1 6
Attendance to strike off one or more registered mortgages comprized in the same judgment or order if an attorney be employed	0 8 0
Petition for the substitution of another person in the carriage of the proceedings.	0 5 0
Such petition is to be served with the Master's order on the party whose attorney has the carriage of the proceedings without any further notice.	
Drawing extract of a deed of sale or donation to be notified to registered mortgages by the purchaser or mortgagee...	1 4 0
For every mortgage extracted...	0 2 0
As regards attendance to strike off a registered mortgage, to demand delivery of warrants for payment, for drawing Schedule of inscription and duplicate, for attending appraisers and for attendance to bid and become purchaser except when the bidding is intended to be followed by a "declaration de command" the insertion of these Items in this Table of Costs is not to be construed to preclude principals of their delegates other than attornies at law from performing these duties.	
If from any bill of costs delivered to the Master for taxation more than 1/6 of the amount be struck off, the attorney shall not be allowed the costs of taxation.	

Fees to Counsel between Party and Party.

	Cases exceeding £100.	Cases not exceeding £100.
Fee with brief	£2 2 0 to 5 5 0	£1 0 0 to 3 3 0

	Cases exceeding £100.	Cases not exceeding £100.
When the arguments takes up more than one day, or in causes of importance and difficulty, to be at the Master's discretion, to allow an increase of fee to Counsel with brief.		
In undefended causes as provided for by Rule 116 of the Rules of Court, at the discretion of the Master	£ 1 1 0 to 2 2 0	£ 1 1 0
Ordinary motion before Supreme Court... ...	0 10 6 to 1 1 0	0 10 6
Ordinary contested motion before Supreme Court...	1 1 0 to 2 2 0	1 1 0
Attendance before a Judge or the Master in contested matters when allowed as hereunder mentioned...	1 1 0 to 3 3 0	1 1 0
In cases of difficulty and importance, the Master may, in his discretion, allow an increase of the fee in the two last paragraphs.		
In any case where Counsel attend at Chambers no further costs for such attendance shall be allowed as between party and party, than the sum that would be allowed for the attendance of an attorney unless the Judge shall certify for such allowance.		
The same rule shall apply to attendances before the Master except where he shall in his discretion think fit to make the allowance.		
Fee to Counsel in those matters where a consultation is required by the Civil Code to each Counsel	3 3 0	
For setting special affidavit, in any case in which the Master may consider the assistance of Counsel to be absolutely required	1 1 0	1 1 0

CHAPTER V.

Medical Practitioners, Appraisers, Interpreters, and Sworn Translators

Medical practitioners shall receive for every visit with Report including the first dressing, if need be	£ 1 0 0
For the opening of bodies or other operations of a more difficult nature than a mere visit :	
Before burial	2 0 0
After burial	5 0 0
Midwives, each visit...	0 10 0
The costs of disinterring the bodies may be taxed by the Magistrate of the District where the disinterment shall take place.	

No additional fee shall be allowed for care and medical treatment, either after the first dressing or after the first visit, unless additional treatment be ordered ex-officio by a competent authority.

Appraisers shall receive for an attendance of 3 hours together with their report in writing	£	0 15	0
And for every hour exceeding 3 hours...		0 5	0

In the discretion of the Master to increase the fee to appraisers in matters of difficulty and importance.

Any interpreter attending the Court in such capacity shall receive for an attendance not exceeding 3 hours		0 15	0
For every hour exceeding 3 hours...		0 5	0

And further for each language exceeding one interpreted by him during the same attendance, one half of the above charges.

For every attendance before a Judge or before the Master not exceeding half an hour...		0 8	0
For every hour exceeding half an hour...		0 3	0
For every attendance not exceeding half an hour when the usual occupation of the person interpreting is within the precincts of the Court House or its offices		0 2	0
For every hour exceeding half an hour...		0 3	0
Written translations by sworn translators, including copying, shall be paid at the rate of per folio of 90 words...		0 1	0
Translation by consent, per folio...		0 0	6

In any case where any document is produced in evidence before the Court or before the Master and such document is in a language which the Judge or Judges then sitting or the Master, as the case may be, understand, it shall not be necessary to translate such document unless either of the parties to the suit or other proceeding require the same, in which case the costs of translation shall be borne by the party requiring the same unless the Court or Judge or Master, as the case may be, shall otherwise order. When the document requires to be tendered previously to the trial, such objection must be made at the same time as any other objection on a notice of evidence served.

Whenever medical practitioners, appraisers and interpreters, shall be called upon to go more than two miles from their residence, they shall be allowed for travelling expenses and maintenance, as follows :

Between 1 and 3 miles inclusive of the said two miles, one way...		0 10	0
Above such 3 miles and not exceeding 6 miles		1 0	0
Above such 6 miles and not exceeding 9 miles		1 10	0
Above such 9 miles and not exceeding 18 miles		2 0	0
Above such 18 miles...		3 0	0

Allowances to Witnesses per day, inclusive of all except travelling expenses.

	If place of residence do not exceed 3 miles from place of trial.	If resident at a greater distance.
1. Members of Council, Government Servants, being Heads of Departments, Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces, Bankers, Merchants, other of corresponding station in life, Proprietors and Managers of Sugar Estates, Works and Distilleries, Professional men, Notaries, Brokers, Auctioneers, Appraisers, Accountants, Engineers and Surveyors, per diem	£1 1 0	£1 1 0 to 2 2 0
2. Clerks of attornies or of other persons. ...	0 5 0	0 5 0 to 0 10 0
3. Master tradesmen, shopkeepers, farmers, Overseers, captains and mates of merchant ships...	0 4 0 to 0 10 6	0 10 6 to 1 1 0
4. Artizans, mechanics, servants and laborers	0 2 6 to 0 5 0	0 5 0 to 0 10 0
5. Females according to station in life	0 2 6 to 1 0 0	1 0 0 to 2 0 0
6. Police Inspectors	0 5 0	0 7 6 to 0 10 0
7. Police Constables, non-commissioned officers, seamen and soldiers	0 3 0	0 3 0 to 0 5 0
8. Government Servants...	0 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 1 0
9. Keepers of Jails bringing up Prisoners... ...	0 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 1 0

Allowances shall be made for children at the discretion of the master

In cases of sickness or infirmity, the taxing officer may at his discretion allow a larger sum, which shall not in any case exceed double the amount of what would be allowed to an able bodied person of the same class.

Witnesses must apply for the taxation of the above allowances within 10 clear days of their examination.

In case any witness attending under a subpœna shall not have been called upon to give his evidence, he shall be entitled to claim his allowance for attendance and travelling expenses from the party subpœnning.

The travelling expenses of the first classes of witnesses shall be allowed at the rate of 1s. per mile and the others at 6d. per mile one way, or travelling expenses actually incurred in the discretion of the taxing officer, the travelling expenses of female witnesses according to their station.

Travelling expenses of gaoler bringing up prisoner under warrant, in addition to the above allowance, one shilling per mile one way for each (himself and prisoner) or the amount actually paid, and for the prisoner's safe custody and refreshment in the discretion of the taxing Officer.

CHAPTER VI.

Jurors.

Jurors in civil matters shall be entitled to receive each before going into the Jury Box each day from the party who has obtained the Jury Rule, for each days sitting a sum of 10s. Such payments to be costs in the cause.

CHAPTER VII.

The Master of the Supreme Court, in case he shall be required to travel in such capacity more than three miles from his residence at Port Louis, shall receive in full of all travelling expenses and maintenance each day	£	3	0
If beyond nine miles, in addition for each travelling day ...	1	1	0

USHER'S FEES.

Civil.

Every common service including return	0	9	0
Copies of documents served, per folio	0	0	4

Seizure of personal property.

Execution against personal property, for the first 3 hours...	1	0	0
Every additional hour...	0	4	0
Attendance to deposit money	0	5	0
For the person in custody of goods seized, for the first 15 days, per day...	0	3	0
Every subsequent day...	0	2	0
Return of examination of goods when requisite	0	10	0
Return touching money deposited...	0	6	0
Return of no goods being found	0	6	0

There shall be allowed all reasonable expenses for the removal of goods seized.

Drawing notice of sale to be posted when required	0	2	0
Each copy of notice...	0	1	0
Return of the posting up of notice...	0	6	0
Posting up each notice	0	2	0

	£		
Attendance at the printing-office to deposit notice for insertion...	0	1	0
Attendance at the sale for the first 3 hours...	0	12	0
Every additional hour	0	4	0
Crier and trumpeter together, for each hour	0	3	6
Attendance to deposit produce of sale	0	5	0

There shall be allowed to the usher a per centage of 2 p. o|o on the recovery of the amount of sale.

Seizure of real property.

Return of seizure of real property, for the first 3 hours ...	1	0	0
Every subsepuent hour	0	4	0
Declaration of seizure to party seized	0	6	0
Copy	0	1	6

Personal arrest.

Arrest in execution...	2	0	0
If within the precincts of the Court House...	0	10	0
For the search and return of "non est inventus" provided there be but one such return	0	10	0
A Detainer...	0	4	0

Tenders.

Memorandum of tender made...	0	8	0
Copy	0	2	0
Return of deposit of sum or object tendered	0	8	0
Copy	0	2	0

Protests.

Original of a protest including search if necessary and copies	0	12	0

Seizure and sale of vessels.

Usher with crier for every publication and outcry in the several places required by law	0	15	0

Fees to witnesses.

Every witness to protest or other act when necessary ...	0	2	0
When going on board ship, over and above the foregoing fee	0	1	0
Travelling expenses to witnesses going to the country, beyond 2 miles, including return, per mile...	0	0	6

Crier's fees.

For calling each cause in Court	0	1	0
Each motion when required	0	0	6

Travelling Expenses.

For travelling expenses not exceeding 10 miles, per mile one way...	£	0	2	0
Every mile over and above 10 miles		0	2	6
Going on board ship within the Bell-Buoy, exclusive of boat hire...		0	3	0

Attendances.

Visa of any act...	0	1	0
Attendance at the Registration office	0	1	6

Criminal.

Crier for each days's stting of the Court of Criminal sessions	1	0	0
Second attending usher	0	10	0

Any additional usher when required, to be taxed by the Master.

Summoning Jurors and witnesses, including return, each	0	6	0
Swearing Jury...	0	5	0
Swearing witnesses, each...	0	1	0
Taking charge of Jury during the night, for each night ...	1	10	

Whenever a party bringing an action before the Supreme Court, full or held before a single Judge thereof, shall not recover more than it would have been within the competency of an inferior jurisdiction to award, no further costs shall be allowed to such plaintiff than the costs which he would have obtained before such inferior jurisdiction except the Court before which he has recovered judgment certify, at the time of giving such judgment, that the cause was one which it was proper to try before the Superior Jurisdiction.

GENERAL PROVISION.

For every necessary document not herein particularly specified, for attornies and ushers.

Drawing, per folio	£	0	3	0
Copy do.		0	0	4
For every necessary attendance not herein particularly specified...		0	2	0

The folio is to consist of 90 words.

III.—Ordinances Nos. 7 of 1834, 20 of 1835, 2 of 1836, 1 of 1838, 3 of 1840, 4 of 1843, 23 of 1845, 1 of 1849, 1 of 1852, 40 of 1854, and all other enactments contrary to the provisions of the present Ordinance are hereby repealed.

IV.—This Ordinance shall commence and take effect on the eleventh day of October 1856.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this first day of October, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

REGISTRATION DUTIES.

FIXED DUTIES.

	Rates.
On the service of Acts relating to suits pending before the Courts, when served on the Attornies concerned (Arr. 30 Pluv. an 12 Art. 1, No. 14)...	£ 0 0 3
On 60 Descriptions of Acts enumerated under § 1 and 2 of Article 68, and on Contracts of Service (Ord 16 of 1848 and Lre. Col. Secretary 11 December 1850) and on Deeds containing the purchase or lease of lands and buildings for Churches and Asylums for the Poor, &c., (Ord. 26 of 1852, Art. 1, No. 2)	0 0 9
Also on Donations and Legacies to the Romish Church, (Proel. 30th March 1825, Art 57)	0 0 9¾
On searches on the Registration Registers,—for each year (16th Frim. an 12, Art. 58)...	0 0 9¾
For each extract from the same, in addition to the Stamp, which seldom exceeds 3d, or 6d. (Ord. 26 of 1852) per folio of 90 words...	0 4 0
On "Bordereaux de Collocation," acquittances, repayments or purchase of rents and leases of all kinds,—Redemptions and other Acts containing liberation of sums and values of moveables and on Acts or Judgments granting alimentary allowances enumerated under Art. 69 § 2, Nos. 5, 9, 11 of Arrêté 16th Frim. an 12 (rd. 16 of 1848, Art. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 4.)	0 1 0
On 15 Descriptions of Acts enumerated under § 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Art. 68 of the same Law, and Ord. 16 of 1848, Art. 2.	0 2 6
On copies of judgments ordering the distribution or liquidation of moveables, or of sums arising from the sale of immoveables or of interest and costs thereupon in suits between private parties (Ord. 16 of 1848, Art. 1, No. 1.)	0 4 0
On immoveables abandoned to Creditors (if not disposed of within one year from date of abandonment, they become liable to the proportional duty, Ord. 26 of 1852, Art. 1, No. 3.)	1 0 0

PROPORTIONAL DUTIES.

On leases for a limited time (when unlimited, the duty is 2 per cent *(see further on.)*	¼ per cent.
On leases for the pasturage and feeding of Animals... ...	¼ per cent.
On leases "à Cheptel" "and Reconnaissance des Bestiaux"	¼ per cent.

On Acts of Abandonment on account of Insurance or Bottomry Bonds, No. 1 ... ... ¼ per cent.

On Policies of Insurance No. 2, and Bottomry Bonds No. 10.—Adjudications on Tenders and Contracts for Buildings, Repairs, Supplies, &c., on Account of Government No. 3, *(when on account of other parties, see further on)* ¼ per cent.

On acts granting delay and terms to Debtors, No. 4... ... ¼ per cent.

On Cessions of Shares in Companies, and other "effets négociables" of private individuals or Companies, No. 6, (16th Frim. an 12, Act. 69, § 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and Ordinance 26 of 1852) ... ... ¼ per cent.

On Bills to Order (when not for the price of Moveables or Imoveables), Bills of Exchange: The endorsements and acquittances are exempted from registration under Art. 70, § 3, No. 14, Arrêté 16th Frim. an 12... ... ... ¼ per cent.

On Deeds of Apprenticeship, No. 7.—Guarantees of sums and Moveables, No. 8.—Half this rate only is charged on the securities of Public Accountants, No. 8, (when the guarantee or delegation is contained in the principal Deed, no additional Duty is charged). (16th Frim. an 12, Art. 69, and Ordinance No. 26 of 1852)... ... ... ¼ per cent.

On Judgments cancelling Sales or Leases of Immoveables, Ord. 26 of 1852, Art. 1, No. 1)... ... ... ¼ per cent.

On Copies of Judgments, Writs, or Rules of Court containing condemnation (2 per cent is levied on the Damages, *see further on)*; but the Duty cannot be less than 2*s* 6*d* which is the smallest Duty there can be taken on a definitive Judgment; should the condemnation be pronounced on a claim that has not been registered or that is required to be registered, the Duty to which such claim had it been based on a Public Act, would have given rise, is to be levied in addition to the Duty of condemnation (Arrêté 16 Frim. an 12, Art. 69, § 2, No. 9 and Ordinance 26 of 1852, Art. 1, No. 1)... .. .. ¼ per cent.

On Contracts, Transactions, Promises to Pay, Balances of Accounts, Bills, Checks, Transports, Cessions and Delegations of Credits, Cessions of Dock Warrants as a Guarantee, Delegations of Sums stipulated for in Contracts for the discharge of credits with delays due to third parties,—when the title is not registered.—Recognizances, —those of deposits of sums with private parties, and on all other Acts or Writings containing obligations for sums above £3 without liberality and without the obligation having been incurred for Moveables or Immoveables *(see further on,* Ordinances 26 of 1852 and 34 of 1852). ¼ per cent.

On Adjudications on Tender, and Contracts for Building, Repairs and Keeping in Repair, and all other Moveables "objets mobiliers" between private parties, and which contain nneither the sale nor promise to deliver merchandize, wares or other moveables, No. 1, (On Donations, &c., in favor of the Romish Church, *see above)*, Arrêté 16 Frim. an 12, Art. 69, § 4, Nos. 1 and 2 ... ... ½ per cent.

On Adjudications, Sales, Re-Sales, Cessions, Retrocessions, Bargains, Agreements, Redemptions, when made after the delay agreed upon, and all other Acts, whether Civil or Judicial by which is transmitted "à titre onéreux" (*i. e.* not gratuitously) the propriety or usefruct of Moveables or Immoveables, standing Crops, the right of cutting coppice wood and felling timber and other Moveables or Immoveables of what description soever and whether by the Government or private persons,—Adjudications on "Folle-Enchère," &c. § 5, No. 1 and § 7, Nos. 1 and 6	On Moveables: 2 per cent, and on Immoveables: 2 p. cent on
On Annuities, whether in perpetuity or for life only, "Pensions à titre onéreux," Cessions, Transports and Delegations of the same, and Leases of Moveables and Immoveables when in perpetuity,—for life,—or for unlimited periods, § § 5 and 7, No. 2...	
On Exchanges of Immoveables, § 5, No. 3; the Duty is leviable only on one of the properties, that which is of the greater value...	1st £1,000 1½ p. c. on 2nd £1,000,
On Elections or Declarations of commands or Friends, of Moveables or Immoveables by the purchaser and whether a private person or an Attorney, if not made within 3 days of the sale (Rules of Court No. 84 of 2nd February 1852, and Ord. 26 of 1852; Art. 8, 16 Frim. an 12, Art 69, § § 5 and 7, No. 1, and 1 Brum. an 14, Art. 68 and 23rd March 1810)...	1 p. cent on £10,000, & ¾ on all above £12,000
On Acts by which Immoveables are given as security, § 5 No. 5.	
On Shares and portions acquired on the licitation of Moveables and Immoveables held in common, § 5, No. 6 and § 7, No. 4...	
On the sum given to boot on the division of Moveables and Immoveables, § 5, No. 7 and § 7, No. 5...	
On Damages awarded by the Courts, § 5, No. 8, and Arrêté 30 Pluviose an 12, (16 Frim. an 12, Art. 69, § § 5 and 7, No. 1, and 1 Brum. Art. 68, No. 1)...	2 per cent.
On Donations entre vifs; In the direct line when not by Marriage Contract	1 p. cent on Moveables. 2 p. c. on Immoveables.
(When by Marriage Contract a fixed duty of 2s 6d), Ord. No. 26 of 1852, Art. 1, No. 7.	
On donations to Collaterals and others not of kin. When not by Marriage Contract. (When by Marriage Contract, a fixed duty of 2s 6d), Ord. 26 of 1852, Art. 1, No. 8... ...	2 p. cent on Moveables. 5 p. c. on Immoveables.
On Estates of parties deceased:—When not exceeding in net value £1000:—For Husband or Wife and Descendants	Free.
When exceeding in net value £1000:—For Spouses and the descendants of the deceased	½ p. cent on Moveables. 1 p. c. on Immoveables.
The same rates when under or above £1000 to be charged for lineal ancestors and brothers and sisters of the deceased and their descendants, Ord. 26 of 1852, Art. 1, No. 9...	Do. do. do.

On Estates, whatever, the net value may be: When left to other collaterals... ... } 2 p. cent on Moveables. 5 p. c. on Immoveables.

When left to Persons not of kin... ... ... } 5 p. cent on Moveables. 10 p. c. on Immoveables.

Ord. 26 of 1852, Art. 1, No. 10.

MORTGAGE DUTIES.

For Inscriptions (the Deed, in virtue of which made having been previously registered at the proportional Duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent), 1 per thousand, and 4 pence per folio of 90 words, as Fee, (Arrêté 1st Brum. an 14, Art. 57, No. 2, and Art. 60, and Ordinance 26 of 1852, Art. 1, No. 11.)

For Transcriptions (same remark;—at the proportional Duty to which liable) under Ord. 29 of 1847, 1 per £100, and 4 pence per Folio of 90 words, (Arrêté 1st Brum. an 14, Art. 57, No. 2, and Ord. 26 of 1852)

	£		
For every Declaration of change of domicil, (1st Brum. an 14, Art. 57, No. 2.)...	0	0	9¾
For each Radiation of Inscription...	0	1	2½
For each Extract of Inscription, per Folio of 90 words...	0	0	4
For each certificate that none exist, (1st Brum. an 14, Art. 57, No.)...	0	1	2½
For Collated Copies of Acts deposited or transcribed at the Mortgage Office, per Roll, (1st Brum. an 14, Art. 57, No. 2.)...	0	0	9¾
For the inscription of every "Procès Verbal" of the posting up of Placards, (1t Brum. an 14, Art. 57, No. 2.)...	0	2	5¼

The Fees are paid into the Treasury with the other Collections conformably to Regulations of 15th April 1829, and are in addition to the Stamp-Paper on which written.

DISTRICT COURTS.

The following are the tariffs of fees leviable in the District Courts.

CIVIL SIDE.

(Ordinance No. 34 of 1853.)

	£		
Entering plaint of demand, and any other proceedings of the Court...	0	1	0
Issuing any summons, order or warrant...	0	1	0
Swearing of affidavit...	0	1	0
Filing the same...	0	1	0
Copy of the same when called for, per hundred words ...	0	0	3
Filing agent's authority	0	0	6
For the adjournment of any cause at request of either party	0	1	0
Entering judgment	0	2	0
Entering any order of Court...	0	1	0

	£		
Taking down evidence, per hundred words...	0	0	3
Copy of any judgment or other proceeding, per hundred words...	0	0	3
Every search in Book or Record	0	0	6
Production of any original Record...	0	0	6
Entering notice of appeal...	0	2	0
Receiving recognizance of party appealing...	0	2	0
Copy of proceedings in appeal, per hundred words	0	0	3
Receiving money in Court, for any sum under £5	0	0	0
Do. do. above £5	0	1	6
Paying money out of Court, for any sum under £5	0	0	0
Do. do. above £5	0	1	0
Every visâ on a legal document	0	0	6
Filing petition for affixing or breaking of seals...	0	0	6
Every attendance at the affixing or breaking of seals, for first three hours	0	8	0
Do. do. for every additional hour... ...	0	2	0
Every attendance for the purpose of carrying into effect any judgment in a possessory action, for first 3 hours...	0	8	0
Do. do. for every additional hour	0	2	0
Entering any opposition to the affixing or breaking of seals	0	1	0
Filing petition for "*Conseil de Famille*"	0	0	6
Drawing up proceedings at *Conseil de Famille*	0	8	0
Office copy of the same per hundred words...	0	0	3
Every Act of Notoriety under Arts. 70 and 71 of Civil Code	0	6	0
Every act of emancipation of a minor	0	6	0
Every acknowledgement of a natural child...	0	4	0
Every declaration of the adoption of a child...	0	4	0
Entering and giving notice of special defence	0	2	0
Taxation of costs, for the first 25 items...	0	0	2
Do. for each addional ten items...	0	0	1

USHER'S FEES.

For calling any cause	0	0	9
For serving any summons, warrant, or subpœna within 1 mile of the Court House...	0	2	0
If above 1 mile, for every other mile extra	0	1	0
For each copy	0	1	0
For copy of Documents besides those above-mentioned, for every 100 words	0	0	3
For every execution of a judgment, order or warrant against goods or body, and memorandum of seizure, within one mile...	0	8	0
If above one mile, for every other mile extra	0	1	0
For each notice, not exceeding three, posted up, including the attendance..	0	1	0
For conveying a debtor to prison...	0	10	0
For drawing up memorandum of sale, including the attendance	0	4	0

FEES AND ALLOWANCES TO INTERPRETERS, &c.

Every witness shall be allowed, if he requires it, a sum equivalent to a day's work for every attendance, which taxation is left to the discretion of the Magistrate.

If the witness have no calling, he shall be entitled to per diem... ... ... £ 0 1 0

The master of a labourer, servant or apprentice heard in evidence shall be entitled to the value of one day's work, according to the occupation of the labourer, servant or apprentice, and at the Magistrates discretion.

If the witness reside at a distance of more than six miles from the place where he is heard in evidence, he shall be allowed a sum double that of a day's work or more, at the discretion of the Magistrate.

Any Interpreter, other than a salaried public officer attached to the Court, for every attendance before the Court, shall be entitled to a fee to be fixed by the Magistrate, according to the duration of the attendance or other circumstances connected with the case under trial, but in no case exceeding eight shillings.

The fees of any person appointed to keep possession of, and answer for goods seized, shall be as follows:

For the first fifteen days, per day...	0	2	0
Afterwards, one shilling per day	0	1	0

The fees allowed to any person left in charge of seals affixed by the Magistrate, may be one half of the above rates.

The fees of any persons authorized to impound any animal found straying or trespassing, viz.: any horse or mule, per diem...	0	2	0
Any other animal liable to be impounded, do.	0	1	0

Crown Side.

CLERK'S FEES.

For receiving information laid before the Magistrate... ...	£ 0	1	0
For issuing a summons or a warrant	0	1	0
For drawing up recognizance on Bail	0	1	0
For taking down the examination of a prisoner and evidence of witnesses per 100 words...	0	0	3
For sealing up, etc., etc., articles exhibited to a Magistrate	0	0	6
For receiving money in Court as a fine, etc., etc., for any sum not exceeding £ 5...	0	0	6
Do. above £ 5...	0	1	0
For paying or sending money out of Court, for any sum not exceeding £ 5...	0	0	6
Do. exceeding £ 5	0	1	0
For drawing up and preparing a note in writing of fines remaining due to the Crown	0	1	0
Do. Do. original conviction	0	2	0
For copy the same per 100 words...	0	0	3

	£		
For entering notice of appeal...	0	2	0
For receiving recognizance by party appealing...	0	2	0
For copy of proceedings in appeal, per 100 words	0	3	0
For swearing of affidavit...	0	1	0
For filing the same	0	1	0
For copy of same, when called for, per 100 words	0	3	0

USHER'S FEES.

For serving every summons, warrant or subpœna, within one mile from the Court House, including the return upon the original...	0	1	0
If above one mile then for every other mile extra	0	1	0
For each copy	0	1	0
For every execution of warrant against goods or body, memorandum of seizure, sale, etc., etc., within one mile from the Court House...	0	6	0
If above one mile then for every other mile extra	0	1	0

FEES OF WITNESSES AND INTERPRETERS.

As laid pown in Ordinance No. 8 of 1850, on District Courts (Civil Side.)

CIVIL STATUS FEES.

(Ordinance No. 21 1853.*)*

	£		
Certificate of publication of marriage	0	2	0
Celebration of marriage	0	6	0
For every copy of a declaratien of Birth and Death, of publication and celebration of marriage, not exceeding a a folio of 180 words	0	2	0
For every 90 words exceeding the 1st folio...	0	1	6
For registering any rectification ordered by the Magistrate	0	2	0
For registering any due acknowledgment of natural children otherwise than in the act of celebration of marriage ...	0	2	0
For registering in margin of declaration of Birth, the legitimation of children...	0	2	0
For pronouncing a divorce	2	0	0
For each copy of the act...	0	6	0
For researches in Registers, for each year...	0	1	0
For dispensation of one publication of marriage...	1	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS TARIFFS.

Executive Council.

SITTING AS A LAND COURT.—FEES OF THE REGISTRAR.

(Authority in Despatch of 3rd July 1831.)

	£		
For registering a deed of Concession	£ 1	0	0
If exceeding two folios, for each folio beyond the two first...	0	2	0
For Office copies of every definitive sentence	1	0	0
Do. of interlocutory	0	10	0
If exceeding two folios, for each folio beyond two	0	2	0
For Office copy of Act of Concession or any title deed ...	1	0	0
For office Copy of any other paper or document as "Procès Verbaux," Petition, Memorial, &c., if under four folios...	0	8	0
If exceeding four folios, for each folio beyond four	0	1	0
For Office copy of every "procès verbal" of survey... ...	1	0	0
If accompanied with a drawn plan...	2	0	0
On a search or examination of the Records...	0	4	0
On taking the examination of each witness...	0	8	0
For drawing every certificate of non-production of papers.	0	4	0
For an act of deposit of documents deliverad into the Registry, for each document	0	8	0
For attending any survey or operation ordered by the Court	1	0	0
If exceeding one hour, for each hour after the first	0	4	0

NOTE.—Should it be necessary for the Registrar to go any distance for attending as above mentioned, there shall be paid to him for loss of time and travelling expenses, in addition to the preceding fees, the following:—

If the distance exceed one and be under four miles	1	0	0
Above four and under eight miles...	2	0	0
Should the distance be more than eight miles, the allowance to be proportionally increased.			
For receiving, minuting and presenting to the President every Petition or Requête "introductive d'instance," addressed to the Council, for obtaining an Ordinance of "soit communiqué"	0	10	0

FEES RECEIVABLE IN THE OFFICE OF ARCHIVES.

(By order of the Governor dated 16th June 1815.)

For searching the Archives, per hour	0	4	0
For every page of copy	0	2	0

(By verbal order of the Governor, 10th Nov. 1816.)

For each deed of concession	0	6	0

(The above fees are paid into the Colonial Treasury as Revenue.)

FEES OF LAND SURVEYORS.

(Proclamation 25th January 1816.*)*

	£		
For each day, counting from departure to return, including travelling expenses, horses and food...	£1	0	0
For reports and procès-verbaux" per roll of 20 lines to the page, and 12 syllables to the line, the first counting double	0	0	10
Chain bearers per day	0	4	0

For each plan of simple concession the Surveyor is entitled to the value of one day's fee, and one half for a certified copy of such plan.

When a general plan of several concessions belonging to the same proprietor or divided amongst several, or a more extended knowledge of the conceded land, is in question, in case of any contestation as to price, the Government Surveyor shall decide, should it be a private Surveyor; and in case the plan shall have been made by the Government Surveyor, decision shall be given by the competent authority.

For all surveys, measuring or otherwise in the town of Port Louis, Surveyors are entitled to 3s for each vacation of one hour or less, independently of their reports, plans and "procès-verbaux."

NOTE.—A Surveyor having several surveys to make in the same district, cannot charge the whole of the travelling expenses to each person employing him; but must claim from each a proportion of such expenses according to the work done by him.

In case a Surveyor, being in a district, should be called upon to go to another, to avoid misunderstanding his travelling expenses shall be estimated as if he went from Port Louis.

The Government and other Surveyors are required to make their "procès-verbaux" in duplicate, and to deposit at the Registry of the Judges who so ordain, one of the said "procès-verbaux," plans and report in disputed questions, and without fees.

(Ordinance of the 21*st November* 1774.*)*

Surveyors are forbidden from measuring or surveying any property unless in the presence of the neighbouring proprietors, or after having notified their object to them. (§ 1.)

The said neighbours are to sign, if they can, and if not to make their mark to shew that they have been present. (§ 2.)

Should the said neighbours absent themselves, and their representatives, the Surveyor is bound to establish the fact by a summons made by an usher, allowing a delay of three days, and served on the parties, or by their written consent, to continue in their absence, the said summons or consent to be annexed to the proceedings; or, should there be no neighbour, the work must be done in the presence of two witnesses,

to be mentioned in the "procès-verbal," which must be signed by the said witnesses. (§ 3.)

Surveyors are bound to insert in their "procès-verbaux," with the greatest exactitude, all observations made to them by those who employ them, the whole under pain of annulment of the "procès-verbaux" which they may make without observing the formalities above prescribed, and in addition to a fine of 100 livres against the party in fault, to be applied to rebuilding the "Paroisse St.-Louis," and to a higher penalty should the same be repeated. (§ 4.)

TARIFF OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

(Arrêté of 19 Fructidor an XIII, Code Decaën, page 269.)

Art. 1.—The claims and fees of Physicians, Surgeons and Health Officers, practising in the Isles of France and Réunion, shall be taxed as follows, in francs, the dollar at 5 liv. 10s. each.

Verbal consultation, 10 francs.
First visit in Town, by day, 10 francs;
Subsequent visits, each, 5 francs;
Night visits, double;
Nights passed with patient, each 50 francs;
The night computed from 9 P. M. till 5 A. M.
For each Doctor on a medical consultation, 15 francs.
Exhumation and Autopsy, 60 francs.

Art. 2.—When required out of their town or place of residence, they shall be granted, in addition to the sums taxed, travelling allowance, comprising the journey to and from, thus:

For a league, 20 francs;
Beyond that distance and not exceeding 3 leagues, 30 francs.

When the journey exceeds six leagues there and back, 5 francs shall be paid for each day.

Art. 3.—Accounts relative to all other consultations, fees, and operations both Medical and Chirurgical shall, in case of their being contested, be sent by the Judge for taxation by two Doctors, to be chosen by the parties, or named *ex-officio* by the Judge. These arbitrators shall be chosen at the Isle of France amongst members of the Commission, which shall appoint for the same purpose at Réunion Island, four Doctors or Health Officers.

The arbitrators chosen or named shall receive 20 francs for each of the accounts which they tax.

Art. 6.—Health Officers shall only receive two thirds of what is allowed to Physicians and Surgeons, without affecting claims for remedies and dressing.

Art. 7.—The present shall be read and registered ; a copy shall be read and addressed to the Colonial Prefect and the Commissary of Justice.

VACCINATION.

There is a Government Medical Vaccinator in each district of the Island, who is paid by Government according to the number of successful vaccinations made by him, in Port Louis at the rate of 3s. for each operation performed, and in the rural districts at the rate of 5s.

Every infant must be vaccinated within 6 months of its birth, and for that purpose presented to the Medical Vaccinator of the district save the exception hereafter mentioned.

In every case where an infant shall not have been vaccinated or presented for the purpose of being vaccinated within the delay above prescribed, the father, or in his absence the mother, or in default of the latter the person having charge of the infant, will thereby have incurred a fine from 8 shillings to one pound sterling, to be pronounced by the Magistrate of the place upon the summons which shall have been issued by him. The transgressors shall moreover be condemned in a fine of ten shillings for each day which shall have elapsed since the first public vaccination which shall have taken place after the pronouncing of the judgment, until they shall prove by a certificate from a Medical Officer that the infant has been vaccinated.

Every infant after it shall have been vaccinated shall for a second time appear before the Medical Vaccinator on the day which shall have been fixed by him, in order that he may satisfy himself as to the effect of the operation : such medical Vaccinator will therefore deliver to the person charged with the infant whom he shall have vaccinated a printed notice requiring such attendance.

In default of causing the infant described in the above mentioned notice to appear for a second time on the day therein pointed out, the father or in his absence the mother, or in default of the latter the person intrusted with such infant can, upon the simple report forwarded by the medical Vaccinator to the Magistrate of the place, and upon a prosecution *ex-officio*, in default of good and valid reasons, be condemned in a fine which shall not exceed £ 2 sterling.

It is besides lawful for the Medical Vaccinator, in case of necessity or otherwise, to proceed to the domicil of the individual by him vaccinated or to that of their parents for the purpose of examinining the child vaccinated and of obtaining the vaccine virus which he may be able to procure from the individual.

Every false declaration made to the Medical Vaccinator, whether of the name of the infant, the domicil of its parents, or of the persons having charge of it, is punishable by a fine which may amount to £ 4.

A vaccine certificate is given after successful vaccination, and no infant is reputed vaccinated unless provided with such certificate.

INOCULATION.

Every person who communicates, or attemps to communicate to any individual the small pox disease by inoculation or the employment of any thing impregnated with variolous matter or by any other means whatsoever, is punishable by a fine to the extent of £20 and to one month's imprisonment, separately or conjointly.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

TARIFF OF CHURCH SERVICES.

(Ordinance No. 2 of 1825.)

INTERMENTS.

1st Class	20	Dollars.
2nd ,, ...	15	,,
3rd ,, ...	12	,,
4th ,, ...	10	,,
5th ,, ...	5	,,
6th ,, ...	3	,,
7th ,, ...	2	,,

The poor are intered gratis, simple prayers, without chant, being read gratuitously.

SERVICES.

1st service, called "grand luxe"... ...	70	Dollars.
2nd ,, ,, ...	60	,,

Ordinary Services, Prose Masses, and Votive Masses chanted.

1st Class	40	Dollars.
2nd ,, ...	30	,,
3rd ,, ...	20	,,
4th ,, ...	15	,,
5th ,, ...	10	,,
6th Votive Mass chanted	10	,,
7th Prose Mass for the Dead	5	,,

The Organ and Candles are paid for separately.

Bureau du Deuil.—There are two "Convois" or funeral processions, extraordinary, i. e. not classed.

GRAND LUXE.

1st	Convoi..	70 Dollars.
2nd	„	60 „

Ordinary Convois or Funeral Processions.

1st	Class	36 Dollars.
2nd	„	25 „
3rd	„	15 „
4th	„	12 „
5th	„	8 „
6th	„	5 „
7th	„	3 „
8th	„ Pall and Blacks	2 „

Coffins covered with rich stuffs and ornamented with gilt nails, are fixed at 50 dollars.

Candles, Gloves and Crape supplied, are paid for separately.

The poor are decently and gratuitously carried to the Church, and from thence to the Cemetery.

The Clergy are allowed the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars per month, in lieu of all claims on the Casualties, or Chance Perquisites of the Church.

The produce of Prose Masses and Votive Masses chanted, is paid into the chest of Church Revenue.

Regulations for the disposal of Lands belonging to the Crown in Mauritius and its Dependencies.

1. The Crown Lands, with the exception of portions reserved for special purposes, such as the "Pas Géométriques," the tops and sides of all mountains, for a distance of one third from their summits,—all land lying within 300 feet of the sources of any river, or within the distance prescribed by the existing laws from the banks of a river or canal, shall be sold in perpetuity, or leased at the discretion of the Governor, but may not be alienated from the Crown by free grants.

2. The Governor may, however, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, except from this general Rule, lands required for charitable, educational, or religious purposes of a public nature, or for the erection of Buildings intended for public purposes of which lands he may make free grants; or he may grant, or lease the same at reduced, or nominal prices or rents, under the condition of the grants or leases only holding good as long as the lands are applied to the purposes for which they are conceded.

3. The Surveyor General shall submit yearly to the Governor a Report of the Lands surveyed, noticing such portions as are occupied or otherwise, and stating any reasons that may exist for withholding any part of them from sale or lease.

4. All *unoccupied* land recommended for sale or lease, shall be divided, as nearly as circumstances will admit of, as follows, and the Surveyor General shall report to the Governor the upset price, or rent, at which he would recommend the sale or lease of each lot.

1. Town Lots, containing $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre each.

2. Village Lots, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 acre each.

3. Suburban Lots,—2 to 5 acres each.

4. Country Lots,—50 to 150 acres each.

The first and second of these denominations comprehend all Lands within the limits of any existing Town, or Village, or within any Locality designated by the Governor as the site of any Town or Village.

The Third Class comprehends all lands lying within such a distance of any Town, Village, or Settlement, that their value is clearly enhanced by their proximity thereto.

The Fourth Class embraces all Lands not comprised within the three above mentioned Classes.

5. In the case of *occupied* Land, the Surveyor General shall report the name of the Occupier, the extent and nature of Land occupied,—the authority, if any, and date of occupation,—and any claim which the Occupier may appear to have to entitle him to a favourable consideration.

The Surveyor General will also state the estimated value of the Land, independent of improvements,—the nature and value of these improvements, and any other circumstances which may assist the Governor in deciding upon the terms upon which it would be advisable to dispose of the Land.

6. In cases in which the Occupier contests the fairness of the valuation of improvements made by the Surveyor General, he shall be entitled to appoint an appraiser on his own part, and, if requisite, an umpire shall be named by both appraisers, whose decision shall be final.

7. The Governor shall, upon the above information, decide what Lands shall be offered for definitive sale, or for lease, and plans of all such Lands shall then be opened to the Public in the Office of the Surveyor General, upon the production of Receipt from the Collector of Internal Revenues of the payment of a fee of 2s. for such inspection.

8. Such sale or lease shall be by public auction, except in the case of occupied Lands, of which the Governor is empowered to dispose to the occupier, upon his paying the estimated value of the land without the buildings and improvements.

9. The Surveyor General shall give notice of the lands to be sold or leased by public auction in at least three consecutive numbers of the Government Gazette, (the last number being that of the Saturday immediately preceding the sale) describing in general terms their locality and character, and notifying the time, and places of the sale, and the upset price of each lot. He shall also, at least ten days previous to the sale furnish to the Vendue Master a Schedule of the lands to be disposed of, the proposed conditions of the sale or lease, and all other necessary information connected therewith.

10. The unoccupied lands shall be adjudged to the highest bidder, provided his offer exceed the upset price. The same rule applies to occupied lands, with the additional condition, that, if the highest bidder be any other person than the occupier, he shall, before entering into possession, pay to such occupier the estimated value of the buildings and improvements.

11. The Vendue Master shall, within ten days after the sale, furnish the Surveyor General with a statement, showing the quantity of land sold, or leased, the prices at which it was adjudged, the name of the purchasers or lessees, and the terms of the said sales or leases, to enable that officer to supply the information necessary for the preparation of the title deeds.

12. The purchase money, in the case of a sale, or the first year's rent, in the case of a lease, is to be paid within 24 hours of the sale. In special cases, however, the purchase money may, with the consent of the Vendue Master, be paid in three equal instalments, with interest at 9 per cent, whereof one shall be paid down within 24 hours, as above; and the other two at intervals of half a year. If either of the latter instalments be not regularly paid, all previous payments will be forfeited, the party ejected, and the land offered again for sale.

13. The expense of the survey, deed of sale, or lease, will in all cases be borne by the purchaser or lessee, and the deed will not be issued, nor will any transfer of the land, or lease, be allowed until all the instalments, or the advance rent, as the case may be, have been paid.

14. Persons desirous of purchasing lands not advertised for sale, must submit a written application, with a general description of their situation and boundaries, to the Governor, who, upon the report of the Surveyor General, shall, if he deem fit, order such lands to be advertised for sale or lease, or to be sold or leased by private contract, as the case may be, the expense of the survey of such lands, should they not have been previously surveyed, to be paid by the applicant.

RESERVES.

15. The reserves known as "Pas Géométriques," which can be disposed of temporarily, without detriment to their special object, may be rented under such conditions as may be considered necessary, the principal of which are, that no barrier or other obstacle to a free passage is to be erected on them, no excavations or plantations made, and no timber or brush-wood cut down without the written permission of the Surveyor General; and that the lesse is bound to prevent depredations by others, and will be held responsible for any that he permits.

16. Any other reserves which the Governor may agree to let or lease, will have conditions inserted in the lease, according to the circumstances of the case.

17. The quit-rent for reserves of all kinds will be fixed by the Surveyor General with reference to their nature, position, and value, and will be required to be paid annually in advance.

18. In deciding upon the disposal of Government reserves, every preference, compatible with the interests of the Government and the general rights of the Community, will be given to the proprietors of land bordering upon such reserves; but this preference cannot be allowed to extend to ground on which are erected villages or fishing establishments; or to sea-ports, or other localities available for more important purposes, which sites may be withdrawn from the Reserves and disposed of on the same conditions as have been before specified.

DEPENDENCIES.

19. The preceding Regulations shall be applied to the Dependencies, as far as may be practicable, but the proprietary right of the Government shall be kept inalienable, in addition to the notice of lease required by Article 9 to be published in the *Government Gazette*, notice shall be given in the Island in which the Land is situated, if it be inhabited, in such manner as may be most convenient for the purpose of giving it publicity.

20. In cases in which a survey of the land has not been made, or cannot be conveniently made, the boundaries shall be fixed, and the extent shall be estimated as precisely as may be practicable, and the land shall be leased on a term of 7, 14, or 21 years.

21. All dependencies not already disposed of, and available for any useful purpose shall be advertised from time to time for lease on the above terms, adhering as closely as may be practicable to the foregoing regulations.

EXISTING "JOUISSANCES."

22. With the view of abolishing the uncertain tenure of grants "en jouissance," the Government will be prepared to substitute for such grants, grants in perpetuity, or leases for terms of years, according to the nature of the property, and the object and terms of the original grant.

23. In those cases in which the Government shall not deem fit to alienate its proprietary right, it will grant a lease of 7, 14, or 21 years, and in certain cases a lease for a longer period.

24. The conditions of the leases shall be such as to secure the special object for which the "jouissance," was originally conceded, and at the same time to give every encouragement to improvements, compatible with the purposes for which the title is reserved.

25, The nature of the improvements applicable to each case shall be determined on previously to the commencement of the lease; and a description of the property, and estimates of its value and resources, shall be made at the beginning and expiration of the lease, in the manner prescribed in Article 5.

26. If the Government agree to renew the lease for a further term of years, such modified conditions may be imposed as, the change of circumstances, and the improved value of the property may render necessary.

27. If the Lessee decline to renew the lease at its expiration, on a continuation of the same terms, he will only be entitled to compensation for such improvements as are attached to the soil, and can be made available by the Government.

28. If the Government should decline to renew the lease, the Lessee shall be entitled to compensation for all improvements made on the property.

29. If the Government should, for reasons of public utility or urgent necessity, resume possession before the expiration of the lease, the Lessee shall be indemnified for all the improvements which he has made, and for any loss sustained in consequence of the resumption of the property and the curtailment of the lease.

30. All persons holding grants "en jouissance," are invited to apply to the Government under Article 14 of the above Regulations for the substitution of grants in perpetuity, or leases on the above terms.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council.

Public Roads.

(Ordinance No. 33 of 1858.)

An Ordinance for the making and repairing, and for the Police and Superintendence of Public Roads not within the boundaries of the Municipality of Port-Louis.

(7th December 1858.)

Whereas the Law at present existing in the Colony for the Making and Repairing and for the Police and Superintendence of Public Roads and High-Ways is insufficient in several respects and requires to be amended:

Be it enacted by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:

I.—The Public Roads in the Colony shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be held to include Main roads and Branch roads, and all roads, by whomsoever made, which the public have or shall have right to use for traffic in carts or carriages.

The main roads shall be held to be those specified in the schedule hereunto annexed and any other Roads which the Governor may by Proclamation from time to time declare to be main Roads, and the branch roads shall be held to be those which are or shall be made, repaired or altered at the joint expense of the Public Treasury and the inhabitants of the District, according to the provisions contained in this Ordinance or in any other Law.

II.—All Main Roads except as hereinafter provided shall be made, altered, and kept in repair at the expense of the Colonial Treasury.

But excepting from this provision, and from the other provisions of this Ordinance, all Roads within the boundaries of the Municipality of Port-Louis, which shall continue to be governed by Ordinance No. 37 of 1853.

III.—All branch Roads in the Island shall be made and repaired at the joint expense of the Colonial Treasury and of inhabitants of the Districts as hereinafter provided. The formation and repair of such roads and all alterations thereupon shall be provided for in manner following; that is to say:

(1) Any ten persons who shall set themselves forth in the requisition hereinafter mentioned, as having paid the direct taxes which fell due in the month of February preceding in the District through which the road in question shall pass, may require the Magistrate of the District to convene a Meeting for the purpose of taking measures for making, altering, or repairing any Branch, road or roads in the District.

(2) Every requisition for such purpose shall be in writing, signed by the requisitionists, and shall specify the termini and the direction and

average width of the road or roads to be made, or the nature and extent of the alterations or repairs on road or roads already made, as the case may be.

(3) As soon as may be after receiving such requisition, the Magistrate shall cause a notice to be inserted in the *Government Gazette*, and to be posted up or placarded in such public places throughout the District as he may appoint; which notice shall embody the terms of the requisition, and shall summon a Meeting to be held for the purpose therein mentioned at a time and place to be fixed by the Magistrate: but which shall not be sooner than one nor later than three weeks after the publication of the said notice.

(4) At such meeting, ten of the persons who shall have paid direct taxes as aforesaid shall form a quorum; and if that number shall not attend, the Magistrate shall adjourn the meeting *toties quoties* to another day to be fixed, and notice thereof advertised by him as aforesaid.

(5) At every Meeting for the purposes specified in this Article, the Magistrate shall preside and shall have a casting vote, but he shall not have a deliberative vote.

The Clerk of the District shall act as Clerk to every such Meeting and shall not vote thereat.

(6) A Minute of the proceedings and resolutions of the Meeting, shall be drawn up by the said Clerk under directions of the Magistrate, and shall be signed by both these officers, and when so signed shall be deemed to be full and conclusive proof of the said proceedings and resolutions.

(7) If the Meeting convened as herein aforesaid shall resolve that the road, or alterations, or repairs, as the case may be, specified in the requisition, or part thereof, shall be made, the resolution or resolutions to that effect shall be binding upon the whole persons liable for direct taxes in the District, provided that such resolution or resolutions be agreed to unanimously or by a majority of ten votes.

(8) If there shall not be present at the Meeting the aforesaid quorum of ten persons, the Magistrate shall, not sooner than eight, or later than twenty-one days after the date for which the said Meeting shall have been convened, summon another meeting, by notice as herein aforesaid, for consideration of the same subject; and whatever resolution or resolutions may be agreed to by such Meeting, thereupon, shall be binding on the whole persons paying taxes as aforesaid, although the said resolution or resolutions shall have been passed by a bare majority, and although there shall not have been present at the said meeting the said quorum of ten persons.

(8) Whenever it shall be resolved in manner aforesaid that a branch road or roads shall be made, altered or repaired, the resolutions to that effect shall, without delay, be communicated to the Governor; who, if he shall approve thereof, shall direct the necessary steps to be taken for having the said resolutions carried out at the joint expense of the Government and of the District as herein-after set forth.

(10) The moiety of the expense of such construction, alteration or repair to be paid by the District shall be recovered by an addition to the direct taxes to be levied in the District after the date of such approval; the rate of which addition shall be fixed by the Governor: But provided that the rates for all the branch roads in each District shall not exceed 50 o|o of such taxes in each year; and which additional rate shall continue to be levied until the whole moiety of the expense of the said construction, alteration or repair shall have been repaid: Provided that any surplus which may be collected beyond the said moiety together with an equal sum to be contributed by the Treasury shall remain in the Treasury as road fund to be expended upon the repair of the said road.

(11) The rate hereinbefore provided shall be levied by and be paid to the same persons as shall be authorized to receive payment of the direct taxes of the District for the corresponding period; and if unpaid it shall be recovered by the same legal proceedings and executorials as the said direct taxes.

(12) It shall moreover be in the power of the Governor, with consent of the Council of Government, whenever any of the inhabitants of any District shall have subscribed and paid into the Treasury any sum for the purpose of making, altering or repairing any branch road or roads in such District, to authorise the Treasury to issue for the said purpose a sum equal in amount to such contribution, and to direct that the whole of such two sums or as much thereof as shall be necessary for the purpose, shall be expended in the construction, alteration or repair of the said road or roads. And in the event of any part of the said contribution remaining in the Treasury beyond the moiety of the expense incurred in the said work, such surplus with an equal sum to be contributed by the Treasury shall remain in the Treasury to be expended upon the repairs of the said road.

IV.—The provisions in the preceding Article contained shall apply in like manner to the construction, alteration and repair of bridges throughout the Island when the same are not upon main roads.

V.—Whenever any public road in the Colony (except as aforesaid) is in course of being made or repaired under the directions of the Surveyor General, whether by persons employed by the Government or under Contract, it shall be in the power of the said Officer or of any Officer of his Department engaged under his directions in the said work, to take for such work stones from the Estates adjoining or in the vicinity of the said Road, notwithstanding the refusal of the proprietor to allow the same to be taken:

Provided that the following rules be observed in such cases:

1o. Whenever it is desirable to procure stones for the said purpose from any such Estate, written notice shall be given to the proprietor thereof if resident on the Estate, or, if he is not resident, to the person having the principal charge thereof in his absence; and no stones shall be taken therefrom without consent of such proprietor or person in charge sooner than three lawful days after such notice shall have been

given: Provided that leaving such notice or a copy thereof at the dwelling house of the proprietor or other person aforesaid shall be held to be giving notice in terms thereof.

2o. After receiving such notice it shall be lawful to the proprietor or other person aforesaid to point out to the Officer aforesaid engaged in the said work any place or places from which such proprietor or person may prefer that stones therefor should be taken; and the said Officer shall be bound to take the said stones from such place or places, unless more than 200 lineal yards distant from the part of the Road for which such stones are required, where the Estate adjoins the road, or from the nearest point of the Estate to such part of the Road when the estate does not adjoin the same, and unless the place or places so pointed out are difficult of access for the purpose.

3o. If the proprietor or person aforesaid shall fail to point out such place or places within the said space of three days or if the place or places so pointed out shall be more than 200 lineal yards distant as aforesaid, or shall be difficult of access for the purpose, it shall be lawful for the Officer aforesaid engaged in the said work to take stones from any part of the said Estate, due regard being had to the convenience and interest of the proprietor: Provided that in every such such case written notice shall be given as aforesaid before any such stones are taken and that it shall be lawful for the said Officer to proceed to take the said stones immediately after giving such notice.

4o. In no case shall stones be taken as aforesaid without the express consent of the proprietor or other person aforesaid, from any building, wall or other erection whatever or from any field containing sugar canes less than one year old or from any garden or court yard.

5o. Any person who shall, without consent of the proprietor, take stones or cause stones to be taken for any work of the nature aforesaid, without observing the Rules hereinbefore prescribed, shall incur a penalty not exceeding 5 shillings per cart load for the stones so improperly taken; but which penalty may be modified according to the circumstances of the case, and shall not be imposed where the omission was unintentional.

The provisions in the preceding paragraph are without prejudice to any claim which the proprietor may have for reparation of the damage occasioned by the improper taking of the stones from his estate.

6o. The price of the stones to be taken from any estate under the powers herein before conferred shall, if demanded, be paid to the proprietor; and, if the Surveyor General cannot agree with him as to such price, the same shall be fixed by Arbitrators mutually chosen by them, and, in case of difference in opinion, by an umpire named by such Arbitrators; and the decisions of such Arbitrators or umpire as the case may be shall be final and conclusive and not subject to appeal.

VI.—The Surveyor General and Officers acting under his authority and any Officer of Police may and shall prevent any public road (except as hereinbefore provided) from being encumbered with dung, rubbish,

materials or any other articles whatsoever impeding a free passage, or which mny be hurtful or dangerous to passengers.

VII.—When any such articles are found upon any public road (except as aforesaid) it shall be in the power of any Officer of the Surveyor General's Department or any Officer of Police immediately to cause them to be removed at the expense of the owner or the person who has, or whose servants have left them upon the road ; and the said articles if saleable shall be sold under authority of the District Magistrate in the event of their not being claimed, within such time as the Magistrate shall appoint, not being longer than three days from the date of the said authority : Provided that 24 hours' notice of the application for such authority shall be given in writing to the owner of the articles or person entitled to the lawful possession thereof at the time, if known, and, if he is not known, by affixing such notice to some prominent object on the public road as near as may be to the place where the said articles were found.

The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the fine fixed by article 370 No. 2 of the Penal Code, and to the obligation to bear the expense of all repairs to such road, which may be rendered necessary by the acts hereinbefore specified.

VIII.—Every person who shall encroach on any main or branch road (except as hereinbefore provided) by means of trees or bushes planted upon his property or by erecting any building, fence, enclosure, or work of any description, or who shall injure, fill up or obstruct any ditch or drain along any such road or shall dig on such road any ditch or commit any other act by which such road may be injured or the level thereof altered, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling independently of the expense of repairing the damage occasioned thereby.

IX.—The District Magistrate on application from the Surveyor General or any one acting under his authority shall prohibit the erection of any building or other work which, after due investigation, he shall deem to incroach on any public road (except as hereinbefore provided) and to order the same, if erected, to be pulled down, and the materials thereof to be removed by the person to whom the same shall belong, and in the event of such person failing to do so within the time to be fixed by the said Magistrate, the same shall be pulled down and removed by any Officer of the Svrveyor General's Departmeut upon a warrnt to be obtained therefor from the said Magistrate.

All other works on any public road (except as aforesaid), which may impede a free passage, may and shall be destroyed and removed by any Officer of the Surveyor General's Department upon a warrant as aforesaid, and the expense of such destruction and removal shall be borne by the transgressor, who shall, besides, be liable to the penalty mentioned in the preceding article.

X.—It shall not be lawful to plant canes or other plantations nearer the outer border of any main or branch road than five feet exclusive of the ditch along side the same. Any proprietor transgressing this rule

shall be liable to a penalty at the rate of £2 Sterling for every hundred feet of road along which canes or other plantations may be so improperly planted and to forfeiture of the said canes or other plantations; which any Officer of the Surveyor General's Department may cause to be removed at the expense of the proprietor upon an order to that effect obtained from the District Magistrate.

But the provisions in this Article contained shall not extend to any canes or plantations which shall have been planted before the date when this Ordinance shall come into operation.

XI.—Whenever a public road (except as aforesaid) or any ditch alongside such road, shall be damaged by the felling of timber or by the exercise of any other branch of industry or otherwise, the person or persons who shall have caused the damage shall be bound, upon the demand of the Surveyor, to pay a sum sufficient to make good the same, which, in case of dispute or difficulty, shall be determined by the District Magistrate in the ordinary course of law or, in the option of the Surveyor General, and the said party, by the award of abitrators or experts to be chosen by them mutually, and, in case of difference in opinion, by an umpire to be named by the said arbitrators and the decision of such arbitrators, or umpire as the case may be shall be final and conclusive and not subject to appeal.

XII.—Every proprietor of an estate or premises bordering on a main or branch road (except as aforesaid) shall be bound to lop the trees and crop the hedges adjoining the road so as to admit of a free passage and of free circulation of air in order that the road may not be injured by damp or wet. In case of any such proprietor neglecting to do so and of the Surveyor General considering that the road or the passage thereon is likely to be injured or impeded, the Surveyor General shall, by written notice, call upon such proprietor to perform the work required, who, in the event of his not complying with such requisition within six days after the same shall have been served upon him, shall be liable to a fine which shall not exceed £ 2 sterling, and the trees and hedges shall be lopped and cropped at his expense; the amount to be recoverable before the District Magistrate at the instance of the Surveyor General or any other delegated by him.

XIII.—(1) From and after the date when this Ordinance shall come into operation the tires of the wheels of all two-wheeled carts and carriages used for the conveyance along the main or branch Roads of Goods, Wares and Materials of any kind whatsoever, shall not be less in width than 3 inches and a quarter.

(2) The foregoing provision is not applicable to small carts the load conveyed in which does not exceed 1000 lbs.

(3) The tires of all two wheeled carts and carriages used for any of the purposes first before mentioned and which shall be drawn along a main or branch road by more than two horses or mules or four oxen shall be at least 3½ inches in width.

(4) The tires of the wheels of all four wheeled carts or carriages made

use of for any of the purposes first before described shall not be less in width than 4½ inches.

The owner of any cart or carriage by which the Regulations contained in this article shall be contravened, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £2 sterling, and moreover the wheels of any vehicle by which the provisions in paragraphs 1 and 4 hereof shall be contravened shall be confiscated.

XIV.—From the date aforesaid the wheels of every *Triqueballe* used upon any main or branch road shall have tires of 6½ inches in width under the penalty of a fine not exceeding £5 sterling in case of contravention.

XV.—From the date aforesaid the tires of the wheels of carriages upon any main or branch road described in the preceding Articles shall not deviate more than half an inch from a flat surface, when they shall exceed four inches in width, or more than a quarter of an inch from a flat surface when they shall be four inches or less in width.

The nails of the said wheels shall not project more than a quarter of an inch beyond the outside of the tire.

The owner of any carriage contravening the regulations in this article shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2 sterling.

XVI.—No cart or carriage of any description shall be used on a main or branch road whereof the axletree or the ends of the break project more than 3 inches beyond the nave of the wheel.

The owner of any cart or carriage contravening this provision shall be liable to a fine which shall not exceed £2 sterling.

XVII.—Every driver who shall prevent or refuse to allow any Officer of the Surveyor General's Department or any Officer or Constable of Police to inspect or measure the wheels, axletree and break of his cart or carriage when upon a main or branch road shall be liable to fine not exceedieg £5 sterling or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

XVII.—The penalty of a fine not exceeding £5 sterling or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month shall be incurred in the following cases:

1stly. Where any person shall draw or drag along any main or branch Road (except as aforesaid) any piece of timber, any pile of stones or other heavy materials, or shall cause the same to be drawn or dragged along otherwise than upon a Carriage with wheels, or who, in order to stop the rapidity of any Cart or Carriage whatever in descent or for any other purpose, shall use any means or instrument (except a break on any of the wheels of such cart or carriage) calculated to cause deterioration or injury to the surface of the said road.

2ndly. Where any person shall drive along any such road, horses or beasts of burden or carts or carriages of any description whatever, one or more, drawing, carrying or conveying bars of iron, planks, pieces of timber, scantling or other materials of any kind of which the whole or a part shall project latterly 6 inches beyond the line of the axle of such carts or carriage.

But provided that it shall be in the power of the Surveyor General to grant authority in special cases and under such precautions as he may deem proper for the conveyance of articles which project beyond the said distance.

3rdly. Where any person shall upon any such road, detain or keep a cart or carriage of any description on the road, longer than shall be necessary for the loading or discharging of the said cart or carriage, or who, in case of accident happening whereby the said cart or carriage is detained or unable to proceed to its destination, shall not place the same during the time of detention upon the road, as near the edge thereof as practicable, either with or without any horse or draught cattle in harness or under yoke.

4thly. Where any person shall, during any part of the night, leave upon a public road, any article or thing whatever or any hole or trench in such road by which the passage along the same may be endangered or obstructed, without there being placed at or near the same a light sufficient to prevent danger to persons and vehicles passing along the road.

5thly. Where the driver or drivers of any cart or carriage of any description with horses, mules or draught cattled one or more, remaining stationary upon a public road shall not be found at or close to their carts or carriages, or where the same shall be left without a person entrusted with the charge thereof, or shall not be placed as near as may be to the side af the road.

6thly. Where any person shall leave or place on a public road, or on the sides thereof, pieces of timber or stones one or more, forage, dung, rubbish, or any other mattter or thing which may obtsruct or impede the free passage along the same or expose passengers or vehicles upon the road to danger.

7thly. Where any person shall allow filth, drain, noxious matter, or any other matter or thing tending to injure a main or branch road or to cause inconvenience to passengers thereupon, to run or lie on such road from any premises belonging to or occupied by such person.

8thly. Where animals one or more, not being used for draught or carriage, belonging to any person, shall cause damage or injury to any part of any public road or to any person, animal, or vehicle passing along the same, unless the owner of such animals shall prove that they did not go upon the said public road in consequence of any negligence on the part of himself or any one of his family or servants.

9thly. Where any person shall destroy, break, injure or remove any lantern or lamp hung up by authority or as aforesaid upon or near to any public road, or shall extinguish the light in such lantern or lamp without authority from the person in charge thereof.

10thly. Where any person shall without due authority break, cut, throw or pull down or injure any sign-post, mile-post or any stake, barrier, parapet or work of any description placed or which shall be placed on or near any public road for the public convenience, or shall efface, change or destroy any of the letters or marks inscribed or painted on any of the aforesaid articles or works.

11thly. Whoever shall throw or fling any stone, staff, or missile of any kind so as to cause injury to any person or carriage travelling along a public road or to startle or injure any horse, mule or bullock or other beast of burden upon the same.

12thly. Whoever shall fly a kite upon or over a Public Road.

13thly. Whoever shall fire off any fireworks or ignite any explosive substance upon a Public Road or upon either side thereof; as also whoever shall do either of the said acts within such proximity to a Public Road as to produce any one of the consequences specified in the 11th Paragraph.

XIX.—All Animals of whatever description found straying or lying upon a Public Road without a person in charge thereof shall be liable to be seized by any person whatsoever, and to be taken to the nearest Police Post, or to any other place destined for such purpose.

All Animals thus seized and impounded shall only be delivered to the party having right to the possession or custody thereof on previous payment by him of the expense of poundage and of a sum of 5 shillings for each Animal so seized and impounded, which sum shall be payable as a reward to the person who shall have seized and impounded the same. In default of any Animal so seized being claimed within the period of eight days and after notice in two local newspapers and any further advertisement which the Magistrate may direct, it shall be publicly sold under the authority of the District Magistrate, and the proceeds of such sale, after deduction of the fine and poundage expenses, shall be paid over to the owner of the Animal so seized and impounded, if such person shall claim the same within the period of six months after the date of sale. If he shall not, the amount shall be paid to the Poor Relief Fund of the District.

It shall moreover be lawful to the Magistrate to direct that any animal so seized shall be killed, if it shall be afflicted with any infectious disease.

XX.—Every person letting loose or attempting to let loose any such Animal from the place where the same shall have been impounded, and every person who, for such purpose, shall pull down, destroy or cause any damage or injury to any part of the pound or place where the animal may have been impounded, or who shall rescue or attempt to rescue any Animal from the custody of the party making the seizure in virtue

of the preceding article, shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month or a fine not exceeding £20 sterling.

XXI.—No cart or carriage of any description shall be driven on any public road by any individual under the age of 14 years, under the penalty to be paid by the owner or hirer of the cart or carriage of a fine which shall not exceed £ 10 sterling.

XXII.—It shall be unlawful to drive upon a Public Road at any pace except walking, any cart or carriage not set upon springs. Offenders shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £1 sterling, without prejudice to any heavier penalties exigible in case of such cart causing damage to any person, animal or thing.

XXIII.—Every driver of a cart or carriage of any description who whilst upon any Public Road shall remain upon or in such cart or carriage without having some other person stationed at the head of the horses or other draught cattle one or more drawing the same (with the exception however of private carriages, public coaches and small carts mentioned in Art. 13 and driven with reins) and every driver of a carriage of any description upon a Public Road who, through negligence or intentionally, shall occasion any damage or injury to any person, beast of burden or vehicle being upon or passing along the road, and every person who shall wilfully drive any cart or carriage in a furious manner along any public road, and every person who, in any manner, shall without authority wilfully impede, obstruct or hinder any person or any cart or carriage from passing upon any along any Public Roads, or who, through negligence, or intentionally, shall, without lawful authority, prevent or interrupt the free passage upon any Public Road of any cart or carriage of any kind whatsoever or of any individual, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding £5 sterling or with an imprisonment of not more than one month.

XXIV.—The penalties hereinbefore enacted shall be pronounced after a summary conviction by the Magistrate of the District within which the offence shall have been committed.

XXV.—The one half of all fines actually recovered in virtue of the present Ordinance shall be paid to the informer and the remainder to the Public Treasury, but provided that in the event of the Governor remitting the whole or part of the said fine, the informer shall not be entitled to claim any sum as indemnity or otherwise in respect of such remission.

XXVI.—All measures referred to in this Ordinance shall be English measures.

XXVII.—Ordinance No. 14 of 1839 is repealed except in so far as it repeals the law then previously existing. But nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be held as repealing any provision contained in the Penal Code, nor shall and provision herein contained be held as affecting any claim for damages or reparation at the instance either of the Government, or any private party, on account of any of the acts or things for which the penalties are hereinbefore provided.

XXVIII.—This Ordinance shall take effect from 1st January 1859.

Schedule.

LIST of the Roads which are to be considered as Main Roads, and to be maintained in repair at the sole expense of Government.

	Miles.
1.—Pamplemousses, Flacq, and Grand River S. E. Road, starting from the Municipal boundary at the 2nd mile mark, and ending at the 31st mile at Grand River S. E.	29
2.—Poudre d'Or Road, starting from the 8½ mile on the Flacq Road to the Village of Poudre d'Or...	6½
3.—Mapou Road, starting from the 6th mile mark and ending at the 16th mile mark...	10
4.—Grand Bay Road, starting from the 3rd mile mark on the Pamplemousses Road, and ending at the Village of Grand Bay.	9½
5.—Cannonier's Point Road, starting from Tombeau Bridge, on the Grand Bay Road, and ending at Cannonier's Point	8
6.—Moulin à Poudre Road, leading from the 6th mile mark on the Grand Bay Road to the Pamplemousses Village by the Powder Mills...	2
7.—Riche Terre Road, starting from the 2nd mile mark and leading to the sea side near Tombeau Bay...	2½
8.—Montagne Longue Road, starting from the 3½ mile mark and leading towards the Crève-Cœur and Peterbooth Road	3¼
9.—Victoria Road, starting from the 7th mile mark on the Montagne Longue Road, and leading to the Giquel Mountain... ...	3½
10.—Old Flacq Road, stating from 4½ mile and leading to Villebague...	3¾
11.—Brisée Verdière and Flacq Church Road, starting from the 14¼ mile mark and ending at the 20th mile mark on the Flacq Road	6
12.—Camp de Masque Road, starting from the 13th mile mark on the Moka Road, and ending at the 21st mile mark on the Flacq Road, through the Bel Etang Estate	8½
13.—Trois Islots Road, starting from the Flacq Road near the "Rivière Sèche," and ending at the 14th mile on the Camp de Masque Road...	11½
14.—Plaines Wilhems and Mahébourg Road, starting from the Municipal boundary on the 3rd mile mark and ending at Mahébourg...	27

15.—Black River Road, starting from the Municipal boundary passing the Case Noyale and ending at Baie du Cap... ... ... 28½

16.—Savanne Road starting from the 18th mile mark, passing the village of Souillac, and ending at Baie du Cap 23

17.—Moka Road, starting from the Municipal boundary near the 2nd mile mark and ending at the 13½ mile mark where it joins the Camp de Masque Road 11½

18.—Petite Rivière Road, starting from the 5th mile mark on the Black River Road, passing Mr. Chauvin's Estate, and ending at the 10th mile at Bambou... ... ... 3½

19.—Junction Road between Plaines Wilhems and Black River Roads, starting at the 6½ mile on the former, and terminating near the 7th mile on the latter... 3

20.—Upper Petite Savanne Road, starting from Port Souillac passing "Chamouny" Estate, and ending at "Rivière des Gallets"... 5½

21.—La Barraque Road, starting from the 26th mile mark on the Mahébourg Road, and ending at the 28th mile on the Savanne Road 8½

22.—Cent Gaulettes Road, starting from the town of Mahébourg and ending near the 8th mile mark on the Moka Road 19½

23.—Junction Road, between the 19th mile mark on the Mahébourg Road and the 20th mile mark on the Savanne Road ... 1

24.—Réduit Road, starting from the 6th mile mark on the Moka Road, and ending near the Police Station on the Plaines Wilhems Roads... ... ... 2½

25.—Old Moka Road, starting from the 6th mile mark on the Moka Road, and ending at the 9th mile on the same Road, passing by the Old Road... 3

26.—Higginson Road, starting from the Rivère Françoise, near the 13½ mile mark on the Moka Road, and ending near the 17th mile on the Brisée Verdière Road... ... ... 6½

27.—Road from Grand Bay Village to the Post of Flacq, passing Poudre d'Or Village and Rivière du Rempart over Haute Rive Bridge... 16

28.—Road from the Tombeau Bridge to the Arsenal Bay 2½

29.—Middle Road leading from the 9½ mile mark on the Grand Bay Road passing Plaines des Roches ending near the 18th mile mark on the Flacq Road... ... ... 10½

30.—Road from 10½ mile on the Flacq Road to the Rivière du Rempart... ... ... 6½

31.—Road from 20th mile mark on the Flacq Road to Quatre Cocos 6¼

32.—Road from 23rd mile mark on the Flacq Road to Trou d'Eau Douce... ... ... 4½

33.—Coast Road, from the Rempart River Bridge in Black River District to the Military Post at Black River 5½

34.—Palma Road, leading from the Roman Catholic Chapel on Plaines Wilhems to the 12th mile post on the Black River Road. 6¼

35.—Vacoa Road, leading from Mr. Marot's Sugar House on the Palma Road to the Marre Vacoa... ... ... 8½

36.—Crève Cœur Road, leading from the Roman Catholic Chapel at Moka, through Mr. Garreau's Estate, to the Victoria Road terminus at Nouvelle Découverte... ... ... 6¼

37.—Old Mahébourg Coast Road from Rivière des Créoles to Grand River S. E. 12

No. of Miles... ... . 331½

HOSPITAL TARIFF.

Rates of Charges for Patients treated in the Civil Hospital.

	Rate per Day.
Private Patients:	
Europeans.	£0 2 0
Natives and Indians	0 0 9
Itch Patients...	0 0 6
Police Serjeants, 1st Clas Guards and Overseers of Convicts	0 1 0
Second Class Constables.	0 0 9
Third Class Constables and all Peons in the Public Service	0 0 6
Messengers employed in the Bublic Service	0 0 6
Special Guards are charged the same as the Public Guards agreeably to their rank of pay.	
Public Patients:	
Paupers sent from the Corporation of Port Louis, or District Charity Committees. — Europeans	0 1 4
Paupers sent from the Corporation of Port Louis, or District Charity Committees. — Natives and Indians ...	0 0 8
Paupers sent from the Corporation of Port Louis, or District Charity Committees. — Itch Patients...	0 0 4
Distressed seamen on reshipping, one half of the rate for Private Patients.	
Vagrant:	
On the Certificate of the Superintendent of Police that the Patient has no ascertainable means of payment ...	Nil.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Staff.

20th June 1854.—Breton, Major-General, H. W. Commander of the troops.
6th June 1856.—Nelson, Major, A. A., *Unatt*, Assistant Military Secretary.
1st September 1854.—Aylmer, Captain, C. W., 66th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.
31st December 1855.—Johnson, Lieut.-Colonel, H. F. F., Half Pay 5th Fusiliers, Deputy Quarter Master General.
1st October 1856,—Odell, Revd. M. C. Chaplain to the troops.

Medical Department.

15th May 1855.—Clerihew, G., M. D., Principal Medical Officer. (Staff Surgeon, 1st class.)
18th July 1858.—Donald, John, Staff Surgeon, 2nd class.
22nd April 1853.—Ferguson, J., Staff Assistant Surgeon.
20th February 1855.—Toller, C. H., Purveyor.
1st April 1838.—Medical Clerk.
1st ,, 1857.—Purveyors Clerk.
January 1859.—Baynton, John C.,
} Ravet, E., } Purveyor's Clerks 1st classs.
25 July 1855.—Swaine, C. H., Dispenser in charge of Medical Stores.

Mr. Toller served in the Eastern Camgaign 1854–55. Medal and three Clasps.—Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol.

Purveyor's Clerks 1st Class have the relative rank of Lieutenants and the Dispenser in Charge of Medical Stores the relative rank of Ensign.

Commissariat Department.

29th December 1858.—M. Darling, Deputy Commissary Generl.
2nd January 1856.—Moore, H. Assistant ,,
15th January 1855.—Johnstone, E. J.
15th January 1855.—Furse, P. F. G.
Lock, A. R.
} Commissariat clerks.
3rd May 1858.—Buchanan, W. Storekeeper.
1st December 1858.—Hasker, R. A. Assistant Storekeeper.

Assistant Commissary General Moore served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854—55. (Medal and Clasp.)

Mr. A. R. Lock.—Do. do. (Medal and Clasp.)

Commissariat Clerks have the relative rank of Ensigns.

Military Store Department.

1812.—Macfarlane, R. Deputy Military Storekeeper.
1827.—Darné, J. Military Store Clerk, 1st Class,
1856:—Arber, Geo. do. 2nd do.
Deputy Military Storekeepers have the relative rank of Major, Military Store Clerks, 1st Class, the relative rank of Lieutenants and Military Store Clerks, 2nd Class, the relative rank of Ensign.

Barrack Department.

Sedley, Lieut., J. S., Barrack Master.

Lieut. Sedley wears the WATERLOO MEDAL and has the rank of a Major.

Royal Artillery.

20th September 1857.—Cockburn, C. V. Bt. Colonel.
9th July 1852.—Auson, A. E H. Captain.
13th December 1854.—Boulton, J. Captain (on leave in England.)
20th June 1854.—Barton, J. Lieutenant.
31st July 1855.—Maule, J. E. do.
1st October 1857.—Gorges, A.H. do.

Captain Auson served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855 in the trenches with the siege train, and at the bombardments of 6th and 17th June. (Medal and Clasp, and 5th Class of the Medjidie.)

Captain Boulton served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. (Medal and Clasp.)

Royal Engineers.

17th February 1857.—Twiss, J., Bt.-Colonel, Commanding.
20th May 1857.—Barber, L. C., 2nd Captain.
17th February 1854.—Stokes, O. H. } Lieutenants.
13th January 1855.—Marindin, J. A. }
15th May 1857.—Parnell, Arthur. }
19th February 1848.—Hounslow, T. } Clerks of Works.
9th August 1856.—Duley, E. }
1834.—Ware, T. E. Clerk.

Clerks in the Royal Engineer Department have the relative rank of Ensign.

5th Fusiliers.

The 5th Regiment of Foot or Northumberland Fusiliers bears on its colours.

"*Quo Fata vocant,*" *surmounting* St.-George and the Dragon. *On the corners of the second colour the* Rose and Crown: *on the caps the* King's Crest: *also* St.-George killing the Dragon. "WILHELMSTAHL." "ROLEIA." "VIMIERA." "CORUNNA." "BUSACO." "CUIDAD RODRIGO." BADAGOZ." "SALAMANCA." "VITTORIA." "NIVELLE." "ORTHES." "TOULOUSE." PENINSULA."

This Regiment was first organized in February 1674, when the Treaty of Peace was negociated at London between England and Holland. Charles the second having disbanded part of his army, many of the Officers and men proceeded to Holland, and fought in the service of the Dutch at the battle of Seneffe, where Major General Sir W. Vane, who commanded them was killed.

After the capture of Grave, on the 28th October of the same year, four Regiments of British subjects were formed at Bois-de-duc, the last of which was that now called the Fifth Regiment of foot, or Northumberland Fusiliers. Its first Colonel was Daniel O'Brien, Viscount of Clare :—in 1688, the Regiment accompanied the Prince of Orange to England, and was placed on the English Establishment. It was made a Fusilier Regiment on the 4th May 1836.

The 1st Battalion of this distinguished Regiment left Mauritius on 24th May 1857 much regretted by many friends in this Colony, and is now serving in India, assisting in repressing the rebellion which has carried so much desolation to many an English hearth. It took part in the many severe actions, which finally ended in the gallant relief of Lucknow.

The 2nd Battalion now serving here was raised by Lieut.-Colonel Kirkland, at Newcastle on Tyne, in an unusually short space of time. The recruiting commenced on the 23rd October 1857, and on the 24th December following Colonel Kirkland reported to Government that he had raised one thousand men. The Battalion remained in Newcastle on Tyne until the 24th of February 1858, when they proceeded to Aldershot, and was encamped there until it received orders to embark for Mauritius.

COLONEL.

20th February 1856.—P. W. William Lovelace Walton, Lieut.-General 20th June 1854.

OFFICERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

John A. Vesey Kirkland, 26 December 1856.

MAJORS.

John Cowell Bartley, 21st December 1855.
William Lyons, 26th December 1857.

CAPTAINS.

29th September 1857.—James Wallace Duulop Adair.
6th January 1857.—Albert Ernest Ross.
24th April 1855.—Robert Henry Macfarlane.
27th July 1855.—Norman Macdonald.

18th January 1856.—Frederick Pocklington.
18th January 1856.—John Granville Harkness.
2nd February 1858.—Edward Lister Green.
2nd February 1858.—S. Blomefield Kekewich.
16th April 1858.—John Barnett Barker.
26th March 1858.—John Jermyn Symond.
20th November 1857.—Duncan D. Grahame.
7th September 1858.—Robert Moore.

LIEUTENANTS.

30th March 1855.—Edwin Biron.
4th September 1855.—Ed. Wildman B. Villiers.
5th September 1855.—William Thwaytes.
7th December 1855.—Frederick Maycock.
24th December 1855.—John James Robinson.
22nd December 1855.—Netterville John Barron.
15th January 1856.—John Rice Newbolt.
26th February 1856.—James Morris Toppin.
17th February 1857.—Henry Hartley Taylor.
8th December 1856.—Samuel F. Sewell.
24th August 1858.—F. Sterling Brown Holt.
7th September 1858.—Gersham Herrick.
„ 1858.—Charles Sulton, *Adj.*

ENSIGNS.

29th December 1858.—James Hartley.
30th December 1857.—Francis R. Bradford.
31st December 1857.—Wm. Charles Shoolbred.
1st January 1858.—J. Cottingham Wadling.
6th January 1858.—John Leslie.
19th February 1858.—William Douglas Legge.
15th June 1858.—William Ford Longbourne.
13th August 1858.—William Bevrington Knox.

PAYMASTER.

7th July 1855.
7th November 1857. } James Wray.

ADJUTANT.

23rd October 1857.—Lieut. Charles Sulton.

INSTRUCTOR OF MUSKETRY.

17th April 1858.—Lieut. E. W. B. Villiers.

QUARTER MASTER.

18th January 1858.—Edward Henry Drake.

SURGEON.

26th January 1858.—Robert M'Nab, M. D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

22nd January 1858.—John Williams Gillespie, M. D.
25th May 1858.—Peter Fred. Newland.

FACINGS.	AGENTS.
Bright Green.	Messrs. Cox and Co.

(2nd Battalion embarked for Mauritius 11th August 1858 Depot, Pembroke.)

1st.—Lieut.-Colonel Kirkland served the Eastern Campaign of 1854, and up to the 4th August 1855, as D. A. Adj.-General at head quarters, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and Siege of Sebastopol (Medal and Clasps, Brevets of Major and Lieut.-Col., Sardinian Medal, and 5th class of the Medjidie.)

2.—Major Bartley served with the 4th Regiment, the Eastern Campaign of 1854—55, including the battles in the Crimea and Siege of Sebastopol (Medal and three Clasp; Brevet Major, and 5th Class of the Medjidie.)

3.—Captain Macfarlane served with the 50th Regiment the Eastern Campaign from October 1854, including the battle of Inkerman, Siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal and Clasps.)

4.—Captain Macdonald served with the 39th Regiment in the Crimea from 31st December 1854, including the Siege and fall of Sebastopol and attacks of the 18th June and 8th September (Medal and Clasp, and 5th Class of the Medjidie.)

5.—Captain Pockington served with the 38th Regiment throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854—55, including the battles of Alma and Siege of Sebastopol, (Medal and Clasp, and 5th Class of the Medjidie.)

6.—Captain Harkness served with the 55th Regiment throughout the Eastern Campaign 1854—55 including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, sortie of 26th October 1854 and assault of the Redan on 8th September (Medal and three Clasps, and 5th Class Medjidie).

REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The rates of Pay of the several Regimental ranks are as follows:

ANNUAL RATES.		First Dragoon Guards.	Other Regiments of Cavalry	Regular Infantry and West India Regiment.
Colonel.	If appointed on or before 31st March 1834	...	£ 1000	£ 600
	If appointed after that day	£ 1000	900	500

DAILY RATES.	Cavalry of the Line.			Infantry of the Line.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lieutenant Colonel	1	3	0	0	17	0
Major	0	19	3	0	16	0
Captain...	0	14	7	0	11	7
Capt., having higher rank by brevet				0	13	8
Lieutenant	0	9	0	0	6	6
Do. after seven years service as a Lieutenant		...		0	7	6
Cornet...	0	8	0		...	
Ensign...		...		0	5	8
Paymaster	0	12	6	0	12	6
Do. after 5 years service in that rank on full pay	0	15	0	0	15	0
Do. after 15 years ditto	0	17	6	0	17	6
Do. after 20 years ditto; or after 25 years service on full pay as a Commissioned Officer, including not less than 15 years as a Paymaster...	1	0	0	1	0	0
Do. after 25 years' service on full pay, or after 30 years' service on full pay as a Commissioned Officer, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster	1	2	6	1	2	6
Adjutant, in addition to the pay of Subaltern ...	0	2	6	0	3	6
Surgeon	0	13	0	0	13	0
Surgeon after 10 years' service on full pay in the army, in any capacity as a Medical Officer...	0	15	0	0	15	0
Do. after 20 years'	0	19	0	0	19	0
Do. after 25 years'	1	2	0	1	2	0
Assistant Surgeon	0	8	6	0	7	6
Do. after 10 years' service on full pay in the army, in any capacity as a Medical Officer	0	11	0	0	10	0
Veterinary Surgeon	0	8	0		...	
Do. after 3 years' service in the army, in any capacity as a Medical Officer on full pay,...	0	10	0		...	

Regimental Pay and Allowances.—*(Continued.)*

DAILY RATES.	Cavalry of the Line. £	s.	d.	Infantry of the Line. £	s.	d.
Veterinary Surgeon after 10 years' service do. do.	0	12	0		...	
Do. after 20 years' service do. do.	0	15	0		...	
Quarter Master	0	8	6	0	6	6
Do. after 10 years' service in that rank on full pay	0	10	6	0	8	6
Do. after 15 years' ditto...	0	12	0	0	10	0
Serjeant-Major (Regimental)...	0	3	6	0	3	0
Troop Serjeant-Major	0	3	0		...	
Serjeant-Major in *West India Regiments* (Regimental)...		...		0	3	6
Quarter-Master Serjeant in *West India Regiments*		...		0	3	0
Company Serjeant Major in *West India Regiments*		...		0	2	10
Quarter-Master Serjeant		...		0	2	6
Colour Serjeant...		...		0	2	4
Paymaster Serjeant	0	2	2	0	1	10
Do. after 7 years' uninterrupted service as such...	0	2	8	0	2	4
Regimental Orderly Room clerk	0	2	2	0	1	10
Do. after 7 years' uninterrupted service as such...	0	2	8	0	2	4
Schoolmaster Serjeant	0	2	2	0	1	10
Do. after 10 years' uninterrupted service as such	0	2	8	0	2	4
Schoolmaster Sergeant in *West India Regiments*		...		0	2	6
Armourer Serjeant	0	2	2	0	1	10
Saddler Serjeant	0	2	2		...	
Hospital Serjeant	0	2	2	0	1	10
Do. after 10 years' uninterrupted service as such	0	2	8	0	2	4
Trumpet, Drum, or Bugle Major	0	2	2	0	1	10
Serjeant	0	2	2	0	1	10
Corporal	0	1	7½	0	1	4
Private or Farrier	0	1	3	0	1	0
Boys, until they obtain the age of 15 years... ...	0	0	10	0	0	10
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer, or Fifer...	0	1	7	0	1	1¾

COLONIAL ALLOWANCES.

The Colonial Allowances were established at the capture of the Island in 1810; the following is the Schedule now in force :—

STAFF.

Schedule of Colonial Allowances.	*Monthly.*
*Major General Commanding the Forces	£ 125 0 0
*Assistant Military Secretary (Captain) Aide-de-Camp ...	26 4 8
*Deputy Quarter Master General (Lieut.-Colonel)	39 17 10
*Deputy Commissary General (of 5 years service), Colonel	43 8 3
* Do: do. (under 5 years service), Lt.-Col.	36 17 10
*Assistant Commissary General (Major)	29 17 10
*Deputy Assistant Commissary General (Captain)	23 4 8
*Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General (Lieut.)...	13 11 7
*Surgeon Major on the Staff (Lieut.-Colonel)	36 17 10
*Staff Surgeon (Major)...	29 17 10
*Assistant Surgeon (of 6 years service), Captain	23 4 8
* Do. (under 6 years service), Lieutenant ...	13 11 7
*Purveyor to the Forces (Lieutenant)	15 11 7
*Purveyors or other Clerk (Ensign)	13 11 7
†Dispenser (Lieutenant)...	8 11 7
†Deputy Military Store Keeper (Major)	20 17 10
†Barrack Master	20 17 10
†Clerk Military Store Department (Subaltern)...	8 11 7

REGIMENTAL.

†Colonel Commanding	30 8 3
†Lieut.-Colonel	23 17 10
†Major	20 17 10
†Captain	13 4 8
†Lieutenant	8 11 7
†Ensign	8 11 7
†Paymaster (Captain)	13 4 8
†Adjutant (Lieutenant)...	13 16 7
†Quarter Master (do.)	13 16 7
†Surgeon (Major)	20 17 10
†Assistant Surgeon (after 6 years service), Captain... ..	16 4 8
†Assistant Surgeon (Lieutenant)	8 11 7
Regimental School...	0 8 4
Paymaster Clerk	1 1 4
	Per Day.
Regimental School-Masters 1st class	0 4 0
„ „ 2nd „	0 2 6
„ „ 3rd „	0 2 0
„ „ 4th „	0 1 0

* Inclusive of Lodging Money as these Officers are not provided with Public Quarters.

† Exclusive of Money as being provided with Public Quarters.

When Public Quarters are not provided the following will be the scale on account of Lodging Money :

	Monthly.
Military Chaplains Clerk	£ 0 16 0
Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel	11 0 0
Major.	9 0 0
Captain	7 0 0
Subaltern...	5 0 0

with £2 additional on account of Lodging to Heads of Departments.

Each Officer for each Horse he is required to keep £3 and for each Civil Servant allowed by Royal Warrant £2. 5. 0 as well as £1. 10. 5 as Provision Allowance for a fourth Servant when such Servant is allowed by Royal Warrant.

Each Officer to draw in addition £5 whilst in Command of a Corps and the same whilst in Command of a Post excepting the Post of Mahebourg the allowance for which shall be £8.

Officers having Brevet Rank are not to draw the allowance of their Brevet Rank unless they are in performance of the duties attaching to such Rank and such performance necessarily entails on them additional expense.

PENSION LIST,

Shewing all the pensions paid by the Government of Mauritius, with the names of the Pensioners alphabetically arranged, the date from which each pension has been paid, the service for which granted, the rate of salary when paid, and amount of each pension.

PAID AT MAURITIUS.

	Amount.		
Badoula, M., 1st July 1851, (Messenger, Government House, £37.18 6)	£ 20	0	0
Barraque, 1st Sept. 1855, (Laborer, Civil Stores, £14.8)	3	12	0
Beaugendre, D., 1st Jan. 1852, (Civil Commissary, £274.16)	378	3	10
Benoit, J. B., 1st July 1857, (Government School Master, £120)...	34	10	0
Benoit, Mrs., 1st July 1858, (Government School Mistress, £54)	11	12	0
Bonnefoy, T., 1st January 1852, (Archivist, Court of Appeal, £192)	108	16	0
*Bouton, J. B. A., 1st November 1851, (Clerk, Internal Revenue Office, £192)	106	19	0
Bruneau, H., 26th May 1857, (District Magistrate, £650)	193	9	0
Canet, L. E., 1st May 1856, (District Clerk, £486)	291	12	0
Colin, B., 1st January 1852, (President Court of 1st Instance, £1200)	800	0	0
Carey, 1st Sept. 1854, (Jailor, Powder Mills, £120) ...	44	0	0
Courtois, J. B., 1st June 1857, (Government School Master, £84)	63	0	0
Dabbadie, (Professor, Royal College, £168)	36	0	0
David, J., 10th January 1857, (Police Sergeant, £71.10 5)	17	17	7
Daïrion, G., 1st February 1853, (Clerk, Registry Supreme Court, £144)	36	0	0
Debesse, E., 1st January 1850, (Clerk, Police Office, £72)	37	4	0
DeCastillon, N., 1st August 1852, (Inspector of Distilleries, £240)	172	0	0
DeColyar, Rev. B., 1st January 1854, (R. C. Clergyman, £200)	130	0	0
Delaleu, Widow, 23d November 1816, (Widow of Public Servant)	96	0	0
Delmage, G., 1st March 1856, (Surveyor of Roads, £150.8)	37	12	0
Desmarais, J. O., 16th July 1854, (Senior District Magistrate £650)	185	14	0
Dimanche, A., 1st January 1856, (Police Sergeant, £92)	17	13	7
Drenning, H., 6th December 1856, (District Clerk, £310)	108	0	0
Drouin, (Proviseur, Royal College)	136	0	0
Dubois, I. 1st January 1852, (Civil Commissary, £274.16)	46	5	4
Ducray, J. G. 23d July 1851, (Inspector of Distilleries, £144)...	50	0	0
Carried over...	£ 3162	0	4

* Has been re-employed, and receives part pension, £48.

	Amount.
Brought over... ... ...£	3162 0 4
Dumonchau, F., 19th January 1853, (Clerk, Registration Office, £168)	89 12 0
Geneviève, T., 1st July 1854, (Police Constable, £57.2 6)	13 0 0
Guerce. D. N., 1st December 1853, (Clerk, Internal Revenue Office, £132)	40 17 1
Hamoneau, G. A., 1st April 1849, (Clerk, Registration Office, £144)	64 0 0
Heraud, N., 1st June 1857, (Clerk, Police, £96)	23 0 0
Hooton, W., 15th September 1857, (Keeper of Crown Lands, £98.8)	20 14 9
Hyppolite, 1st May 1855, (Messenger, Colonial Secretary's Office, £14.8)	3 12 0
Jones, T., 1st March 1858, (Gov. School Master, £189) ...	47 5 0
Jungerker, S. J., 1st December 1854, (Syrang, Port Department, £37.10)	10 5 6
Lahausse de la Louvière, 1st August 1815, (Services before capture)	72 0 0
Lailvaux, Widow, 16th September 1812, (Widow of a Public Servant)	19 4 0
Lamport, I., 1st March 1856, (Janitor, Royal College, £78)	19 10 0
Laurent, C., 1st September 1850, (Police Guard, £57) ...	24 0 0
Lindor, E., 1st October 1849. (Brigadier of Police, £69)	27 0 0
Louise, R., 1st February 1855, (Constable, £45.2 6)	11 16 4
Macaulay, B., 1st August 1858, (Police Sergeant, £58) ...	21 8 0
Marcello, J., 1st March 1849, (Mate Port Dep't, £53.8)	12 0 0
*McIntyre, J. M., 1st April 1854, (Inspector of Immigrants, £72)	23 10 0
Maxwell, Widow, 10th September 1812, (Widow of a Public Servant)	28 16 0
Mongeard, J. P., 1st July 1855, (Constable, £57.2 6) ...	37 2 7
Montgomery, C. W. P., 1st September 1885, (Police Mag. Seychelles, £144)	45 0 0
Morice, P., 1st April 1857, (Porter, Customs, £16.16) ...	5 0 0
Nalletambie, S., 5th August 1858, (Assistant Cashier, Reg. Office, £48)	18 5 8
Noël, M., 26th Oct. 1852, (Sup. Civil Commissary, £144)	50 19 11
Pastor, Widow H., 1st July 1817, (Widow of a Public Servant)	36 0 0
Petit Jean, 1st Dec. 1857, (Laborer, Civil Stores, £21.8)	5 7 0
Petre, H., 1st Oct. 1850, (Boatman, Port Depart., £14.8)	10 4 0
Philippe, C., 1st May 1858, (Guildive Guard, £57.12) ...	44 3 2
Ravel, E., 1st January 1852, (Civil Commissary, £274.16)	114 10 0
Ravel, T., 1st May 1857, (Clerk, Int. Rev. Office, £144)	36 0 0
Ricketts, D. W., 1st July 1856, (Secretary to Council, £572.9 4)	197 12 8
Ross, D., 1st September 1858, (Guardian Maheb. Canal, £21.1 4)	5 5 4
Carried over... ... ...£	4339 1 4

* Re-employed, receiving from pension list £12.

	Amount.		
Brought over...	£ 4339	1	4
Serviable, P., 1st August 1856, (Constable, £57.2 6) ...	14	5	7
Stone, G., 1st October 1854, (Police Sergeant, £69.2 6)	18	2	1
Volcy, J., 16th February 1852, (Constable, £45.2 6) ...	14	10	0
Wallace, J., 12th Oct. 1858, (Tide Waiter, Customs, £72)	18	0	0
Yacoob, S., 1st Jan'y 1855, (Syrang, Port Depar't, £30)	8	16	0
Yates, W., 1st Feb. 1852, (Overseer of Convicts, £48) ...	19	3	0
Zamore, 1st May 1852, (Peon, Proc. Gen. Office, £28.16)	8	18	5
Zamudio, P., 1st Sept. 1858, (Government Teacher, £72)	49	4	0
Total paid in Mauritius... ...	£ 4490	0	5

PAID IN ENGLAND.

Anderson, C., 25th November 1853, (Inspector General of Police, £1000)	£ 416	13	4
Cookney, J., 4th December 1837, (Government Translator, £500)	150	0	0
Cooper, Mrs., 31st August 1832, (Widow of a Public Servant)	200	0	0
Deas, J., 8th June 1857, (Rector, Royal College, £620)	171	4	9
Denny, Rev. A., 25th April 1855, (Senior Civil Chaplain, £600)	350	0	0
Dick, G., 1st May 1850, (Colonial Secretary, £1500) ...	625	0	0
Dowland, J., 20th June 1857, (Acting do., £1250)... ...	646	0	0
Hastie, Mrs., 3d Feb. 1835, (Widow of a Public Servant)	80	0	0
Harrison, G., 22nd Decem'r, 1849, (Collector of Internal Revenues, £1000)	600	0	0
Kelly, Capt. J., 5th Febr'y 1856, (Harbour Master, £600)	440	0	0
Lavergne, P., 5th Nov'r 1826, (Idiot son of a late Health Officer)	36	0	0
Lavergne, T., 18th Oct 1856, (Officer of Civil Statues £963.11 6)	770	17	2
Luff, Mrs., 1st Jan'y 1833, (Widow of a Public Servant)	60	0	0
Mylius, C. A., 21st April 1850, (Civil Commissary, Seychelles, £800)	520	0	0
Rendle, T., 1st August 1856, (Clerk, Surveyor General's Office, £240)	60	0	0
Salter, P., 1st September 1835, (Sup't of Matricule, £600)	350	0	0
Smith, P., 1st April 1833, (Colonial Agent, £500)	300	0	0
Spain, Rev. L., 1st July 1847, (R. C. Clergyman, £200) ...	105	0	0
Suffield, Mrs., 5th July 1831, (Widow of Public Servant)	112	0	0
Thornton, Mrs., 11th March 1857, (Government School Mistress, £69.13 4)	17	8	0
Vagg, Mr. and Mrs., 13th April 1855, (Government Teachers, £225)	70	0	0
Viret, F., 16th November 1837, (Chief Clerk, Civil Service, £500)	300	0	0
Wilson, Mrs., 25th Dec. 1832, (Widow of a Pub. Servant)	50	0	0
Total paid in England,... ...	£ 6420	3	3

PAID IN INDIA.

Mooniapen, 1st August 1854, (Government Courier, £20)	£ 5	0	0
Omer Khan, 1st June 1857, (Lascar, Port Depar't, £25)	7	4	0
Salaiman, 1st June 1853, (Diver, Port Department £39)	11	3	0
Total paid in India... ...	£ 23	7	0

RECAPITULATION.

66 Pensions paid in Mauritius	£ 4,490	0	5
23 do. do. England	6,420	3	3
3 do. do. India	23	7	0
TOTAL PENSIONS... ...	£ 10,933	10	8

TREASURY REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

To Herman Merivale,
&c. &c. &c.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
2nd July 1849.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Minute of this Board, dated the 29th ultimo, relating to the Superannuation of Subordinate Officers in the Colonies; and I am to request that in laying the same before Earl Grey you will state that, should his Lordship concur in the view My Lords have taken of the subjects to which it has reference, a communication to the purport of it should be made to the Governors of those colonies to which the proposed arrangement may be applicable.

I am at the same time further to state that My Lords have been generally guided in assigning colonial superannuations, by the provisions of the Act of the 4th and 5th William IV., cap. 24, relating to civil departments in the United Kingdom, although the salaries of colonial officers have not in all cases been made liable to the deduction provided for by that Act.

I am likewise to state that the conditions and requirements of the said Act, as regard incapacity of applicants for retirement, from age or from infirmity of mind or body, for the further performance of their public duties, and the previous discharge of those duties with diligence and fidelity, and also as regards the period during which the rate of salary, on which allowance may be calculatd, has been received, should be

strictly attended to; and that in all cases full information, returns and certificates on all these points should be required by the colonial government, and forwarded in explanation and support of each grant of allowance when submitted to the Secretary of State, and My Lords consider it may be advisable that the discretionary power of granting retired allowances without previous reference to Her Majesty's Government should not be exercised except in those cases in which the said conditions and requirements have been duly fulfilled and complied with; but I am to request that you will also observe to Lord Grey, that inassigning superannuation or retired allowances according to the scales specified in the British Act, it has not been the practice of My Lords' Board to let the increased rates of allowance authorized by those scales after periods of five or seven years' service, take full effect immediately after the completion of each period, but that My Lords have usually apportioned the authorized rate according as the service might exceed such completion and approach the next period in increase. Thus, for example, upon the rate of salary to which it is proposed to limit the discretionary grants of retirement by the colonial executives, viz.: £120 per annum, the maximum allowance authorized by the scale in the 9th clause of the Act, after a service of fifteen and not exceeding twenty years, 5/12 or £50; the increase of £10 between this and the next preceding rate of £40 should be distributed by annual appointments between the fifteenth and twentieth year as follows:—

Service...	...	...	15	Years.	Allowance...	...	...	£ 42
,,	...	...	16	,,	,,	...	...	44
,,	...	...	17	,,	,,	...	...	46
,,	...	...	18	,,	,,	...	...	48
,,	...	...	19	,,	,,	...	...	50

and in like manner the act authorizing the allowance of 6/12 or £60 for service from twenty or twenty-five years, the apportionment should be:

For 20	Years...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 52
,, 21	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
,, 22	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
,, 23	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
,, 24	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

and in the same ratio with reference to longer or shorter service, a similar distribution by sevenths instead of fifths being made when the allowance is regulated by the scale in tho tenth clause of the Act. Or should the term of service, being under ten years, not warrant the assignment of an annual allowance, a gratuity may be granted after the rate of one month's salary for each year of service.

I am likewise to request that you will observe to his Lordship, that the regulations laid down in the Minute of this Board, of the 21st June, 1831, which was forwarded to the Colonial Office, in a letter of the 29th of that month, and of which an Extract of each part as may have more immediate bearing on the subject of the allowances now in question accompanies this communication, are also considered by My Lords to apply to colonial superannuations; and accordingly that the apportioned rates above-mentioned, giving the maximum allowance for the last year

of each period to which the scales of the Act are adapted, are only to be granted in those cases of decidedly faithful and meritorious service contemplated by that Minute; and it will be incumbent on the colonial authorities to exercise all the precautions and institute all the inquiries adverted to in it, and where the testimony as to fidelity, dilligence, and merit, is in any respect defective, to give effect to the intenton of the Minute, by directing the deduction from the apportioned rate, either of one-fifth or of greater or less amount for which it provides, or by altogether withholding the grant of allowances where there has been obvious negligence, irregularity, or misconduct.

But I am at the same time to state, that in cases of special merit, it will remain open to the superior authority in this country to award the maximum allowance warranted by the scales of the Act to the shortest terms of service, or to give such extraordinary recompense as is contemplated as regards offices in this country, by the 17th clause of the Act.

I am further to request that you will observe to Earl Grey, that in the case of Ceylon, although the rates of allowance, and terms of periodical increase will be regulated according to the scale specially sanctioned for that colony, the above-mentioned apportionments, as well as the deduction under the Minute of the 21st of June 1831, will be equally applicable; and that as respects Hong Kong, the discretionary power vested in the local governments must only be exercised in cases where the salary not exceeding £120 per annum has been subject to the abatement specified in the 27th clause of the Act of 4th and 5th William IV., and referred to in the communication from this Board to the Secretary of State of the 6th December 1843.

I am also to state that the services in respect of which superannuations are granted, ought in all cases to have been continuous, unless interrupted by reduction of office, or other temporary suspension of employment, not arising from misconduct, or voluntary resignation of the party; and that in computing the amount of allowance, reference may be had to emoluments derived from rations, house rent, or other unquestionable remuneration for personal service in addition to salary, but not to allowances for horse-keep, travelling, stationery, or other expenses of that description which are contingent only on the particular nature and actual transaction of the business of the office the person retiring may be held.

I am likewise to state that although the allowances thus to be granted by colonial governments may be permitted to take effect without awaiting confirmation from the Home Government, periodical reports of all that are granted ought to be made to the Secretary of State, accompanied by all requisite explanatory information, and with the understanding that they will be carefully reviewed, and that any Grants of which the Secretary of State, or My Lord's Board may not approve, will be subject to modification or revocation as circumstances may be found to require.

I am also to request that you will observe to Earl Grey, that in case of suspension of employment on reduction or abolition of office, temporary allowances may be assigned according to the same rules; but with

the condition that parties receiving the same will be liable to be recalled into service, as pointed out in the 19th and 20th clauses of the Act 4th and 5th William IV., and with the understanding also that they are to be re-employed as opportunity may offer, in preference to new applicants for office.

I am, &c.

C. E. TREVELYAN.

Extract from Treasury Minute of 21st June 1831.

My Lords take into consideration the Act of the 3rd Geo. 4, cap. 113, for regulating the Amount of Allowances which may be granted to Civil Officers in the Public Service who have become unfit, from infirmity of body or mind, to execute the duties of their situations, and also the conditions under which the grant of such Allowances is authorized.

The Scale of Allowances inserted in the Act is the highest rate which Superannuated Officers can legally receive, except in such extraordinary cases as may be brought under the special cognizance of Parliament.

My Lords, upon a mature consideration of the Act, are clearly of opinion that it was not the intention of the Legislature that the full Allowance authorized by the Scale attached to the Act should be granted indiscriminately to all entitled to Superannuations, but that while that Allowance was confined to servants of the public who have served with diligence and fidelity, the amount should be adapted to the individual merits and particular circumstances of each case.

The Acts imposes on this Board the highly responsible duty of fixing, subject to the conditions contained therein, the Allowances in all cases except those in which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may obtain the sanction to a Superannuation Allowance from the King in Council.

It appears to My Lords, that in fulfilling the important duty which Parliament has thus imposed upon them, it is their duty to consider carefully all the particulars of health, of age, and the circumstances of the parties interested, and whether they are holding any other public situation, or receiving any other public money whatever; but especially as the object of the Legislature was to furnish a provision for those who by their diligent and faithful services had deserved well of their country, it is incumbent on My Lords to have particular reference to, and to take into attentive consideration, the services of such individual.

To enable, therefore, My Lords to do justice to the Public and to the Superannuated Officers it is necessary that they should receive a more detailed statement than heretofore of the merits, value, and extent of service which each Officer recommended for Superannuation may have performed, for My Lords are clearly of opinion that the highest rate of Allowance authorized by the Act ought to be given in those cases only in which the services performed have been proved to ther satisfaction to have been more than ordinarily meritorious, and to have engrossed

fully the time and attention of the Officer, excepting during a moderate period allowed for relaxation and health.

In the exercise of the discretion entrusted to them by Parliament, My Lords will conceive themselves warranted in ordinary cases to grant an Allowance equal to about four-fifths of the Scale authorized by the Act, but My Lords will deem it their duty to award a lower rate in cases where it shall appear to them that the services of the parties have not been such as to entitle them to that amount or where the circumstances shall lead My Lords to consider that a less sum will be proper. And My Lords will also fix the Allowance, either at the highest amount, or at a rate between four-fifths of and the whole of the amount authorized by the Act, according to the merit of each case, wherever they may appear to entitle the party to more than the ordinary rate.

To enable My Lords to exercise their discretion on the principle thus stated, they are pleased to desire that directions may be sent to the Heads of all Departments of Government, acquainting them with the views and intentions which My Lords have expressed, and desiring that in every case in which any Civil Public Officer is recommended for Superannuation, the recommendation may be accompanied by such statement as will exhibit the merit, and value, and labor, of the services of the person recommended, embracing as long a period of his public services as can be authentically stated, and with a view further to assist My Lords in determining the amount of Allowances to which the services of each individual may entitle him, they consider it necessary that they should be acquainted with every circumstance which may affect the services of the applicants, and as the actual amount of attendance which an Officer may have given to his public duties must necessarily form a material feature in the extent of his claims on the Public to be supported when he becomes infirm. My Lords desire that the Heads of Departments, when they recommend any individual whomsoever for Superannuation, should be required to state the number of days on which the individual has been psesent in his office during each of the preceding ten years, stating also the number of days on which he has been absent each year by reason of sickness.

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated the 29th June 1849.

The attention of the Board is called by Mr. Rich, on the part of the Superannuation Committee, to the frequent references from the Colonial Secretary of State's Department of recommendation from the Governors of Colonies, in which the arrangement of the Civil Establishment does not depend upon the enactment of Local Representative Legislatures, respecting the retirement of persons in the Civil Service of the Colonial Government, and the grant of Pensions, or other Allowances upon such retirement: and likewise to the numerous instances in which these references relate to persons in subordinate offices usually filled on the Governor's nomination by natives of the colony, and when the arrangements for keeping the departments to which they appertain in an efficient state must be delayed by requiring that no case of Superannuation shall be determined without previous reference to the Secretary of State and to My Lords' Board. And Mr. Rich suggests for the consid-

eration of the Board, whether the rule relating to such previous reference might not be relaxed, in the case of subordinate offices and employments, and where the Pension of Allowance granted is payable wholly from Colonial Funds.

My Lords refer to the following provisions relating to Pensions and retiring Allowances in the "rules and regulations for the Colonial Service" issued by the Secretary of State, viz:—

1. "It is to be understood as a general rule that no Colonial Officers of any rank or description, are entitled, as of strict and absolute right, to retiring Pensions.*

2. "Each case however as it presents itself must be specially considered and treated on its own merits, and the amount of Pensions to be granted in any instance will be regulated by the principles of the British Superannuation Act; it being clearly understood that the maximum rate of Pension established by that Act is not in practice, the minimum rate also.

3. "Whenever a Governor may have occasion to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the application of any Officer for a retiring allowance on quitting the public service, he is required to furnish a detailed statement, shewing the age of such Officer, the nature and length of services, the salary and emoluments of his Office, according to the schedule prescribed for that purpose."

My Lords also refer to the special arrangements relating to Superannuation or Retired Allowances to persons on the Civil Establishment at Hong Kong, sanctioned by minutes of the Board of December, 1843, 7th November, 1845, and 9th October, 1846, and at Ceylon sanctioned by minutes of 19th April, 1845, 5th June, 1846, 11th May, 1847, and 2nd June, 1848.

My Lords are of opinion that if authority were given to the Executive Governments of those Colonies, from which Superannuation Cases are now usually referred to their Board, to consider and dispose of all minor cases of retirement, either on Superannuation or reduction of office, much superfluous correspondence and some inconvenient delays might be avoided; and with this view it appears to My Lords that the decision as to the rates of Allowance to be granted in all cases where the salary of the retiring party has not exceeded £120 per annum, and where the Allowance will be chargeable as before stated on Colonial Revenues might be advantageously left to the Local Executives, subject only to specific reports to and revision, if requisite, by the Home Government. But at the same time My Lords conceive that the decisions of the Colonial Authorities in this respect, must be governed by the rules hitherto conformed to by their Board in determining the rates of Allowance to Colonial Officers in cases not comprised in the above arrangement will still be regulated.

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* (Regulation) P. 28, C. 4, S. 2.

ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN (Alexandrina) VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; only daughter of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, King William IV, June 20, 1837. Proclaimed June 21. Crowned Sovereign of these Realms, at Westminster, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, at the Chapel Royal, St. James', to her cousin, Field Marshal His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, (*b.* Aug. 26, 1819,) K.T., G.C.B., &c. *Issue*—I. VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, Princess Royal, *b.* Nov. 21, 1840, *m.* Jan. 25, 1858, Prince Frederick William of Prussia. II. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, *b.* Nov. 9, 1841. III. ALICE MAUD MARY, *b.* April 25, 1843. IV. ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, *b.* Aug. 6, 1844. V. HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, *b.* May 25, 1846. VI. LOUISA CAROLINA ALBERTA, *b.* May 18, 1848. VII. ARTHUR PATRICK WILLIAM ALBERT, *b.* May 1, 1850. VIII. LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, *b.* April 7, 1853. IX. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE, *b.* April 14, 1857.

THE QUEEN'S MOTHER, Victoria Maria Louisa, Duchess of Kent, aunt to the Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha; *b.* Aug. 17, 1786; *m.* first Dec. 21, 1803, Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen, who died July 4, 1814. *Issue*—Charles, Prince of Leiningen, *b.* Sept. 12, 1804, *d.* Nov. 13, 1856; Princess Feodore, *b.* Dec. 7, 1807. Re-married May 29, 1819, to Edward, Duke of Kent, who died Jan. 23, 1820. *Issue*—The Queen.

SURVIVING ISSUE OF GEORGE III. who was *b.* June 4, 1738; *d.* Jan. 29, 1820; and of Queen Charlotte, *b.* May 19, 1744; *d.* Nov. 17, 1818: I. *Issue* of the late Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, I. Geo. V. Frederick, King of Hanover, *b.* May 27, 1819; *m.* Feb. 18, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg. *Issue*—1. Ernest Augustus William, *b.* Sept. 21, 1845; 2. Frederica Sophia, *b.* Jan. 9, 1848; 3. Mary Ernestine, *b.* Dec. 3, 1849.—II. *Issue* of the late Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, who died July 8, 1850—1. George William, Duke of Cambridge, *b.* March 26, 1819. 2. Augusta Caroline, *b.* July 19, 1822, *m.* June 28, 1843, to Frederick William Gustavus, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. *Issue*—George Adolphus Frederick, *b.* July 22, 1848. 3. Mary Adelaide, *b.* Nov. 27, 1833.

Reigning Sovereigns of Europe, with the dates of their Birth.

STATES.	SOVEREIGNS.	DATE OF BIRTH.
Anhalt Dessau	Leopold Frederick, Duke of	1 Oct. 1794
Austria	Francis Joseph I, Emperor of	18 Aug. 1830
Baden	Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke	9 Sept. 1826
Bavaria	Maximilian II, Joseph, King of	28 Nov. 1811
Belgium	Leopold I. King of	16 Dec. 1790
Brunswick	Augustus Louis William, Duke of	25 April 1806
Denmark	Frederick VII, Charles Christian, King	6 Oct 1808
England	Alexandrina, Victoria I, Queen of	24 May 1819
France	Napoleon III, Charles Louis, Emperor of the French	20 April 1808
Greece	Otho I, King of	1 June 1815
Hanover	George V. Frederick, King of	27 May 1819
Hesse	Louis III, Grand Duke of	9 June 1806
Hesse	Frederick William I, Elector of	20 Aug. 1802
Hesse-Homburg	Ferdinand Henry Frederick, Landgrave of	26 April 1783
Holland	William III, King of	19 Feb. 1817
Leichtenstein	Alois Joseph, Prince of	26 May 1796
Lippe	Paul Frederick, Emilius Leopold, Prince of	1 Sept. 1821
Lippe-Schaumburg	George William, Prince of	20 Dec. 1784
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis, Grand Duke of	28 Feb. 1823
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	George Frederick Charles Joseph, Grand Duke of	12 Aug. 1779
Modena	Francis V, Ferdinand Germinian, Duke	1 June 1819
Monaco	Honoré, Charles III, Prince of	3 Dec. 1818
Nassau	Adolphus William Charles, Duke of	24 July 1817
Oldenburg	Nicolas, Frederick Peter, Grand Duke	8 July 1827
Parma	Charles-Louis-Marie de Bourbon, Robert I	9 July 1848
Portugal	Don Pedro V	16 Sept. 1837
Prussia	Frederick William IV, King of	15 Oct. 1795
Reuss-Greiz	Henry XX, Prince of	29 June 1794
Reuss-Schleiz	Henry LXVII, Prince of	20 Oct. 1789
Rome	Pius IX, Pope	13 May 1792
Russia	Alexander Nicolaewitch II. Emperor	29 April 1818
Sardinia	Victor Emanuel II, King of	14 Mar. 1829
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest Frederick Paul George Nicolas, Duke of	16 Sept. 1826
Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha	Ernest II, Augustus Charles, Duke of	21 June 1818
Saxe-Meiningen	Bernard Erich Freund, Duke of	17 Dec. 1800
Saxe-Weimar	Charles Alexander Augustus John, Grand Duke of	24 June 1818
Saxony	John Napomuc Maria Joseph, King of	12 Dec. 1801
Schwarzburg-Rodolstadt	Frederic Gunther, Prince of	6 Nov. 1893
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	Gunther Frederic Charles, Prince of	21 Sept 1801
Spain	Maria Isabella II, Queen of	10 Oct. 1830
Sweden and Norway	Joseph, Francis Oscar I, King of	4 July 1799
Two Sicilies	Ferdinand II, King of	12 Jan. 1810
Turkey	Abdul Medjid Khan, Sultan	20 April 1823
Tuscany	Leopold II, John Joseph, Grand Duke	3 Oct. 1797
Waldeck	George Victor, Prince of	14 Jan. 1831
Wartemburg	William I, King of	27 Sept 1781

Revised Table of Precedency for Public Servants in Mauritius.

(Government Notice, 9th March 1853.)

1.—The Governor,
2.—{General Commanding Troops, / Admiral on Station,} According to dates of Commission.
3.—Protestant Prelates,
4.—Roman Catholic Prelates,
5.—Chief Judge,
6.—Puisne Judges of Supreme Court, {Ditto, if not at variance with previous special provision.
7.—Colonial Secretary,
8.—Procureur General, } Being Members of Executive Council.

CLASS I.

9.—Auditor General,
10.—Treasurer,
11.—Collector of Internal Revenues,
12.—Collector of Customs,
Unofficial Members of Council, {According to dates of nomination to Council.

CLASS II.

Colonel in the Army,
Post Captain in the Navy above 3 years standing,
Civil Commissioner at Seychelles,
Mayor of Port Louis,
} According to dates of Commission.

CLASS III.

Surveyor General,
Inspector General of Police,
Master Supreme Court,
Substitute Procureur General,
Senior Civil Chaplain,
Receiver Registration Dues,
} These Civil Officers to rank with Lieut. Cols. in the Army, and Post Captains in the Navy under 3 years standing, and with each other according to dates of Commission or of previous nomination to an office of corresponding or superior rank.

CLASS IV.

Registrar Supreme Court,
Military Chaplain,
Rector of Royal College,
Protector of Immigrants,
Harbor Master,
Secretary to the Council,
Assistant Colonial Secretary,
Senior Magistrate of Port Louis,
Junior do and District Magistrates,
Civil Commissary of Port Louis,
} Ditto with Majors in the Army and Commanders in the Navy, and with each other as above directed.

CLASS V.

Junior Civil Chaplain, Roman Catholic Clergy, Presbyterian do Colonial Postmaster, Curator of Intestate Estates, Stipendiary Magistrates, Deputy Mayor of Port Louis, Notables, Superintendent of Government Schools, Secretary Education Committee, Surgeon Civil Hospital, Assistants in Departments, Superintendent of Police, Landing Surveyor of Customs,	Ditto with Captains in the Army and Lieutenants in the Navy, and with each other as above directed.

CLASS VI.

Clerks to District Courts, Director of Botanical Gardens, Health Officer, Assistant Surgeon to Civil Hospital, Assistant Harbor Master.	Ditto, with each other as above directed.

List of the Governors of Mauritius.

FOR THE DUTCH REPUBLIC, 1634 TO 1712.

First Colonization.

Vandermester 1664

Re-Settlement.

La Mocius 1690
Frédéric Henri Rodolphe Diodate 1693

FOR THE FRENCH E. I. COMPANY, 1722 TO 1764.

M. de Nyon, January 1721
M. Dioré (Acting) 1726
M. Dumas (named 17th January 1727) 23rd August 1727
M. de Maupin, 26th October 1728
M. Mahé de Labourdonnais (named 10th November 1734) June 1735
M. de St. Martin (Acting) 1740
M. de Labourdonnais, 14th August 1741
M. David, April 1746

M. de Lozier Bouvet (Acting) 1749
M. Magon de St. Elier 1755
M. Desforges-Boucher 1759

FOR THE KING OF FRANCE, FROM 1764 TO 1810.

M. Desforges-Boucher 1764
M. Dumas, Commandant General, 14th July 1767
M. de Steinaver (Acting) 27th November 1768
M. le Chevalier Desroches, Gouverneur Général, 6th June ... 1769
M. le Chevalier de Ternay, do do 21st August ... 1772
M. le Chevalier de Guiran de la Brillane do 2nd December 1776
M. le Chevalier de Souillac, Chevalier de l'Ordre St. Louis, 1st May 1779
M. le Chevalier Bruny d'Entrecasteaux, 5th November 1787
M. Thomas, Compte de Conway, Commandant de l'Ordre St. Louis, 14th November 1789
M. David Charpentier Cossigny (Acting), 26th August 1790
M. le Compte de Malartic, 17th June 1792
M. Magallon la Morlière (Acting), 29th July 1800
M. Decaen, Gouverneur Général, 25th September 1803

INTENDANTS FOR THE FRENCH.

M. Poivre, 14th July 1767
M. Maillard Dumesle, 21st August 1772
M. de Foucault, 17th November 1770
M. Chevreau, 4th July 1784
M. Motais de Narbonne, 12th October 1785
M. Dupuy, 17 August 1789
M. de Chavallon, 6th November 1798
M. Léger, "Préfet Colonial," 25th September 1803

COMMISSIONER OF JUSTICE.

M. Louis René Crespin, 28th September 1810

Governors for Great Britain, since 3rd December 1810.

Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esquire, 3rd December 1810
Major General Henry Warde, 9th April 1811
Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esquire, 19th November 1817
John Dalrymple, Esquire, Colonel and Lieutenant of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment, 10th December 1818
Major General Ralph Darling (ad interim), 6th February ... 1819
Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, Bart., 6th July 1820
Major General Sir Ralph Darling (Acting), 20th May 1823
Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, 12th June 1823

Sir Charles Colville, K. G. C., and Knight of the Royal Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, Colonel of the 74th Regiment, 17th June 1828
Major General Sir William Nicolay, C. B., K. G. H., 31st Jan'ry 1833
Colonel James Power, R. A., 20th February 1840
Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., K. C. B., 16th July 1840
(died 2nd January 1842.*)*
Colonel W. Staveley (Acting), 3rd January 1842
Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Maynard Gomm, K. C. B., 21st November 1842
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Blanchard (Acting), 5th May 1849
Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lewis Sweeting (Acting), 21st May 1849
Sir George W. Anderson, C. B., 8th June 1849
Major General W. Sutherland (Acting), 19th October 1850
James Macaulay Higginson, Esquire, C. B., 8th January 1851
Major General William Sutherland (Acting), 14th April 1854
Major General Charles Murray Hay (Acting), 18th January ... 1855
Sir James Macaulay Higginson, Bart., K. C. B., 12th June ... 1855
Major General Charles Murray Hay (Acting), 11th September 1857
William Stevenson, Esquire, C. B., 21st September 1857

Commissioners of Justice.

John Shaw, 28th December 1810
His Honor George Smith, 26th October 1814
His Honor Ed. Berens Blackburn, 22nd May 1824

Chief Judges.

His Honor Ed. Berens Blackburn, 30th August 1831
His Honor James Wilson, 1st October 1835
His Honor Stevenson Villiers Surtees, 21st January 1857

Council of Government.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President: His Excellency the Governor, William Stevenson, C. B.
The Hon. the Major General Breton, Commanding the Troops.
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, H. Sandwith, C. B.
The Hon. the Procureur and Advocate General, W. G. Dickson.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SITTING AS A LAND COURT.

President: His Excellency the Governor, William Stevenson, C. B.
The Hon. the Major General Breton, Commanding the Troops.
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, H. Sandwith, C. B.
The Hon. the Procureur and Advocate General, W. G. Dickson.
Queen's Attorney: Sholto James Douglas, Substitute Procureur General.
Acting Registrar: Stair Douglas, Acting Clerk to the Legislative Council and Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Legislative Council.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

President: His Excellency the Governor, William Stevenson, C. B.
The Honorable the Major General Breton, Commanding the Troops.
„ the Colonial Secretary, H. Sandwith, C. B.
„ the Procureur and Advocate General, W. G. Dickson.
„ the Auditor General, W. W. R. Kerr.
„ the Treasurer and Pay-Master General, F. Bedingfeld.
„ the Collector of Internal Revenues, P. D. Souper.
„ the Collector of Customs, C. Wing.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The Honorable H. Kœnig.
„ H. Lemière.
„ Sir D. Barclay, Bart.,
„ G. Fropier.
„ C. W. Wiehé.
„ E. Baudot.
„ J. E. Arbuthnot.
„ C. Montocchio.
„ C. Antelme.
„ C. C. Brownrigg.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Port Louis.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, President of Legislative and Executive Council, Vice-Admiral, &c. &c.

His Excellency WILLIAM STEVENSON, C. B., 21st September 1857, salary £6000 per annum.

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor: Walter Jervise Scott, 14th August 1858, £300 per annum.

Aide-de-Camp to H. E.: (Par intérim) Captain Harknes (2nd Battalion 5th Regiment), 12th May 1859, £173. 7. 6. and £82. 16. allowances.

Residences: Government House, Port Louis, and Reduit, Moka.

Council Office.

8th May 1859, Stair Douglas, Acting Clerk to the Council of Government and Registrar to the Executive Council in its Jurisdiction as a Land Court, drawing £100 (vide Assistant Colonial Secretary) and Fees, 11th December 1858.

1st March 1848. A. Montgomery, Clerk, £200.

1st January 1850, F. M. Manikion, do. £48.

Messengers: Two, 1 at £31. 4. and 1 at £14 8.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

20th June 1857, Hon. H. Sandwith, C. B., Colonial Secretary, £1500 per annum.

Assistant Colonial Secretary, £700, vacant.

8th May 1859, Stair Douglas, Chief Clerk, 1st April 1851, £400, Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary, 11th December 1858, drawing half salary of each situation.

DESPATCH BRANCH.

4th January 1857,	Ed. Douglas,	£300	per annum.
1st June 1854,	C. M. De Joux,	242	do.
February 1856,	A. G. Rickwood,	150	do.
Do.	E. Chelin,	100	do.

GENERAL BRANCH.

	£250	per annum.
July 1858, T. E. Palmer,	200	do.
1st July 1846, G. E. Garlin,	160	do.
February 1855, J. C. Duncan,	160	do.
26th June 1851, J. Lesage,	200	do.
15th August 1842, C. J. Rose.	126	do.

1st October 1857, E. Bouton, £ 96 per annum.
June 1857, L. Pierre Jean, 100 do.
1st October 1857, M. Saverimoutou, 72 do.
J. Barnard, P. Maurice, } Volunteers.

Messengers: Six, 1 at £36, 3 at £24, 1 at £21. 12. and 1 at £14.

Audit Office.

5th May 1843, Kerr, Hon. W. W. R., Auditor General, 1st November 1846, £1000.
9th August 1840, Chasteauneuf, A., Chief Clerk, 26th October 1853, £400.
9th August 1842, Holland, J., 1st Clerk, 13th January 1858, £240.
1st January 1847, Armstrong, F., 2nd Clerk, 13th January 1858, £204.
1st March 1856, Charlton, W., 3rd Clerk, 23rd February 1859, £180.
3rd April 1856, Poupard, A., 4th Clerk, do do £150.
29th May 1856, Beranger, G., 5th Clerk, do do £120.
24th Novem'r 1858, Douglas, J., 6th Clerk, do do £84.

Messengers: Two, one at £24, and one at £16. 16.

Treasury.

1st July 1834, Bedingfield, Félix, Treasurer, 9th March 1854, £1200.
7th February 1829, Allan, William, Chief Clerk, 3rd April 1856, £400.
1st June 1846, O'Toole, Thomas, 1st Clerk, 1st May 1856, £200.
1st April 1853, Picquenard, C. J. D., 2nd Clerk, 1st July 1854, £144.
23rd September 1858, Jones, W., 3rd Clerk, 23rd Sept. 1858, £72.
1st January 1837, Nalletamby, L., Cash Keeper, 1st April 1859, £144.
1st December 1826, Mamedy, S., Asst. do do do £72.
1st April 1859, Nalletamby, S., Counter, 1st April 1859, £60.
26th March 1846, Barclay, C. A. D., Manager of Savings' Bank, 1st April 1851, £400.
30th June 1854, Lebreton, Félix, Clerk, 30th June 1854, £72.
6th February 1854, Graves, T. N., Extra Clerk, 1st November 1858, £100.
Buttié, R. C., Clerk in charge of Branch Bank, Mahebourg, 1st January 1855, £36.
De St. Perne, Julien, Clerk in charge of Branch Bank, Savanne, 21st July 1857, £36.
12th March 1857, Haddon, J., Clerk in charge of Branch Bank, Flacq, 16th September 1858, £36.

Surveyor General and Civil Engineer.

5th November 1856, Mann, J. R., Surveyor General, 17th August 1858, £1000 and £200 travelling allowance.
26th January 1845, Milward, J. C. C., Clerk of Works, 18th January 1854, £400 and £50 travelling allowance.
11th June 1856, Mann, W. A., Clerk of Works, 11th September 1856, £400 and £50 travelling allowance.
30th June 1832, Newton, W., Inspector of Works, 14th February 1846, £200 and £50 travelling allowance.

23rd February 1844, Hulm, V. Bird, Chief Clerk, 1st Feb'. 1856, £240.
2nd Clerk, £144.
1st May 1840, Langlois, H., Draughtsman, 13th May 1844, £130.
3rd April 1856, Paton, T., Extra Clerk, 18th August 1847, £72.
5th February 1858, Hulm, W. D., Extra Clerk, 5th Feb'y 1858, £60.
Messengers: 3, one at £24, one at £19. 4, and one at £14. 8.
Guardians of Government Stables and Observatory, each at £12.

SURVEY OFFICE.

23rd November 1843, Corby, T., Government Surveyor, 23rd November 1843, £400 and £50 travelling allowance.
24th March 1856, Hiiy, Dubreuil, Assistant Government Surveyor, 24th March 1856, £200.
23rd February 1855, Duncan, J., Assistant Draughtsman, 10th December 1855, £100.
Chain Bearers: 2, at £19, 4.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

31st March 1853, Nixon, F. R., Guardian of Woods and Forests, 31st March 1853, £200 and £100 travelling allowance, (on leave and drawing half salary.)
1st May 1859, Cardew, C., Acting Guardian of Woods and Forests, 1st May 1859, drawing half salary and allowance.
27th January 1853, Solomon, A., Keeper of Crown Lands, 27th January 1853, £60 and £14. 8 allowance for a servant.
Three Serjeants at £96 and 9 Rangers at £60.
Six Guardians of huts at £14. 8 each.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

12th May 1855, Target, F. N., Inspector of Roads and Foreman of Works, 12th May 1855, £350 and £150 travelling allowance.
11th October 1856, Gilbert, C., Surveyor of Roads, 11th October 1856, £120 and £64. 8 allowance for a horse and servant.
1st January 1858, Poupinel, A., Surveyor of Roads, 1st January 1858, £120 and £64. 8 allowance for a horse and servant.
15th May 1858, Hache, B., Surveyor of Roads, 15th May 1858, £120 and £64. 8 allowance for a horse and servant.
16th September 1858, Lynch, W., Surveyor of Roads, 16th September 1858, £120 and £64. 8 allowance for a horse and servant.
17th December 1858, Brady, H., Surveyor of Roads, 17th December 1858, £120 and £64. 8 allowance for a horse and servant.
13th February 1855, Géraudflé, J. D., senior, 1st Clerk, 1st January 1858, £150.
1st April 1856, Géraudflé, J. D., junior, 2nd Clerk, 1st January 1858, £100.
18th August 1857, Papillon, C., 3rd Clerk, 1st January 1858, £72.
Seven Overseers of Prisons, seven Overseers of Roads, thirty-nine Sirdars, and 529 Laborers.
Tribe, T., Guardian of Moka Canal, £36.
Leauvrée, Guardian of Villebague Canal, £18.
Cowley, O., Guardian of Mahébourg Canal, £14. 8.

Goder, H., Guardian of Ferry Boat, Grand River, South-East, £14, 8.

SWORN SURVEYORS.

Ribet, Euclide, 16th March 1838.
Pastœurel, T., 22nd November 1839.
Corby, Thomas, 30th September 1840, *(Government Surveyor.)*
Frogerays, Anthony, 1848.
Nixon, Frédéric Robert, 26th March 1847, *(Guardian of Government Reserves.)*
Hily, Léonce, 19th March 1850.
Target, Jean Louis Félix, 2nd February 1853.
Hily, Dubreuil, 24th March 1856, *(Assistant Government Surveyor.)*
Duncan, James, January 1859.

Observatory.

30th September 1843, Régnaud, A., in charge of the Observatory, £100.

Botanical Garden.

1st May 1849, Duncan, J., Director, 1st May 1849, £250 and house.
26th May 1830, Ambroise, J., Assistant Gardener, 26th May 1830, £48.
Laborers, 25 at £16. 16 each.

Museum.

25th June 1856, Bouton, L. Curator of the Colonial Museum, 25th June 1856, confirmed by the Honorable the Secretary of State in Despatch No. 193, dated 1st October 1856, £144.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Internal Revenue Office.

1815 Trinidad, Souper, Hon. P, D., Acting Collector of Internal Revenues, 16th June 1856, salary of Collector, £1000.
Chief Clerk, £400 vacant.
1st December 1822, Lahausse de la Louvier, Clerk, £192, Acting Chief Clerk, 13th March 1858, drawing half salary of each situation, £296.
1st May 1827, Arlanda, G., Clerk, 1st November 1851, £192.
1st April 1839, Sandapa, A., Clerk, 1st August 1854, £165. 12.
1st September 1858, Picard, N. H. E., Clerk for Royal College Affairs, 1st September 1858, £120.
1st March 1854, Danton, E., Clerk, 2nd December 1858, £96.
7th March 1853, Barnes, J. T., Chief Inspector of Licenses, 9th July 1858, £264, and horse allowance £36.
7th January 1840, Marlet, E., Inspector of Licenses, 7th January 1840, £168.

23rd August 1854, Sandapa, L., Clerk, 9th July 1858, £132.
23rd August 1858, Pitchen, K., Cashier Immigration Branch, 23rd August 1858, £72.
20th February 1855, Saudapa, M. S., Clerk of Stamps, 20th February 1855, £100, 16.
23rd November 1827, Courtois, A., Casher, 1st January 1838, £188.
8th August 1850, Meyepa, A. P., Clerk and Cash Counter, 7th October 1857, £108.
Lamport, T., Collecting Clerk, Royal College, £120.
Messengers: 3, at £24, £21. 12, and £19 each.

IMMIGRATION, TAX, AND STAMP BRANCH.

13th June 1831, Damerum, G., Superintendent and Receiver, 1st January 1852, £400
25th June 1847, Saminaden, D., Clerk, 1st May 1857, £144.
For the Receiving Clerks in the Rural Districts, vide District Magistrate's Establishments.

DISTILLERY BRANCH.

*6th September 1845, Crompton, H. T., Chief Superintendent, 6th September 1845, £400.
Delaroche, C., Superintendent, 26th September 1845, £240.
1st February 1848, Stock, W., Superintendent, 19th May 1844, £240 (on leave drawing half salary).
21st September 1845, Mortimer, C., Acting Superintendent, 10th August 1858, £220.
10th April 1843, Parquier, J. B., Inspector, 10th August 1858, £172.
1st February 1859, Grant, J., Clerk, 1st February 1859, £72.
23rd October 1826, Bouton, A., Inspector, 1st October 1855, £144.
15th February 1836, Sevelit, J. B., Inspector, 6th September 1845, £204.
8th January 1838, Demiannée, A., Inspector, 4th October 1855, £200.
1st April 1838, Méyépa, F. A., Inspector, 31st December 1856, £144.
1st July 1838, Mangeot, J., Inspector, 13th April 1854, £144.
8th January 1840, Moutou, F. L., Inspector, 31st December 1856, £200.
16th November 1844, Gallanty, A., Inspector, 6th September 1845, £144.
3rd June 1846, Grant, J. Inspector, 14th October 1854, £144.
25th November 1848, Tourris, F., Inspector, 25th December 1848, £204.
7th January 1850, Senior, R. T., Inspector, 3rd May 1854, £144.
January 1851, Duval, Nelzir, Inspector, 6th October 1854, £144.
30th October 1852, Collard, F., Inspector, 30th November 1852, £144.
6th February 1854, Collard, A., Inspector, 6th February 1854, £144.
14th April 1854, Hill, H., Inspector, 11th April 1854, £144.
13th April 1854, Delafaye, A., Inspector, 13th April 1854, £144.
25th March 1865, Krumpholtz, C., Inspector, 25th March 1855, £144.
9th September 1855, Rymer, J., Inspector, 9th September 1855, £144.
4th October 1855, Cooney, Martin, Inspector, 4th October 1855, £144.
4th October 1855, Mortimer, J., Inspector, 28th December 1855, £144.
4th October 1855, Lamothe, C., Inspector, 4th December 1855, £144.

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* The Superintendents receive in addition £50 per annum for a horse and 10s. per day for travelling expenses when on duty.

2nd May 1857, Webster, W., Inspector, 2nd May 1857, £144.
5th September 1857, Gautier, F., Inspector, 5th September 1857, £144.
29th March 1858, Cooney, F., Inspector, 29th March 1858, £144.
29th March 1858, Fouquereaux, Inspector, 29th March 1858, £144.
5th January 1859, Watt, J., Inspector, 5th January 1859, £144.
8th September 1857, Chaperon, A., Inspector, 8th September 1857, £144.
8th September 1857, Potié. C., Inspector, 8th September 1857, £144.
8th September 1857, Jean Louis, Volcy, Inspector, 8th September 1857, £144.
17th October 1857, Coqueval, A., Inspector, 17th October 1857, £144.
17th October 1857, Jean Louis, John, Inspector, 17th October 1857, £144.
18th March 1858, Durans, T., Inspector, 18th March 1858, £144.
26th January 1855, Bignignon, T. Inspector, 26th January 1855, £144.
8th September 1857, Batty, J., Inspector, 8th September 1857, £144.
14th March 1859, Toussaint, A., Inspector, 14th March 1859, £144.
16th February 1859, Hutchinson, J., Inspector, 16th February 1859, £144.
29th March 1859, Mahon, R., Inspector, 20th March 1859, £144.
2 Guards at £48 each per annum.

BEARERS OF WARRANTS.

Port Louis.

Asquasciati, A., Chief Bearer of Warrants, 2nd November 1851, £120 and Fees.
Mouna, C., 1st June 1847, £60 and Fees.
Amédée, Victor, 17th July 1856, £48 and Fees.

Pamplemousses.

Moutou, Julien Adolphe, 24th July 1856, £48 and Fees.
Baya, Armand, August 1856, no salary, Fees.
Dou, Bastien C., 18th September 1858, no salary, Fees.

Rivière du Rempart.

Shrubsole, W. H., 24th May 1856, £48 and Fees.

Flacq.

Géraud, Amédée, 17th June 1841, £72 and Fees.
Maya, Eugène Edmond, 12th September 1857, no salary, Fees.

Grand Port.

Dennie, Henri Edwin, August 1855, £48 and Fees.
Cornet, Dercy, December 1858, no salary, Fees.

Plaines Wilhems.

Huet, Théogènes, August 1856, £60 and Fees.

Moka.

Rougevin, Thomy, £48 and Fees.

Savanne.

Young, William, £48 and Fees.

Black River.

Latour, Jules, December 1855, £48 and Fees.

INSPECTORS OF LICENSES.

Barnes, J. T., Chief Inspector; Marlet, Evenor; Asquasciati, Antoine; Danton, Ernest; Ally, Hyder, Donbastien, Cornelius; Moutou, Julien Adolphe; Géraud, Amédée; Dennie, Henri Edwin; Maya, Edmond E.; Amédée, Charles Victor; Mouna, Charles; Latour, Jules; Huet, Théogènes; Rougevin, Thomy; Chignard, Jean Baptiste Emile; Shrubsole, William Henry; Angarchotty, Tamby; Cornet, Dercy; Décube, J. B.

COLLECTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF DECLARATIONS.

Port Louis.

Asquasciati, Doristhène; Mouna, Charles; Amédée, Victor; Mongelard, Auguste.

Pamplemousses.

Latour, François; Moutou, Julien Adolphe; Don Bastien, Cornelius; Baya, Armand.

Rivière du Rempart.

Shrubsole, Wm. H.; Marie, Eugene.

Flacq.

Géraud, Amédée; Maya, Edmond E.

Grand Port.

Dennie, Henri Edwin; Des Etangs, Evenor; Cornet, Dercy.

Savanne.

Young, William.

Black River.

Latour, Jules; Reincastle, John.

Plaines Wilhems.

Huet, Théogènes; Dassonville, Moise.

Moka.

Pauquy, Elisée; Rougevin, Thomy.

Customs.

January 1833, Customs London, 26th April 1839, Customs Mauritius, 26th July 1845, Wing, Hon. C., Collector of Customs, Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, 16th October 1858, £1000.

1st September 1853, Cooper, H., Chief Clerk, 16th October 1858, £400. 2nd Clerk, £300 vacant.

7th May 1838, Malherbe, L. C., 3rd Clerk, 16th October 1858, £250, Acting 2nd Clerk 22nd February 1859, drawing half salary of each situation, £275.

26th July 1844, Amourdon, 4th Clerk, 16th October 1858, £200, Acting 3rd Clerk, 22nd February 1859, drawing half salary of each situtation, £225.

22nd April 1858, De Joux, C., 5th Clerk, 16th October 1858, £175, Acting 4th Clerk, 22nd February 1859, drawing half halary of each situation, £187. 10.

1st October 1857, Lavers, J., 7th Clerk, 16th October 1858, £96, Acting 5th Clerk, 22nd February 1859, drawing half salary of each situation, £135. 10.

24th November 1845, Montgomery, C. W. P., Acting 6th Clerk, 16th October 1858, £150 drawing half salary, remaining half vacant.

1st October 1857, Tuckwell, G., Extra Clerk, 16th October 1858, £72, Acting 7th Clerk, 22nd February 1859, drawing half salary of each situation, £84.

23rd August 1858, Connor, J., 2nd Extra Clerk, 16th October 1858, £48, Acting 1st Extra Clerk, 22nd February 1859, drawing half salary of each situation, £60.

8th June 1845, Nalletamby, A. R., Cash Counter, £60.

8th August 1845, Nicholson, J. W., Landing Surveyor; 1st October 1856, £400.

9th December 1842, Ferguson, J. W,, 1st Landing Waiter, 1st August 1857, £300.

*1st January 1852, Macfarlane, W. H., 2nd Landing Waiter, 7th September 1857, £250.

1st August 1851, Marc, A. C., 3rd Landing Waiter, 7th September 1857, £225.

1st February 1853, Seymour, J. F., 4th Landing Waiter, 1st January 1858, £200.

10th June 1854, Marin, H., 5th Landing Waiter, 23rd Jan'y 1858, £200.

1st February 1854, Bradshaw, G., 6th Landing Waiter, 15th January 1859, £200.

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* Stationed at the Mauritius Dock.

1st September 1853, Femster, R., 1st Locker, 19th July 1855, £120.
13th October 1848, Foster, W., 2nd Locker, 1st April 1856, £100.
2nd August 1846, Warren, C., Tide Surveyor, 13th October 1848£, 150.
4th August 1842, Fitzgibbon, J., Tide Waiter, 1st Class, £80.
22nd February 1848, Morgan E., " " 80.
16th January 1855, Robinson, R., " 2nd Class, 72.
18th July 1855, Carter, G. H., " " 72.
6th February 1839, Every, J., " 3rd Class, 60.
19th July 1835, Bradley, P., " " 60.
1st April 1856, Gillin, T., " " 60.
25th January 1840, Machaffie, J., Clerk of Quay Dues, 1851, £180, (paid by Municipality.)

Messengers: Three at £25 each.
Porters: Seven at £16. 16 each.
Boatmen: Five at £21. 12 each.

Custom House Brokers.

Aubert, S., 10th July 1846; Mautalent, C., December 1852; Blaize, A., October 1854; Abrard, A., November 1854.

Sworn Weighers

APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Names.	*Date of Appointment.*
André Chéramy	11th October 1841
Joseph Darné	5th April 1847
Thomas Wade West	20th September 1847
Gabriel Edmond Phélines	8th October 1849
Ernest Esnaud	16th October 1851
Rosny Lemerle	5th September 1853
John Marie	10th September 1853
Jules Victor	10th September 1853
Ezéchias Comera	20th September 1854
Venere Desvaux	31st March 1855
Nelson Jean Louis	31st March 1855
Frederick Grupen	31st March 1855
Furcy Ligeac	31st March 1855
Pierre Nicolas Alleaume	11th April 1855
Arthur Bargain	25th April 1855
Rodolphe Arékion	11th July 1855
Dorcy Hypolite Curé	28th July 1855
Eugène Gillot	19th September 1855
Hyppolyte Suzor	2nd February 1858
Claire Charles Stansbury	1st March 1858
Jean Jasmin	17th March 1858
Eugène Faduilhe	10th April 1858
Isidore Ollivier	10th April 1858
William Piercy	2nd July 1858
Auguste Pousson	26th September 1858
Eugène Emile Navarre	26th September 1858
Jacques Allard	21st October 1858

Harbour Department.

5th April 1853, Wales, D., Harbour Master, 5th February 1856, £600
25th April 1836, Spencer, E., Assistant Harbour Master, 1st January 1855, £200, is furnished with a house.
19th October 1839, Latouche, F. A., 1st Clerk, 1st August 1848, £180.
13th May 1858, Cartier, H., 2nd Clerk, 13th May 1858, £84.
20th July 1846, Cartier, N., Boarding Officer, 8th July 1856, £150.
1st December 1844, Bazeilhac, A., Store Clerk, 8th July 1856, £120.
1st November 1854, Lafosse, H., Mate and Boatswain, 1st November 1854, £66. 10.
1st January 1848, Agenor, E., Cash Counter, 1st January 1848, £48.
21st March 1857, Torres, J., Keeper of Warps, 21st March 1847, £44.17.
14th August 1829, Fulford, J., Carpenter, 1st November 1847, £108.
1st February 1821, Coombes, G., Officer in charge of the Passport Law and Shipping Master, 1st December 1850, £400.
12th August 1858, Barker, J., Assistant Do. 12th August 1858, £150.
3 Boatmen, 1 at £19. 4, and 2 at £14. 8 each per annum.
1 Boatswain at £37. 10 per annum.
3 do. Mates at £26 do.
11 Divers at £39 do.
82 Lascars at £21. 12 do.

PILOTS.

The undermentioned Pilots receive, in lieu of fixed salary, three-fourths of the Pilotage Dues, and also three-fourths of the dues for mooring and re-mooring of vessels. The *average* amount received by each (except the 13th Pilot, see note*) during the last three years has been about £400.

1st December 1842, Kerswell, W. T., 8th September 1854.
12th September 1848, Kidson, T., 14th August 1851.
11th January 1852, Stevenson, P., 30th August 1852.
20th May 1852, Seddon, J., 1st August 1853.
25th October 1852, Morgan, J., 1st March 1854.
4th April 1854, Mann, W., 1st March 1855.
9th December 1854, Edwards, W., 9th December 1854.
1st September 1854, Stevens, J., 1st September 1855.
5th March 1856, Dale, 5th March 1856.
24th February 1857, Hicks, F. T., 24th February 1857.
1st September 1854, Clement, H., 21st October 1857, on leave.
18th December 1857, Barnes, H., 1st December 1858.
26th March 1856, McKain, E., Pilot and Master of Steam Tugs.

STEAM TUG LORD FITZROY SOMERSET.

26th November 1856, McKain, E., Master of Steam Tugs, 15th October 1858, £96.

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* Mr. E. McKain is Master of the Steam Tugs, for which he receives a fixed salary, (see further on) but as he replaces a Pilot on board those vessels, he is allowed 5 per cent upon the three-fourths of the pilotage dues which accrue to the Pilots, generally averaging £250 per annum for his share.

1st December 1858, Palmer, C., Mate, 27th December 1858, £72.
20th January 1836, McIntyre, J., Carpenter, 1st February 1855, £84.
27th September 1851, Hewett, J., Engineer, 4th September 1855, £192.
8th March 1853, Faillafé, N., Helper, 4th September 1855, £72.
4 Stokers at £36 each per annum.
1 Boatswain at £30 do.
1 do. Mate at £26 do.
1 Steward at £24 do.
9 Lascars at £21. 12 each do.

VICTORIA.

26th October 1856, Simpson, S., Mate in charge, 27th December 1858£, 108.
19th May 1847, Harrison, B., Engineer, 4th September 1845, £252.
1st November 1855, O'Toole, Assistant Engineer, 7th March 1857, £72.
Buxoo, Helper, 7th March 1857, £48.
6 Stokers at £36 each per annum.
2 Lascars at £21. 12 do.
1 Steward at £24 do.

DREDGING VESSEL.

2nd November 1831, Harrison, W., Engineer, 1st February 1843, £252
December 1848, Malcolm, T., Assistant Engineer, 10th February 1856, £84.
1st November 1853, Lafosse, J., Mate in charge, 1st November 1853, £60.
1st November 1847, Ellis, C., Carpenter, 1st November 1847, £108.
8th January 1835, Maurice, A., Blacksmith, 1st February 1843, £108.
1st February 1843, Mathieu, César, Coxswain of Mud Boats, 1st May 1843, £96.
9th May 1847, Mathieu, C., Coxswain of Mud Boats, 1st September 1847, £96.
1 Boatswain at £30 per annum.
2 do Mates at £26 each per annum.
4 Stokers at £36 do. do.
26 Lascars at £21. 12 do. do,
1 Extra Diver at £39 per annum.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Flat Island.

15th July 1855, Creed, T., Chief Light-house Keeper, 11th November 1855, £120.
6th January 1857, Gorman, W., Assistant Do., 1st January 1858, £72.
21st December 1858, Kelly, 2nd Assistant Do., 21st December 1858, £56.
Servant 1 at £21. 12 per annum.

Cannonier Point.

Currie, C., Chief Light-house Keeper, 11th November 1855, £100.
Osborne, J., Assistant Do., 1st June 1858, £70.
Servant 1 at £21. 12 per annum.

Mast Lights.—Fort George.

2 Artillerymen at 1s. each per day.

Martello Tower.

2 Artillerymen at 1s. each per day.

QUARANTINE GUARD VESSEL VIGILANT.

20th March 1857, Stegles F., Acting Master, 22nd October 1857, £192.
11th May 1858, Roberts, Chalres, Acting Chief Mate, 11th May 1858, £108.
Tamplin, T., Second Mate, 1st February 1859, £84.
White, P., Third Mate, 20th April 1859.
13 Lascars at £24 each.
1 Syrang at £33. 12.

Civil Commissary and Officer of the Civil Status.

PORT LOUIS*

November 1846, Higginson, C. H., Officer of the Civil Status, 1st February 1857, £500.
1st February 1857, Monty, P. P., 1st Clerk, 1st February 1857, £150.

Do.	Amédée, J., 2nd Clerk,	do.	do.	96.
Do.	Rougé, L., 3rd Clerk,	do.	do.	72.
Do.	Saverimoutou, L., 4th Clerk,	do.	do.	60.

One Peon at £21. 12.

Registration and Mortgage Office.

2nd October 1840, Finniss, J. H., Receiver of Registration Dues and Conservator of Mortgages, 16th June 1854, £1000.
12th September 1849, Carosin, A., Chief Clerk, 17th Feb'y 1858, £500.
1st May 1845, Lesage, N., 1st Clerk, 17th February 1858, £400.
1st November 1835, Olivier F., Taxing Clerk 19th January 1853, £200.

CLERKS, REGISTRATION BRANCH.

1st April 1849, Pitchen, P. P., 21st June 1854, £144.
21st June 1854, Ducasse, P., 21st June 1854, £120.

CLERKS, MORTGAGE BRANCH.

10th March 1840, Maliapa, J. C., 19th January 1853, £96.
1st February 1840, Meyépa, J. F. A. P., 19th January 1853, £78.

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* The District Clerks in the rural districts perform the duties of Officers of the Civil Status, of which further details are given in another portion of this work.

1st August 1858, Ventre, A., 1st August 1858, £72.
1st August 1858, Villeneuve, 1st August 1858, £72.
16th January 1851, Harris, G., Law Charges and Fines, 22nd June 1853, £120.
1st July 1825, Kittery, A. S., Cashier, 1st June 1845, £204.
5th August 1858, Rahiman, Assistant Cashier, 5th August 1858, £48.
1st February 1849, Pitchen, J. J. J. Z, Clerk for Wills, 1st August 1858, £150.
Messrs. Maugendre and Pitchen, Copying Clerks, paid according to work done.
One Messenger at £19. 4. per annum.

Post Office.

Colonial Post-Master, vacant, £625.
1st September 1852, Gébert, C., Acting Colonial Post-Master, 24th November 1858, drawing half salary £312. 10
1st March 1848, Rose, G., 1st Clerk, 3rd December 1858, £160.
1st January 1839, Appavou, M., 2nd do. do. 108.
17th September 1853, Arekion, A., 3rd do. do. 84.
18th August 1857, Paton, J., 4th do. do. 84.
St. Alme, 5th do. do. 84.
3rd December 1858, Nayna, P.M., 6th do. do. 72.
18th January 1856, Lemon, C., 7th do. 15th February 1859, 60.
Salter. W. W., Mail Clerk, 3rd December 1858, £100.

Deputy Post-Masters.

Majors, Mrs. E., Mahebourg, 1st October 1856,	£30.	
Young, Mrs. S., Flacq, 8th August 1856,	30.	
Grassy, J., Souillac, 6th September 1855,	20.	
Franck De Class, Pamplemousses, 23rd Nov. 1858,	18.	
Shellam, J., Rivière Séche, 2nd December 1856,	18.	
Hodoul, R., Rivière du Rempart, 1st May 1852,	12.	
Fleuriot, A., Moka, 1st July 1847,	12.	
Latour, E., Grand Bay, 28th February 1858,	12.	
O'Connor, Black River, 13th January 1857,	12.	
Huet, T., Plaines Wilhems, 30th December 1857,	24.	
Graham, Ville Bague, 12th December 1857,	12.	
Enouf, N., Grande Savanne, 24th October 1856,	12.	
Kanagasaby, Poudre d'Or, 26th March 1856,	18.	
Cornet, Curepipe, 18t March 1858,	12.	
Rose, W., Plaine Magnien, 24th October 1856,	24.	
Cooper, Grand River, 23rd January 1859,	12.	
Duval, P., Marre d'Albert, 1st April 1858,	12.	

Courriers: 2 at £19. 4 each per annum.
Peons: 4, 1 at £26. 3 and 3 at £24 per annum.
Volunteers: 12 at £1. 10 each when employed.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Supreme Court.

1831, Surtees, Hon. Stephenson Villiers, Chief Judge, 31st January 1857, £2000, (on leave and drawing half salary.)

8th April 1830, Remono, Hon. Jean Edouard, First Puisne Judge, 31st January 1857, £1200, Acting Chief Judge, drawing half salary of each situation, £1600.

3rd September 1832, Bestel, Hon. Nicholas Gustave, Second Puisne Judge, 31st January 1857, £1200, Acting First Puisne Judge, drawing half salary of each situation, £1200.

6th October 1842, Dupont, Evenor, Registrar, 19th April 1855, £900, Acting Second Puisne Judge, drawing half salary of each situation, £1050.

1st September 1853, Ackroyd, Clerk to Acting Chief Judge, 16th April 1859, £200.

11th May 1853, Isnard, Leonce, Clerk to Acting First Puisne Judge, 16th April 1859, £200.

16th April 1859, Ritter, Gustave, Clerk to Acting Second Puisne Judge, 16th April 1859, £200.

Resident Court Keeper, 1 at £24.

MASTER'S OFFICE.

July 1819, Bury, Henry Collett, Master, 1st January 1852, £1000.

1st May 1846, Delainé, Versange, First Clerk, 1st January 1852, £250.

1st Nov'r 1858, Ibrahim Piarroux, Second Clerk, 16th April 1859, £72.

16th April 1859, Arekion E., Temporary Clerk, 16th April 1859, £72.

Messenger 1 at £28. 16.

Vice Admiralty Court.

1831, Surtees, Hon. Stevenson Villiers, Dy. Judge and Surrogate, 15th June 1855. Fees in 1858 £39. 19, (on leave.)

3rd September 1832, Bestel, Hon. Nicholas Gustave, Acting Judge and Surrogate. Fees in 1858 £60.

12th December 1856, Dickson, Hon. W. G., Queen's Advocate, 12th December 1856.

3rd July 1852, Slade, J. H., Registrar, 3rd July 1852. Fees in 1858 £290. 3. 8.

21st February 1846, Bouchet, Jules, Queen's Proctor, 21st February 1846. Fees in 1858 £44. 12. 4.

31st January 1856, Terry, H. H., Marshal, 31st Jan'y 1856, (on leave.)

Pakenham, T. C., Acting Marshal, 31st May 1858. Fees in 1858 £309. 18. 4.

Curator of Vacant Estates.

(OFFICE AT THE TREASURY.)

Pakenham, T. C., Curator, 1st January 1859, £250, and £50 travelling allowance.

Procureur and Advocate General.

12th December 1856, Dickson, Hon. W. G., Procureur and Advocate General, 12th December 1856, £1500.

3rd November 1853, Douglas, Sholto J., Substitute Do., 3rd November 1853, £800.
25th February 1848, Marsh, W. H., Crown Solicitor, 15th April 1854, £300, and £50 horse allowance.
1st October 1854, Nolin, E., Clerk, 14th May 1855, £144.
19th February 1858, Dombreu, T. E., Acting Clerk, 19th February 1858, £72.
8th February 1848, Caldwell, James, Interpreter for French and Creole, 1st June 1856, £300.
1st November 1831, Dina, F., Hindoostanee Interpreter, 1st February 1852, £100.
1st February 1852, Tircselvon, S., Tamul Interpreter, 1st February 1852, £100.
Messenger 1 at £24.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	SALARY.	DATE OF First Appointment.	DATE OF Present Appointment.	REMARKS.
Port Louis, Senior.	H. M. Self.....	£800	13 Sept. 1853	1 Aug. 1857	
,, Junior.	V. Esnouf	600	7 Mar. 1855	15 Aug. 1857	
Pamplemousses.....	Autard de Bragard	600	3 June 1853	10 Dec. 1857	
Rivière du Rempart	Jules Colin.....	650	25 Feb. 1857	4 Dec. 1857	To be reduced to £600 on vacancy.
Flacq	H. N. D. Beyts	600	1 April 1852	10 Dec. 1857	Act. P. of Immigrants, dg. ½ salary.
	L. Gautier (Acting)		1 June 1859	1 June 1859	Has been allowed £100 in addition [to the ½ salary.
Savanne	C. R. Telfair.....	600	10 Oct. 1850	1 Jan. 1852	On leave on ½ salary.
	W. E. Baker (Acting).....		22 July 1857	6 Sept. 1858	Drawing half salary.
Grand Port.....	C. Telfair.....	600	16 Nov. 1831	14 Feb. 1857	Act. Civil Commissioner Seychelles
	O. d'Emmerez de Charmoy		5 Dec. 1857	5 Dec. 1857	Has been allowed £100 in addition [to the ½ salary.
Black River	Numa Geoffroy.....	600	July 1832	1 Mar. 1857	
Plaines Wilhems Moka	J. Robertson	600	1 May 1836	16 Dec. 1857	Is allowed the travelling allowance [for doing duty at Moka £100.
Seychelles.	E. Dupuy.....	500	Aug. 1856	Aug. 1856	
Rodrigues, Police Magistrate	E. Messiter.....	...	...	...	Paid on Police Establishment.

DISTRICT CLERKS.

N.-B.—The District Clerks in the Rural Districts are also Officers of the Civil Status.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	SALARY.	DATE OF First Appointment.	DATE OF Present Appointment.	REMARKS.
Port Louis, Senior.	G. Giraudeau.....	£345	31 Dec. 1836	1 Jan. 1852	To be reduced to £300 on vacancy
,, Junior.	H. Von Schellebeck.....	300	14 Sept. 1847	27 May 1857	
Pamplemousses ...	W. D Bolton	300	15 Mar. 1855	1 July 1856	On leave on half salary.
	C. A. Farquharson		5 Mar. 1852	1 Sept 1858	Drawing half salary.
Riv. du Rempart...	Chas. Lablache.....	300	1 Aug. 1839	8 Nov. 1857	Acting Stipendiary Magistrate.
	Hy. Byrnes		14 July 1856	7 Feb. 1859	Each drawing half salary.
Flacq.....	Chas. Renouf.....	300	15 May 1838	1 Sept. 1858	
Savanne.....	R. C. Smith.....	300	1 Aug. 1847	1 May 1856	
Grand Port	G. D. McMillan.....	300	20 Mar. 1848	23 Juue 1856	
Black River.....	E. A. Mangeot	300	29 Aug. 1839	1 Jan. 1852	
Plaines Wilhems...	E. Ganachaud.....	300	11 Feb. 1842	25 July 1854	
Moka.....	Ivanoff Dupont	200	25 July 1854	1 Sept. 1858	
Seychelles.....	C. J. Fox.....	200	29 Jan. 1852	1 Sept. 1858	

ASSISTANT DISTRICT CLERKS.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	SALARY.	DATE OF First Appointment.	DATE OF Present Appointment.	REMARKS.
Port Louis, Senior	A. de la Roche	£200	1 July 1853	7 July 1857	
	J. T. Paton	72	13 Mar. 1855	13 Mar. 1856	
„ Marine Clerk	J. Martin	72	1 Sept. 1858	7 Feb. 1859	
„ Junior	R. Bonnemaison	72	4 Oct. 1858	4 Oct. 1858	
	A Marceau	48	6 June 1857	6 June 1857	
Pamplemousses	E. de Baize	72	1 April 1859	1 April 1859	
	E. C. Dumée	48	1 Nov. 1857	1 Nov. 1857	
Rivière du Rempart	John Kyshe	72	10 Aug. 1857	15 Dec. 1858	
Flacq	Thomas Haddon	72	12 Mar. 1857	13 Sept. 1858	Receives £36 per annum for charge of Branch Savings' Bank.
Savane	F. de la Roche de Rouget	72	1 May 1857	1 May 1857	
Grand Port	Edwin Palmer	72	7 Feb. 1848	9 Feb. 1853	
Black River	R. Macquet	72	7 Feb. 1859	7 Feb. 1859	
Plaines Wilhems	A. St. Georges	72	10 Sept. 1858	10 Sept. 1858	
Seychelles	E. Puren	71	16 July 1858	1 Aug. 1858	

USHERS.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	FEES.	DATE OF First Appointment.	DATE OF Present Appointment.
Port Louis, Senior	H. Paul	£305 12 0	8 January 1852	8 January 1852
	F. Maurice	406 12 0	"	"
	P. O'Keeffe	250 0 0	"	"
" Junior	Laroy Jacques	114 4 6	1 January 1852	1 January 1851
	Eleodor Marcel	114 4 6	"	"
Pamplemousses	François Assarapin	148 2 11	1 July 1857	1 July 1857
	Emile Rollo	240 0 0	1 June 1852	3 July 1856
Rivière du Rempart	John Strong	120 0 0	30 March 1858	30 March 1858
Flacq	Michel Assarapin	344 16 0	13 February 1847	4 November 1857
Savanne	W. Young	312 9 6	16 August 1852	16 August 1852
Grand Port	A. Maurice	277 18 0	1 July 1855	1 July 1855
Black River	A. Veckranges	72 0 0	3 November 1857	3 November 1857
Plaines Wilhems	J. L'Eveillé	81 4 6	19 August 1852	17 January 1848
Moka	T. Huet	...	May 1859	May 1859
Seychelles	A. Jean Jacques	37 4 6	28 June 1855	28 June 1855
	L. Christin	25 0 0	1 February 1855	1 February 1855

There is an Interpreter attached to each of the Courts at £72 per annum and a Messenger at £24.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	SALARY.	HOUSE AND HORSE ALLOWANCE.	DATE OF First Appointment.	DATE OF Present Appointment.	REMARKS.
Port Louis, Senior	F. M. Randall	£450	£100	16 Aug. 1834	30 Jan. 1835	On leave drawing half salary.
	J. Regnard (Acting)			1 Mar. 1837	7 Feb. 1859	Drawing half salary.
,, Depot..	John Ormsby.....	300	150	15 June 1824	Mar. 1859	
Pamplemousses ...	J. Regnard.	300	150	1 Mar. 1837	1 Jan. 1852	Act. Sen. Stip. Mag. dg. ⅓ salary.
	A. His (Acting)....			1 April 1846	7 Feb. 1859	
Riv. du Rempart.	T. Maguire	300	150	21 Jan. 1846	4 Dec. 1857	On leave drawing half salary.
	C. Lablache (Actg.)			1 Aug. 1836	7 Feb. 1859	Drawing half salary.
Flacq.....	D. S. Ogilvy	300	150	1 Sept. 1858	1 Sept. 1858	Is a Captain in the Madras Army.
Savanne.....	A. de Boucherville...	300	150	13 July 1846	1 Sept. 1858	
Grand Port	J. H. Watson.....	300	150	1 Aug. 1848	1 Sept. 1858	
Black River	T. M. Rennards.....	300	150	25 Oct. 1829	1 Sept. 1858	
Plaines Wilhems...	E. H. Martindale ...	300	150	20 June 1848	1 Sept. 1858	
Moka.....	E. Martindale.	350	100	20 Jan. 1835	23 Jan. 1847	

STIPENDIARY & RECEIVING CLERKS.

N.-B.—The Receiving Clerks receive the Direct Taxes in the Rural Districts.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	SALARY.	DATE OF		REMARKS.
			First Appointment.	Present Appointment.	
Port Louis, Senior.	G. Trouchet.	£192	25 May 1851	1 Sept. 1858	
„ Depôt.		144			
Pamplemousses ...	A. His	180	1 Oct. 1856	1 Sept. 1858	Act. Stip. Mag. drawing ½ salary.
	A. H. Drenning			7 Feb. 1859	Drawing half salary.
Rivière du Rempart	John Cann.....	180	4 April 1850	10 May 1857	
Flacq.....	W. R. Dacosta	180	13 Mar. 1846	22 Aug. 1848	
Savanne.....	Gourel de St. Perne.....	180	1 Sept. 1853	1 Sept. 1853	
Grand Port	R. C. Buttié.	180	18 Mar. 1846	22 Aug. 1848	
Black River	T. M. Tiagapah.....	180	14 April 1846	22 Aug. 1848	
Plaines Wilhems...	Henry Piat.....	180	Feb. 1852	1 Sept. 1858	
Moka.....	F. Martindale.	180	20 June 1848	1 April 1850	

ASSISTANT STIPENDIARY CLERKS.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	SALARY.	DATE OF	
			First Appointment.	Present Appointment.
Port Louis, Senior	L. Mootoosamy	£116	1 January 1842	1 January 1842
	N. LeGoy	98	21 February 1857	21 February 1857
„ Depôt		72		
		48		
Pamplemousses	C. Bruneau	144	1 September 1857	1 September 1858
	A. Lachesnaye	72	8 October 1858	8 October 1858
Rivière du Rempart	Elisée Berger	72	25 February 1857	23 October 1858
Flacq	C. H. Renaud	72	13 September 1858	13 September 1858
	J. T. Young	48	1 October 1858	1 October 1858
Savanne	A. Guérin	72	1 September 1858	1 September 1858
Grand Port	B. T. Saveraya	72	12 April 1837	23 January 1858
	L. D. Saveraya	48	1 September 1858	1 September 1858
Black River	A. Langlois.	72	1 September 1858	1 September 1858
Plaines Wilhems	Seroochelun	72	4 July 1850	1 September 1858
Moka	Elisée Pauquy	72	1 September 1858	1 September 1858

Advocates.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE BEFORE THE COURTS.

Surnames.	*Names.*	Called to the bar in Great Britain or Ireland.	Took their oath at Mauritius.
* Dupont,	F. L. Evenor, Acting 2nd Puisne Judge ...		31 Jan. 1827
* Autard de Bragard,	Adolphe, District Magistrate		21 March 1833
† Lalonette,	Alphonse Arthur		21 March 1833
* † Rudelle,	P. L. Thomy		2 Dec. 1834
* † Esnouf,	Charles Victor, District Magistrate... ...		20 June 1836
† Bouchet,	Emile		2 Nov. 1838
* † Carosin,	Auguste René		10 Dec. 1839
* † Antelme,	Auguste Célicourt, M. C.		9 July 1840
* † Labat,	Théodore...		3 Dec. 1840
* † Caunter,	Louis Henry		22 Dec. 1840
* † Fropier,	Hon. G. P. Jules, M. C.		4 March 1841
* † Prudhomme Duhanchurt,	Louis Aristide		12 March 1841
* † Dupont,	Josselin		15 July 1841
Labistour,	A. de Roquefeuil	7 June 1843	
Colin,	Gustave Barthelemy	18 Nov. 1843	
† Lionnet,	Aristide		8 Feb. 1844
* Baudot,	Ernest, M. C.	9 March 1844	
* Campbell,	C. Molloy	8 Nov. 1844	
Ulcoq,	C. J. André	8 March 1845	
* † Dupuy,	Cyprien Hermodan, District Magistrate		2 Oct. 1845
Arnaud,	Léon	14 June 1848	
Dz. de Charmoy,	P. F. Oscar, Dist. Magistrate	24 Nov. 1848	
* Telfair,	C. Robert, Dist. Mag. ...	8 June 1849	
Jollivet,	Isidore	23 Nov. 1849	
Colin,	Jules Louis	7 June 1850	
Garreau,	Auguste Victor	31 March 1853	
Legall,	Aristide	26 Jan. 1855	
Gautier,	Léonidas	6 June 1856	
* Baker,	Wm. Edward, Dist. Mag.	30 April 1856	
Brunet,	Henry Fulcher	17 Nov. 1856	
Naz,	Jules Augustin Virgile	30 April 1857	
Bazire,	François Raymond Eugène	17 Nov. 1856	
Wilson,	Francis	30 April 1858	
Léclézio,	Eugène Jules	30 April 1858	

Attorneys.

HAVING POWER OF PLEADING ORALLY.

Kœnig,	Henry, M. C.	25 September 1820
* Kœnig,	Félix	1 September 1825
Léclézio,	Eugène	27 November 1828
* Arnaud,	Némours	14 August 1829
* Duvivier,	Emile	29 November 1833

* Do not practice.—† Called to the bar in France.

Attorneys.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE BEFORE THE COURTS.

Surnames. *Names.*	*Dates of Admission.*
Kœnig, Hon. Henry Alexis, (M. C.)	25th September 1820
* Kœnig, Félix	1st September 1825
Léclezio, Eugène	27th November 1828
* Arnaud, Némours	14th August 1829
* Duvivier, Emile	29th November 1833
* Herchenroder, Etienne J.	18th August 1836
* Lienard, Jules	10th November 1836
* Gonin, Hyacinthe Joachim	20th September 1838
Chazal, Pierre Eugène Furcy	20th December 1839
* Adler, Marie François Léonee	20th December 1839
* Charroux, Guillaume	20th February 1840
Pastor, Emilien	25th June 1840
* Bouchet, Apolphe	21st October 1841
Castellan, Emilien	19th March 1842
Lalandelle, Gustave Ross Canvec	28th July 1842
Marie, Eugène	17th June 1842
* Vasseur, Justin Edouard	5th December 1845
Hewetson, William	5th February 1846
Laurent, Eugène	13th March 1846
Terry, Henry Hancock (on leave)	18th June 1846
Cowie, William Peterson	6th November 1846
* D'Avray, Frédéric Laing	6th November 1846
* Robertson, John Anderson, (Dist. Magistrate)	20th November 1846
Ducray, Emilien Giblot	6th October 1848
Mercier, James	30th August 1848
Charon, Pierre Nelzir	6th September 1849
Herchenroder, Thomy Alcida	14th September 1849
* St. Félix, Ernest.	14th September 1849
Laborde, Léonard Charles	14th December 1849
Hitié, Jules Urbain..	1st February 1850
Pignéguy, Jules	7th February 1850
Boullé, Ernest...	21st May 1850
Pastor, J. B. Henry	14th November 1850
Pragassa, Volcy.	14th March 1851
Colin, Antony...	24th June 1851
Guibert, Jacques Julius	25th January 1853
Finniss, William Ingelram	27th January 1853
Mercier, William	5th May 1853
Slade, James	7th May 1853
Bouchet, Jules (Government attorney)	16th July 1853
Duvivier, Edmond...	14th September 1853
Chardenoux, Ernest	7th December 1854
Chauvet, Arthur	23rd October 1855
Robert, Frédéric	16th April 1857
Herchenroder, Thomy	16th April 1859
Desperles, Léonce	16th April 1859
Ackroyd, John Hervy	16th April 1859

* Do not practice.

Ushers.

SERVING BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Names.	*Dates of Admission.*
Villemont, Pierre Louis	20th October 1832
Morcy, Jean Romely	13th December 1832
Emile, Louis, Crier	14th November 1839
* Gellé Chéri	14th November 1830
Lecudenec, Paul Furcy	28th August 1847
Jean Louis, Gustave	4th November 1847
Ringuet, Henry Aristide	4th March 1848
Bardet, Harmonide, on leave	11th March 1848
L'Hortal, Charles	13th July 1849
Courbadon, Jean Baptiste	28th October 1854
Nunn, James	14th December 1854
Dumaine, James Louis	17th June 1856
Goumany	September 1857

Notaries of the Island of Mauritius, 1857.

With the Minutes they possess, dating from 1724 *to* 1854.

CHAMBER OF NOTARIES

IN CONFORMITY WITH ARRÊTÉ OF 16 PRAIRIAL AN XII.

President,—J. B. GUIMBEAU.
Syndic,—A. L. S. PELTE.
Rapporteur,—A. MEISTRE.
Secretary,—VIGOUREUX DE K[MORVANT.

Notaries: Port Louis.

ESNOUF, Armand, 20th May 1857, who possesses the Minutes of:

Le Forester, 1781 to 1786.
Baro Rivière, 1793 to 1822.
Jollivet, 1822 to 1857.

DUMAT, Marie François Clément, 24th May 1856, who possesses the Minutes of:

Pelte, 1778 to 1791.
Touraille, 1779 to 1791.
Sylvain Roux, an V to l'an XII.
Callot, 1814 to 1816, Pamplemousses
Guérin, père, 1791 to 1817.
Guérin fils, 1817 to 1822.
Balteau, 1792 to 1817. Pamplemousses
Dubor, 1819 to 1830. Rivière du Rempart and Port Louis.
Maignard, July 1830 to Oct. 1839.
Levieux, 1830 to 1856.

* Do not practice.

MAINGARD, Claude Ernest Alexis Jesselin, 23rd May 1857, who possesses the Minutes of:

Audibert, 1779 to 1791.
Chasteau de Baylon père, 1782 to 1792.
Chasteau de Baylan fils, 1791 to l'an XII.
Durand père, 1791 to l'an V.
Durand fils, an IV to 1819.
Pepin, an VII to l'an IX.
Toussaint, 1891 to 1831. Gd. Port.
Leroy, 1819 to 1824.
Bonnefin, 1825 to 1833.
Bouic, 1833 to 1839.
Barry, 1839 to 1842.
Ducray, 1829 to 1831. Pamplemousses.
Ducray, 1831 to 1842. Gd. Port.
Ducray, 1842 to 1857.

VIGOUREUX DE KERVANF, Louis Edouard Géreon, 1st February 1855, who possesses the Minutes of:

Gévint, 1781 to l'an X.
Delisle Beauregard, 1589 to 1791. Plaines Wilhems and Moka.
Delisle Beauregard, 1791 to 1807. Port Louis.
Yardin, an VI to 1816.
Caïez, an X to 1823.
Bussié, 1823 to 1832.
Erny, Sept. 1831 to Oct. 1832. Pamplemousses.
Erny, 1832 to 1837. Port Louis.
Liénard, 1837 to 1855.

HERCHENRODER, Lisis, 12th December 1842, who possesses the Minutes of:

Combaud, 1773 to an IV.
Balu. 1782 to an VII.
Brun, 1791 to an V.
Doudeville, an IV to 1810,
Fouquereaux, an V. to 1807.
Roze, an V to 1810.
Lefèvre, an X to An XII.
J. F. Arnaud père, an V to 1823.
C. M. Arnaud fils. 1823 to 1833.
Trébuchet, 1833 to 1842.
Lablache, 1842 to 1845.
Lefébure de Marcy, 1836 to 1839.
Icery, 1839 to 1842.

GUIMBEAU, J. B., 28th August 1848, who possesses the Minutes of:

Auffray, 1786 to an X.
Kerivel, 1786 to an X.
Douaud, 1788 to 1789.
Petit, 1792 to 1825.
Bombard, 1793 to 1813.
Ledo, 1821 to 1815, Plaines Wilhems and Black River.
Déroullède père, 1816 to 1823.
Eon, 1822 to 1823, Savanne.
Bonsergent, 1825 to 1828.
L. E. Déroullède fils, 1828 to 1837.
N. Geffroy, 1828 to 1832, Savanne.
Do., 1837 to 1848, Port Louis.

MEISTRE, J. B. Aristide, 20th January 1852, who possesses the Minutes of:

Lamusse, 1845 to 1852.

PELTE, A. L. Stanislas, 29th September 1852, who possesses the Minutes of:

Faivre du Bouvot, 1817 to 1319.
Bèlin père, 1785 to 1823.
Bèlin fils, 1824 to 1827.
Durrans, 1788 to an V.
Kœnig, 1836 to 1852.

SEVENE, George Marie Frédéric, 29th August 1836,

Who has no other Minutes than his own.

Notaries in the Rural Districts.

Lenoir, Gustave, Flacq, 9th June 1857.
Macquet, Adelphe Noël, Grand Port, 17th May 1842.
Langlois, Frédéric, Pamplemousses, 12th December 1842.
Mr. Langlois possesses the Minutes of Mr. Macquet, from 1836 to 1843, Pamplemousses.
Ducray, Arthur, Plaines Wilhems, Moka and Black River, 17th July 1857.

Minutes

DEPOSITED IN THE REGISTRY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Alain	1770 to 1772	Géraud	1763 to 1767
Bertin	1747 to 1749	Jacob	1764 to 1740
Bourlier...	1751 to 1756	Kigalet	1730 to 1733
Boussard	1761 to 1767	Leroux	1828 to 1830
Colas.	1757 to 1760	„ de Cinq Noyers	1774 to 1784
Colbert	1735 to 1743	Lousteau.	1767 to 1789
Delaguette	1776 to 1779	Merville de St. Remy	1736 to 1744
Desribes.	1755 to 1763	Molère	1737 to 1747
Dusart	1730	Moret	1730 to 1733
Dutillet...	1767 to 1770	Penchin...	1749 to 1754
Fouilleuse	1719 to 1730	St. Martin	1724 to 1729

ECCLESIASTICAL.

PORT LOUIS.

Protestant.

Fovember 1854, Ryan, Vincent William, D.D., Bishop of Mauritius, Consecrated 30th November 1834, £720 and £100 travelling allowance.
August 1853, De Joux, Revd. J. Gideon, Civil Chaplain at Vacoas, August 1853, £350 and 50 horse allowance.
June 1854, Pennington, Philip, M.A., Civil Chaplain at Mahebourg, September 1856, £400.
December 1854, Mason, William Lewis, B.A., Civil Chaplain at Port Louis, £400.
John Gallienne Bichard, Chaplain of the Floating Chapel, December 1855. No salary from Government.
January 1857, Hobbs, Stephen, Missionary C.M.S., January 1857. No salary from Government.
March 1857, Leatherdale, George, Chaplain at Moka, March 1857, £330, of which half by Government.
December 1855, Taylor, Arthur, Missionary S. P. G., December 1855. No salary from Government.
May 1856, Wheeler, Thomas, Assistant Curate, officiating at Pamplemousses, Ascension Day, 1856, £200, of which half by Govern't.

Divine Service at the Civil Prison and Civil Hospital on the afternoon of every Sunday.

SEYCHELLES.

March 1855, Fallet, Dr., Chaplain at Mahé, March 1855, £300.

MAURITIUS.

1858, Odell, M. C., Garrison Chaplain.

Protestant Missionary: Independent.

18 May 1814, Le Brun, Rev. J., 18 May 1814, £72.

Church of Scotland.

17 November 1856, McIrvine, Rev. George, Minister of the Church of Scotland, 17 November 1856, £400 including £150 contributed.

Roman Catholic Clergy.

* January 1841, Collier, Right Rev. William Bernard Allen, R. C. Bishop, September 1841, £720, and £100 per annum travelling allowance.

November 1841, Laval, Rev. James, Assistant Clergyman in Port Louis November 1841, £200.

May 1845, Hogan, Rev. Cornelius John, Assistant Clergyman, in Port Louis, September 1845, £200, (absent on leave drawing ½ salary.)

January 1855, Bardet, Rev. Tristan, Assistant Clergyman in Port Louis, May 1855, £200.

August 1858, Le Boucher, Rev., Additional Clergyman in Port Louis, August 1858, £150.

May 1845, Comerford, Very Rev. Peter Michæl, V. G., Parish Priest of Pamplemousses, September 1845, £200. Fees, £204 13 4.

April 1858, Mitchell, Rev. D. A., Assistant Clergymen at Pamplemousses, April 1858, £150.

July 1856, Blampin, Rev. Charles Louis, Parish Priest of Rivière du Rempart, November 1856, £150. Fees, £62 8.

March 1855, Lambert, Rev. Louis Prosper, Parish Priest of Flacq, March 1855, £200. Fees, £131 2.

May 1859, François, Rev. J. B., Acting Parish Priest of Trois Islots, May 1859, in room of Rev. Hogan absent on leave, £100.

September 1856, Thiersé, Rev. Francis Joseph, Parish Priest of Grand Port, September 1856, £150. Fees, £160 8.

January 1850, McDonald, Rev. Patrick, Parish Priest of Plaines Wilhems, January 1850, £200. Fees, £48.

February 1845, Eggermont, Rev. Aloysius, Parish Priest of Moka, June 1845, £200. Fees, £51 9 2.

April 1849, McGovern, Rev. Andrew, Parish Priest of Black River, July 1849, £200. Fees, £27 12.

October 1848, Conway, Rev. Christopher, Parish Priest of Savanne, January 1849, £200. Fees, £67 18.

There are two vacancies for two additional Clergymen.

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* The Bishop and Assistant Clergymen receive from the Fabrique altogether a monthly allowance of £46 in lieu of Fees.

EDUCATION.

Royal College.

FOUNDED 7TH JANUARY 1791.

4th November 1858, Redl, C. A., Rector, 4th November 1858, £900.
1st September 1842, Williams, W. J., 1st Classical Professor, 1st January 1859, £400. Absent on leave drawing half salary.
8th February 1859, Barbeau, A., Acting 1st Classical Professor, drawing half salary.
16th November 1846, Stone, W. J, J. P., 2nd Classical Professor, 1st January 1859, £350. Absent on leave drawing half salary.
1st April 1843, Hazlitt, W., 3rd Classical Professor, 1st January 1859, £300.
1st January 1859, Franklin, C. G., *S. A. C.*, 4th Classical Professor, 1st January 1859, £250, drawing half salary of Professer Acton resigned.
19th November 1821, Joly, V., 1st Professor of Mathematics, 1st January 1859, £400.
16th June 1848, Meldrum, C., 2nd Proressor of Mathematics, 1st January 1859, £350.
28th January, Doyen, L., 1st Professor of French, 1st January 1859, £300.
1st May 1846, Cahagnet, E., 2nd Professor of French, 1st January 1859, £225.
8th June 1848, De Caila, G., 3rd Professor of French, 1st January 1859, £300.
19th January 1857, De la Hogue, A., Professor of Drawing, 1st January 1859, £150.
1st July 1850, Hily, F., Professor of Writing, 1st January 1859, £120.
23rd April 1843, Hatch, W., Professor of Junior School, 1st January 1859, £225.
1st February 1859, Verger, C., Professor of Engineering, 1st February 1859, £200.
1st February 1859, Engelbrecht, U., Professor of Singing, 1st February 1859, £50.

SECRETARY AND ACCOUNTANT.

18th January 1859, Connor, W. C., 18th January 1859, £120.

USHERS.

6th December 1844, Cassidy, T., 6th December 1844, £144.
1st July 1846, Standley, J., 1st January 1859, £96.
Servants 3 at £18 8. each.

Government Schools.

The Government Schools are open five days in each week, and are conducted on much the same principles as regards Religion, as the Schools under the National Board of Education in Ireland.

A combination of methods are used in the mode of instruction consisting of those of *Bell* and *Lancaster*, *Pestaloozi* and some others, as adopted by the Home and Colonial School Society, but modified in many instances by admixture with the different systems under which the Teachers of the Colony have been brought up.

The number of Scholars on the Books of the Government Schools on the 31st January 1858, was 1588, and on the 31st December 1858 there remained 2364.

The expenditure during 1858 exclusive of Buildings, Repairs, Books, etc., received from England amounted to £6472. 10. 5., of which £327. 13. 3. was collected by School Fees. This sum includes the expenses of the Superintendent's Establishment, the Musical Teacher's salary, as also that of the Professor of Practical Geometry, the Travelling Allowances, Prizes, and several other miscellaneous items.

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Walsh, R. Hussey Esq., appointed 27th June 1857, salary £600, and £60 travelling allowance.

31st March 1852, Bergicourt, L. E., Clerk, 7th August 1857, £120.

TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC.

Bradshaw, Mrs. G., appointed 23rd September 1857, salary £96, and £19. 4. travelling allowance.

PROFESSOR OF PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.

8th June 1848, De Caila, G., 8th June 1848, £156.

GOVERNMENT

PORT

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NAMES OF TEACHERS, &c.	SALARY.
Eastern Suburb.....	C. A. D. Peach	£ 78
	A. Jones, ...	48
	J. U Terrière.	36
	E. Barfoot	36
Eastern Infant & Juvenile	J. Anderson.	177
	M. Rosalia.....	48
	J. W. Anderson.....	48
	L. Rose.	28.16
	N. A. Terrière	24
	S. Auguste.....	12
Côte d'Or Street		168
	A. Jenkins	48
	S. Sol	36
	N. J. Julie.....	36
	A. Lagesse.....	24
Western Suburb.	C. Leal.	132
	E. Fox.....	48
	C. Gillet	36
	A. Avice.....	36
Western Juvenile.....	E. Gordon	120
	E. Jeffreys	60
	C. Marjolin.....	48
	M. Bernardeau	36
Tamul.....	Anandapen.....	48
Hindostanee	Sheik Yer Alli	48
Grand River.....	S. Thornton	150
Roche Bois	C. Bell.....	108
	R. Bell.....	36

N.-B.—When Teachers (*i.e.* Masters or Mistresses) are not provided

SCHOOLS.

LOUIS.

DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF PRESENT APPOINTMENT.	SCHOLARS. BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
30 April 1847	30 July 1857	112	67	177
26 January 1857	26 February 1857			
1 July 1858	1 July 1858			
27 July 1858	27 July 1858			
1 September 1845	30 June 1856	149	88	237
13 August 1845	30 September 1857			
2 February 1859	2 February 1859			
17 December 1857	17 December 1857			
6 December 1855	1 May 1856			
5 February 1859	5 February 1859			
1 January 1848	1 May 1850	148	81	226
30 January 1853	30 January 1853			
13 April 1857	13 April 1857			
21 February 1859	21 February 1859			
1 October 1850	30 January 1856	146	47	193
1 July 1851	1 June 1852			
March 1853	30 June 1859			
1 February 1858	1 February 1858			
28 June 1856	28 June 1856	124	53	177
30 January 1840	1 May 1849			
1 July 1854	17 December 1857			
30 November 1856	17 March 1857			
11 May 1856	11 May 1856	45	9	54
11 May 1856	11 May 1856	76	18	94
30 September 1843	30 September 1843	47	13	60
18 July 1854	15 August 1856	80	36	116
15 August 1856	15 August 1856			

with quarters they are allowed £36 per annum in lieu thereof.

DISTRICT

NAMES OF DISTRICT & SCHOOL.		NAMES OF TEACHERS, &c.	SALARY
Pamplemousses.	Pieter Booth	F. de la Châtre Ogle	£ 100
		Mrs. de la Châtre Ogle	24
	Terre Rouge	C. D. Keane.	96
		M. Keane	36
		L. F. Serret	48
	Pamplemousses Village	R. Bell	108
		S. Bell	36
		F. Lebon	24
		V. Lemasson	24
	Arsenal.	C. O'Leary	72
		A. O'Lerry	24
Riv. du Rempart.	Grand Bay	F. Meyer	120
		M. Meyer	36
	Mapou	J. J. Brasse	72
		J. Brasse	24
		E. Bon	36
	Poudre d'Or	F. Casimir	100
		E. Joseph	24
		M. Phillibert	24
Flacq.—Flacq Village		L. Némorin	72
		S. Young	36
		C. Latchimouna	24
Grand Port.	Mahebourg	G. Clarke.	177
		J. P. Clarke.	48
		M. Clarke.	24
		S. J. Baptiste	24
		C. Michaud	36
		A. Poisson	24
	Paines Magnien	Ad. Poisson	96
		R. Poisson	24
Savanne.—Souillac		W. Grassy	96
		J. Grassy.	24
Plaines Wilhems		C. Dinnematin	100
		M. Dinnematin	36
		J. B. Albert.	24
Moka		E. R. Lambert	96
		J. Lambert	24
„ Pailles		T. Madge.	96
		E. Madge	36

In addition to the foregoing there are 21 Schools assisted by grants in aid under
Boys, 370 Girls, Total 879. The

SCHOOLS.

DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF PRESENT APPOINTMENT.	SCHOLARS. BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
1 June 1856	1 June 1856	64	21	85
"	"			
May 1855	10 March 1858			
23 June 1858	23 June 1858	102	43	145
"	"			
10 December 1850	27 July 1858			
22 August 1857	22 August 1857			
9 April 1858	9 April 1858	153	59	212
16 April 1859	16 April 1859			
30 January 1851	30 June 1856	62	47	109
19 January 1858	19 January 1858			
9 September 1853	15 July 1857	49	30	79
"	"			
September 1845	January 1846			
7 July 1858	7 July 1858	46	10	56
September 1845	December 1857			
15 April 1846	15 July 1857			
7 July 1858	9 April 1858	87	43	130
September 1845	17 November 1958			
6 December 1855	15 July 1857			
22 February 1859	22 February 1859	141	29	170
4 March 1858	4 March 1858			
11 May 1851	11 May 1851			
"	"			
27 July 1858	27 July 1858			
11 May 1853	1 May 1856	149	85	234
27 July 1858	27 July 1858			
"	"			
22 May 1853	22 May 1858	56	17	73
" 1858	"			
3 March 1856	27 July 1858	73	39	112
27 July 1858	"			
18 November 1846	17 December 1857			
1 July 1841	27 July 1858	102	36	138
4 March 1858	4 March 1858			
10 March 1858	27 July 1858	66	33	99
"	"			
1 May 1856	27 July 1858	33	42	75
10 March 1858	"			

Ordinance 6 of 1856. The number of Scholars on the 31st December was 503 amount granted being £630. 6.

Schools supported by the Church of England
DURING 1858.

DISTRICT	PUBLIC OR FREE SCHOOL AND WHERE SITUATED.	SCHOLARS. M.	F.	TL.	REMARKS.
Port Louis.	St. James' School, opposite St. James Cathedral.—*Public* ..	73	...	73	Class & Collection teaching. St. James' School is under the superintendence of the Rev. C.G. Franklin. The expenses of the school are defrayed chiefly by the fees paid by the boys which vary from 14 shillings to 12 shillings a month. There are a few pupils who are admitted free by His Lordship the Bishop.
	Labourdonnais street.—*Public*..	8	7	15	Mutual Instruction.
	Indian School Pucelles street.—*Free*	16	11	27	Elementary Tamul Education with Scripture Instructions. Under the superintendence of the Revd. A. Taylor and subject to inspection by the Superintendent of Government Schools.
Pamplemousses.	Near the 8th Mile on the estate of Mr. Féline.—*Free*	28	2	30	Instructed in Hindoo Kaithe & Bengalee, Under the superintendence of the Rev. P. Ansorgé.
	On Captain Ireland's premises.—*Free*	12	5	17	A school-room and residence for Master and Mistress have been built on the Church ground at Pamplemousses which will soon be ready for the reception of the pupils who will receive gratuitous, secular and religious instruction. The school is under the superintendence of the Revd. T. Wheeler, subject to the inspection of the Superintendent of Government Schools.
	Plaines St. Cloud.—*Public*.....	15	10	25	
Moka.	Tamul School, L'Amitié Estate.—*Free*	20	2	22	This school is under the superintendence of the Rev. G. Leatherdale, but subject to the visitation of the Superintendent of Government Schools.
P. Wilhems.	Mr. Ansorgé's premises.—*Free* ..	17	13	30	Instructed in the vernacular as Bengalee, Hindoo Kaithe and Hindoostanee. Under the superintendence of the Revd. P. Ansorgé.
	Near the 8th Mile Post.—*Free* ..	15	...	15	Hindoo Kaithe Instruction.

Schools supported by the Church of England
DURING 1858.—*(Continued.)*

DISTRICT	PUBLIC OR FREE SCHOOL AND WHERE SITUATED.	SCHOLARS. M.	F.	TL.	REMARKS.
Plaines Wilhems.	Vacoas, Creole.—*Public and Free*	47	...	47	These Schools are all under the superintendence of the Revd. J. G. R. de Joux and are frequently visited by the Lord Bishop of Mauritius as well as by the Superintendent of Government Schools. They are open to children of all denominations without any charge either for instruction or books, &c. The study of Scripture is obligatory as well as attendence at the short services which precede and close the labours of each day. The industrial school is open to all boys attending any of the other schools of the Mission. The hours of attendance are from 7 o'clock a.m. till noon or from 1 o'clock till 5 p.m. five days in the week; and from 7 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.
	Do. do.	...	55	55	
	Vacoas, Indian.—*Free*.....	25	6	31	
	Creole School, Curepipe.—*Public and Free*.....	24	21	45	
	Creole School, Haut Vacoas—*Public and Free*.....	26	19	45	
	Industrial School, Vacoas.—*Public and Free*.....	18	...	18	
Black River.	Creole School, Morne Brabant.—*Public and Free*.....	34	21	55	
	Creole School, Belle Ile.—*Public and Free*.....	36	30	66	
	Indian School, Belle Ile.—*Free*..	18	10	28	There are separate Masters for each of the following branches: Carpenting, Cart and Wheelrights Work, Blacksmiths, Farriery, Masonry and Work in Stone. Veterinary Surgery. The number of apprentices is 18. The supports of these schools alone amounted to £577 10 during 1858 from voluntary contributions and £280 4 0 from grants in aid; in all £857 14 0.
	Do. do. do..	19	3	22	
	Creole School, Petite Rivière.—*Public and Free*.....	50	21	71	
	Indian School, Belle Ile.—*Free*..	17	16	33	
	Do. do. do..	25	10	35	

There are six school buildings in the Colony belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel capable of containing 1000 children. Three of those buildings—those of Grande Bale, Plaines Wilhems and Savanne are occupied by Government Schools. The school at Belle Ile, Black River, is licensed for Divine Worship. A fifth is situated at Grand Port. In tho building in Port Louis there is a school for boys, intended also for the training of normal pupils; and a Sunday school is held in this building at ¼ past 9 every Sunday morning on the books of which are the names of 130 children.

The Seychelles schools under the superintendence of the Revd. A. Fallet, are not detailed in this Return but they number above 100 scholars. The expense of the schools being supported by voluntary contributions and grants in aid.

Schools supported by the Roman Catholic Church
DURING 1858.

DISTRICT.	PUBLIC OR FREE SCHOOL AND WHERE SITUATED.	SCHOLARS. M.	F.	TOTAL.
Port Louis.	*At the Convent.—*Free*	3	159	162
	Camp Yoloff.—*Free*	12	48	60
	La Saline.—*Free*	38	86	124
	Rue Neuve Petite Montagne.—*Public.*	15	30	45
	Roche Bois	40	28	68
	Vallée des Prêtres	12	53	65
	Do. do.	8	28	36
Pamplemousses.	In the Village.—*Free*	...	150	150
	Riche Terre.—*Free*	...	25	25
	Plaine St. Cloud.—*Public*	14	12	26
	Terre Rouge.—*Public*	20	19	39
Grand Port.	Mahébourg.—*Public*	14	44	58
	Do. do.	30	26	56
	Do. do.	35	30	65
	Do. do.	12	12	24
	Escalier.—*Public.*	20	30	50
	Plaine Magnien.—*Public*	8	22	30
	Do. do.	14	20	34
	Cent Gaulettes.—*Public.*	22	28	50
	Marre d'Albert.—*Free*	40	35	75
Plnes. Wiehems.	Vacoa.—*Free*	29	31	60
	La Caverne.—*Free*	23	38	61
Black River.	Mount Charmerelle.—*Free.*	20	10	30
	Petite Rivière.—*Public*	28	56	84
Riv. du Rempart	Poudre d'Or.—*Public*	31	27	58
	Mapou.—*Public*	22	45	67
	Rivière du Rempart.—*Public.*	13	13	26
Flacq.	Camp de Masque.—*Public*	15	15	30
	Poste de Flacq.—*Public*	15	15	30
	Rivière Sèche.—*Public*	16	...	16
	Trou d'Eau Douce.—*Public*	...	30	30

* In the school at the Convent 119 orphans girls and 3 boys are boarded, clothed and instructed, and the others are taught as day scholars,

Missionaries.

There are four Schools supported by the Missionaries: 1 at Camp Yoloff, 1 at Grand River, 1 at Moka, and 1 at Plaines Wilhems.

Medical Department.

MEDICAL OFFICE.

April 1854, Clerihew, G., Chief Medical Officer, 9th April 1854, £365 and pay and Colonial allowances in his Military capacity, £1013. 1. 0.
29th May 1858, Campbell, J. A., 1st Clerk, February 1859, £150.
January 1843, Gaïqui, J. J., 2nd Clerk, 1st May 1854, £75.
March 1859, Thompson, T. H., 3rd Clerk, March 1859, £48.
26th January 1858, Auguste, Messenger, 26th January 1858, £24.

CIVIL HOSPITAL.

11th September 1857, Ayres, P. B., Acting Surgeon in charge, 1st June 1859, £500. (Drawing half pay.)
29th June 1825, Labat, Pierre, 1st Assistant Surgeon, 29th June 1825, £250.
April 1858, Beaugeard, O., 2nd Assistant Surgeon, April 1858, £250 and £50 for house rent.
January 1826, Chenard, A., Accountant and Purveyor, 1st February 1842, £408.
23rd July 1847, Thompson, G., Steward, 23rd July 1847, £96.
23rd October 1857, Béchet, Dispenser, 23rd October 1857, £100.
1st January 1840, Smith, R., Wardmaster, 1st January 1840, £60.
24th February 1859, O'Hara, Bernard, Assistant Wardmaster, 24th February 1859, £48.
July 1857, Louis, Azor, Porter, September 1858, £48.
Servants 19: 1 at £28. 16; 2 at £24; 2 at £20. 8; 1 at £19. 16; 13 at £16. 16.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Grand River.

23rd July 1846, Powell, Dr. L., Superintendent in charge, 5th July 1850, £400 with Quarters.
December 1843, Kelly, J., Steward, 12th May, 1851, £112.
1st November 1858, Thompson, W., Head Attendant, 1st November 1858, £100.
15th January 1840, Jones, C., Matron, 24th August 1854, £100.
4th August 1856, Haslitt, T., Porter, 4th August 1856, £48.
Servants 9: 1 at £48; 2 at £43. 4; 6 at £18. 12.

PRATIQUE.

15th August 1842, Ford, W., Surgeon of Pratique, 8th April 1853, £350.

MEDICAL STORES AND DISPENSARY.

26th July 1857, Ferguson, J., Civil Medical Storekeeper, £120, and Surgeon in charge of Dispensary for the Poor, 26th July 1857, £96.

May 1854, Decornu, C. H., Clerk, 5th May 1857, £84, and Dispenser 21st March 1859, £36.
One Messenger at 19. 4 per annum.

December 1856, Finnimore, J. A., in charge of the Dispensary for the Poor, Mahébourg, December 1856, £144.

POWDER MILLS HOSPITAL.

March 1843, Reilly, P., Surgeon in charge, 5th May 1848, £100.
December 1857, Phillips, Henry, Steward, 1st January 1858, £60.

VACCINATORS.

The Vaccinators are appointed in virtue of Ordinance No. 9 of 1843, and receive in lieu of salary, for each successful vaccination of children under 8 months of age, for Port Louis three shillings, and for the Country Districts five shillings.

Tourrette, C., Port Louis, 18th April 1856.	Fees in 1858,	£115.	19.
Reilly, P., South Pamplemousses, 16th March 1843.	„ „	157.	10.
Harel, E., North Pamplemousses, 1st June 1842.	„ „	61.	
Gouly, P. M., Rivière du Rempart, 24th Sept. 1852.	„ „	79.	5.
Icery, E., Flacq, August 1855.	„ „	206.	15.
Cox, G., Grand Port, 15th November 1834.	„ „	126.	15.
Bolton, J., Savanne, 1st October 1847.	„ „	75.	10.
Perrot, A., Black River.	„ „	90.	15.
Bertin, A., Plaines Wilhems.	„ „	72.	
Bestel, C., Moka.			
Brooks, J. H., Seychelles.			

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Appointed on the 31st March 1853, to attend at the Hospitals at the District Jails, and upon the Police. Salary £100 per annum.

Reilly, P., Pamplemousses.
Gouly, P., Rivière du Rempart.
Icery, E., Flacq.
Finnimore, J. A., Mahébourg, Grand Port.
Bolton, J., Savanne.
Perrot, A., Black River.
Bertin, A., Plaines Wilhems.
Bestel, C., Moka.
Brooks, J. H., Seychelles.

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

(Under Ordinance 30 of 1854.)

Dr. Clerihew, C. M. O.,
Dr. Powell, Lunatic Asylum,
Dr. Finnimore, Mahébourg,
Dr. Ford, Health Officer,
Dr. Reilly, Pamplemousses,
Dr. Gouly, Rivière du Rempart.

Dr. Icery, Flacq,
Dr. Perrot, Black River,
Dr. Bestel, Moka.
Dr. Bolton, Savanne,
Dr. Bertin, Plaines Wilhems.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER.

17th October 1854, Fleurot, E., £100.

Quarantine Stations.

FLAT ISLAND.

Jacques, Edwin, Surgeon Superintendent, 11th September 1857, £150
Thompson, Stephen, Pilot and Steward, 27th May 1856, £300.
Barton, Andrew, Store and Hospital Clerk, 18th June 1857, £120.
3 Hospital servants, at £24 each.
1 Cook ... ... 24.
1 Laborer ... ... 24.

Boat's Crew.

1 Tindal at £27.
5 Lascars at 24 each.
1 Signalman at 72.

CANNONIER POINT.

Ayres, Phillip B., Surgeon, 11th September 1857, £400. (Drawing half pay.)
Kirsten, R., Acting do. 1st June 1859. (Drawing half pay.)
Cowie, David, Steward and Accountant, 5th October 1857, £150.
2 Hospital servants at £24 each.
1 Cook ... ... 24.
1 Laborer ... ... 24.

SEMAPHORES.

Butte aux Sables—1 Soldier at 1s. per diem.
Butte aux Papayers—1 Soldier at 1s. per diem.
N. B.—The above officers and servants, employed at the Quarantine Stations, are allowed rations in addition to their pay.

Commissioners of Lunacy.

Under Ordinance 35 *of* 1854 "*for making provisions by law for the "care and maintenance of Lunatics and persons of unsound mind.*"

There are two Commissioners for Port Louis and for each of the other Districts of the Island. Art. 1.—Also, a Central Board (Art. 2) composed of the following Gentlemen:—

H. C. Bury, Esquire, Master of the Supreme Court.
George Clerihew, Esquire, M. D., Chief Medical Officer.
Dr. J. R. Johnstone, Esquire.

Medical Practitioners, Apothecaries, &c.

IN THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES, WITH DATES OF PERMISSION TO PRACTICE.

Dupin, J., Flacq, 9th September 1816.
* Ulcoq, C. J., Flacq, 26th April 1817.
* Montgomery, A., Port Louis, 29th November 1820.
Gourdel, F., Port Louis, 14th December 1820.
Labat, P., Port Louis, *Assistant Surgeon Civil Hospital*, 11th September 1823.
Allard, J., Port Louis, 3rd October 1828.
Salesse, E., Port Louis, 10th December 1835.
Sauzier, E., North Pamplemousses, 18th February 1835.
Sauzier, A., Grand Port, 16th July 1835.
Harel, C. J., North Pamplemousses, 10th December 1835.
Novel, J. J., South Pamplemousses, 8th December 1836.
Coignet, C., Port Louis, 17th July 1838.
D'Arifat, L., Port Louis, 30th March 1841.
Reilly, P., South Pamplemousses, 7th July 1842.
Ford, W., Surgeon of Pratique.
Powell, L., *in charge of Lunatic Asylum, Grand River*, April 1843.
Perrot, A., Black River, 20th November 1844.
Burlinson, N., Port Louis, 23rd June 1845.
Gouly, Rivière du Rempart, 22nd January 1846.
Bolton, J., Savanne, 26th February 1847.
Pastourel, F., Port Louis, 22nd December 1847.
Senèque, H. J. T., Port Louis, 13th October 1848.
Grivot, C. A. G., Port Louis, 23rd June 1849.
Penaud, J. J., Port Louis, 8th August 1849.
Pellegrin, F., Port Louis, 3rd April 1850.
Fressanges, H., Port Louis, 7th February, 1852.
Mailly, E. C., Port Louis, 28th July 1853.
Colin, M. E., Port Louis, 9th September 1853.
Tourette, C., (Government Vaccinator,) Port Louis, 12th Sept'r. 1853.
Kœnig, J. A. H., Grand River, 2nd February 1854.
Bonnefin, F. W., Port Louis, 23rd May 1854.
Dorelle, B., Grand Port, 18th May 1854.
Icery, Edmond, Flacq, 8th January 1855.
Lejeune, Grand Port, 20th March 1855.
Beaugeard, Onésipho, *Assistant Surgeon Civil Hospital*, Port Louis, 23rd April 1856.
Allard, Ls. Timothée, Port Lous, 15th December 1856.
Guérin, Mèneville Isidore, Flacq, 9th February 1857.
Regnaud, Arnaud Ch., Port Louis, 19th February 1857.
Ayres, Philip B., *Superintendent of Quarantine*, Cannonier Point, and Acting Surgeon in charge of Civil Hospital, March 1857.
Bertin, Armand Aug. Théodore, Plaines Wilhems, 14th May 1857.
Mailhoux, Joseph, Port Louis, 31st August 1857.
Yardin, Emile, Savanne, 31st August 1857.
Perrot, Louis François Henri, Port Louis, 3rd October 1857.

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* Does not practice.

Jacques, Edwin, *Superintendent of Quarantine*, Flat Island, 19th October 1857.
Luciany, A., Port Louis, 11th December 1857.
Bruneau, E., Pamplemousses, 18th February 1858.
Ollivry, F. T., Port Louis, 5th March 1858.
Bestel, C., Moka, 7th April 1858.
Allas, J. L., Port Louis, 18th August 1858.
Riccard, E. J., Port Louis, 3rd September 1858.
Lejuge, E., Port Louis, 14th December 1858.
Kirsten, R. H. A., Acting Surgeon Cannonier Point, 11th January 1859.
Barraut, A. R., Port Louis, 11th May, 1859.
Desjadin, C., Port Louis, 7th June 1859.

OFFICIERS DE SANTÉ.

Dupré, A., Plaines Wilhems, before 1815.
Cordouan, do. 4th September 1817.

APOTHECARIES.

Baissac, J., Port Louis, 31st January 1829.
D'Etienne, Grand Port, 6th December 1831.
Baissac, T., Grand Port, 16th May 1838.
Poupinel, Port Louis, 8th February 1838.
Pilot, L. H., Port Louis, 1st February 1840.
Harel, J. E., Port Louis, 14th February 1840.
Damain, A., Port Louis, 8th June 1841.
Mailloux, J., Port Louis, 30th March 1849.
Fleurot, E., Port Louis, 25th September 1850.
Lamusse, A, Port Louis, 29th January 1851.
Olivier, J. M. F., Port Louis, 31st March 1851.
Baschet, G., Port Louis, 22nd April 1853.
Fleury, A., Port Louis, 24th February 1854.
Dru, Port Louis, 24th February 1854.
Guiot, J. F., Port Louis, 24th February 1854.
Baissac, P. Joseph, Port Louis, 14th January 1856.

DENTISTS.

Paris, J. D.,	Port Louis,	9th July 1836.
Sauzier, A.,	do.	16th July 1836.
*Malherbe, A.,	do.	23rd January 1838.
Trébuchet, G.,	do.	11th July 1849.
Didier,	do.	18th October 1848.
Dauguet,	do.	17th April 1850.
Mamet, E. E.,	do.	4th November 1853.
Desnoues, E.,	do.	14th November 1857.
Jones,	do.	

* Does not practice.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Olivier, E., Port Louis, 19th April 1842.
Gautray, do. 29th April 1844.
Robain, L. C., do. 26th September 1851.
Bradshaw, Charles Arthur, M. E. C. V. S., Port Louis, 30th January 1857.

ACCOUCHEUSE.

Mrs. Laureau, now Mrs. Boulle, has a diploma as midwife from the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, approved by H. E. the Governor on the 1st June 1844, and practices in Port Louis.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Superintendent of Police, £700, and £100 horse allowance, vacant.
September 1858, Anson, A. E. H., Capt. R.A., Acting Superintendent of Police, September 1858, drawing half salary and full allowance.
23rd June 1859, Wake, R. A., Assistant Superintendent of Police, 23rd June 1859, £350, and £50 horse allowance.
13th January 1847, Wöhrnitz, Ferdinand, Pay Clerk, 13th January 1847, £220.
1st July 1811, Chignard, Louis, Clerk, 5th March 1849, £144.

INSPECTORS.*

1st October 1841, Mearing, Richard, 1st October 1841,	£200.
26th March 1847, Swetnam, John Solomon, 26th March 1847,	200.
22nd November 1847, Haddon, John Bakewell, 22nd Nov'r 1847,	200.
11th March 1848, McCann, John Henry, 11th March 1848,	200.
6th August 1849, Macpherson, James, 6th March 1852,	200.
1st September 1856, Power, Thomas, 1st September 1856,	200.
1st December 1849, Shinner, James, 13th November 1856,	200.
17th February 1851, Shellam, James Henry, 22nd Nov'r. 1856,	200.
19th January 1857, Spencer, John, 1st January 1857,	200.
1st May 1857, Prince, Thomas, 1st May 1857,	150.
7th October 1857, Boultbee, Richard, 7th October 1857,	150.
1st February 1858, Jenner, George, 1st February 1858,	150.
Boulter, Charles, 6th September 1858,	150.
1st June 1856, Sherlock, Thomas, 23rd September 1858,	150.
25th March 1859, Bell, Henry, 25th March 1859,	150.

Distribution of the Police Force.

PORT LOUIS.

Anson, A. E. H., Acting Superintendent.
Wake, R. A., Assistant Superintendent.

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* The Inspectors receive £36 allowance for keep of a horse.

Inspectors: J. S. Swetnam, J. B. Haddon, T. Power, J. Shinner, T. Prince, T. Sherlock, H. Bell.
Sergeant Major: N. Bottomly, £84.
Mounted Sergeant: 1 at £84.
Sergeants: 5 at £72 each.
Do. at £60 each.
Constables: 68 at £48, 62 at £36.
Indian Constables: 9 at £28. 16, 28 at £24.
Office Letter Carriers: 2 at £24 each.
Messengers: 10 at £21. 12 each.
Cook to Police Prisons and Lamp Trimmer: 1 at £24.

PAMPLEMOUSSES.

Inspector of Police: R. Mearing.
Mounted Sergeant: 1 at £84.
Sergeants: 6 at £72, 1 at £60.
Constables: 21 at £48, 7 at £36.
Indian Constables: 2 at £36, 11 at £28. 16, 7 at £24.
Messengers: 2 at £21. 12.

RIVIÈRE DU REMPART.

Inspector of Police: R. Boultbee.
Mounted Sergeant: 1 at £84.
Sergeants: 3 at £72, 1 at £60.
Constables: 8 at £48, 5 at £36.
Indian Constables: 3 at £28: 16, 9 at £24.
Messengers: 2 at £21. 12.

FLACQ.

Inspector of Police: J. H. Shellam.
Mounted Sergeant: 1 at £84.
Sergeants: 2 at £72, 2 at £60.
Constables: 8 at £48, 7 at £36.
Indian Constables: 1 at £36, 4 at £28. 16, 9 at £24.
Messengers: 2 at £21. 12.

GRAND PORT.

Inspector of Police: J. Spencer.
Mounted Sergeant: 1 at £84.
Sergeants: 4 at £72, 2 at £60.
Constables: 6 at £48, 15 at £36.
Indian Constables: 3 at £36, 3 at £28. 16, 5 at £24.
Messengers: 2 at £21. 12.
Fireman: 1 at £21. 12.

SAVANNE.

Inspector of Police: J. McCann.
Mounted Sergeant: 1 at £84.

Sergeants : 4 at £72.
Constables ; 3 at £48, 8 at £36.
Indian Constables : 1 at £36, 2 at £28. 16.
Messengers : 2 at £21. 12.

BLACK RIVER.

Inspector of Police : J. Macpherson.
Mounted Sergeant : 1 at £84.
Sergeants : 3 at £72.
Constables : 7 at £48, 4 at £36.
Indian Constables : 3 at £36, 4 at £28. 16, 4 at £24:
Messengers : 2 at £21. 12.

PLAINES WILHEMS.

Inspector of Police : C. Boulter.
Mounted Sergeant : 1 at £84.
Sergeants ; 5 at £72.
Constables : 6 at £48, 9 at £36.
Indian Constables : 4 at £28. 16, 3 at £24.
Messengers : 2 at £21. 12,

MOKA.

Inspector of Police : G. Jenner.
Mounted Sergeant : 1 at £84.
Sergeants : 2 at £72, 2 at £60.
Constables : 1 at £48, 2 at £36.
Indian Constables : 2 at £28.16, 7 at £24.
Messengers : 2 at £11. 12.

SERGEANTS OF POLICE.

1st November 1856, Thompson, Robert, Mounted Sergeant.
1st November 1847, Wiltshire, P.
15th June 1836, Dalrymple, J.,
1st April 1854, Henderson, J.,
1st November 1852, Folkard, G.,
1st April 1854, Frend, J.
6th September 1854, Heraughty, T.
6th July 1855, Penny, W.
4th November 1853, Wood, J.
14th November 1851, Hill, J.
1st March 1839, Flore, P.
2nd March 1849, Carte, A.
1st April 1846, François, E.
1st April 1846, Lebon, V.
1st January 1853, Nunn, G.
4th January 1854, Hill, Grigg.
23rd November 1846, Murnane, J.
1st March 1854, Farrel, J.
1st October 1853, Field, W.

5th January 1839, Cupidon, J. L.
21st August 1851, Cloridor, C.
18th January 1847, Pristing, J.
12th January 1848, Shellam, J.
19th June 1855, Deally, M.
19th September 1842, Harding, H.
1st April 1854, Houghton, E.
7th April 1851, Webb, J.
26th March 1856, Horne, J.
1st April 1854, Victor, J.
14th July 1855, Gemmell, J.
1st February 1835, Wright J.
1st April 1854, Argent, R.
10th May 1851, Perrie, J.
1st July, 1853, Salter, G.
9th Mach 1851, Marie, Pierre.
13th March 1839, La Reine, H.
1st February 1854, Spray, W.

RODRIGUES DEPENDENCY.

Police Magistrate.

Messiter, Edward Stevens, first entered the Colonial Service on 22nd November 1847 as Inspector of Police, appointed Police Magistrate on the 11th November 1856, £200 per annum.
1 Police Sergeant at £72; 6 Constables at £48.

Prison Establishments.

PORT LOUIS.

Gaoler: John Graves, £168, 8th May 1848, 13th May 1856.
Assistant Gaoler: T. Blackeer, £150, 21st April 1859, 21st April 1859.
Schoolmasters and moral Instructors. { Abbé Laval, £60, November 1841, 12th Dec'r 1842. / Rev. Taylor, £40, 1st Jan'y 1856, 21st August 1856. / Chas. Koochalla, £20, 1st Jan'y 1856, 1st Jan'y 1856.
Clerk: Thélef Carolus, £112, 1st February 1835, 29th November 1839.
Matron: Elizabeth Lewis, £84, 17th March 1858.
Turnkeys: 2 at £60 per annum.
Overseers: 3 at £48 per annum.
Messengers: 2 at £24 per annum.

PAMPLEMOUSSES POWDER MILLS.

Gaoler: G. King, £120, 1st March 1847, 1st October 1857.
Assistant Gaoler: Chas. Willcox, £60 17th March 1858.
Turnkey: 1 at £36.

RIVIÈRE DU REMPART.

Gaoler: Thomas Egan, £60, 8th March 1852.
Assistant Gaoler: Alfred Madelon, £33, 9th June 1858.
Turnkey: 1 at £24.

FLACQ.

Gaoler : Pierre Jean, £60, 1838, 9th April 1856.
Assistant Gaoler : Job Palmer, £36, April 1859.

SAVANNE.

Gaoler : James Wood, £60, 21st May 1858.
Assistant Gaoler : Arnassalom, £36, 18th June 1850, 3rd July 1837.

GRAND PORT.

Gaoler : John Cullum, 11th October 1850, 8th March 1858.
Assistant Gaoler : Henry Roussel, 7th August 1856, 7th August 1856.

BLACK RIVER.

Gaoler : F. O'Connor, £60, 1st July 1855, 1st May 1856.
Assistant Gaoler : T. Azie, £36, 1st May 1856.

PLAINES WILHEMS AND MOKA.

Gaoler : R. H. Jones, £60, 5th August 1848, 11th May 1854.
Assistant Gaoler : Vincent, £36, 28th July 1855, 1st April 1856.

Civil Stores.

*1st March 1859, Darling, M., Deputy Commissary General in charge of the Civil Stores, 1st March 1859, £173. 7. 6.
4th July 1843, Virapa, André, Chief Clerk, 1st April 1854, £144.
14th October 1857, Duvergé, L., Assistant Clerk, 14th December 1857, £48.
†16th June 1845, Quigg, W. Issuer, 18th April 1854, £168.
3rd December 1845, De Catherine, V., Assistant Issuer, 1st October 1858, £72.
6 Labourers and 1 Messenger at £14. 8 each.
1 Extra Labourer at £24.

GUN POWDER MAGAZINE.

Receiver of Powder. 1 at £36.—Labourers: £2 at 22. 10.

Protector of Immigrants.

15th September 1847, Hugon, T. J., Protector of Immigrants, 15th September 1847, £1000, absent on leave, drawing half salary.

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* Mr. Darling receives as Deputy Commissary General, Queen's Pay £693. 10 and Colonial Allowances £466. 14.

† Mr. Quigg receives an allowance of £24 per annum in lieu of house rent,

30th April 1859, Beyts, H. N. D., Acting Protector of Immigrants, 1st May 1859, drawing half salary.
1st April 1843, Argent, W. C., Chief Clerk, 27th May 1859, £300.
1st February 1836, Beard, James, Clerk and Madagascar Interpreter, 1st June 1859, £240.
11th August 1841, Joachim, Francis, Accountant, 16th April 1847, £144, allowance £24 per annum in lieu of house rent.
1st September 1844, Guerce, Samuel, Clerk, 22nd July 1854, £132.
14th July 1838, Labadie, John William, Clerk, 1st June 1859, £120.
15th February 1856, Mac Lauchlin, Andrew, Depot Keeper, 28th April 1857, £120.
5th October 1849, Serret, Nicolas, Clerk, 1st June 1859, £120.
1st October 1853, Conier, Adrien, Clerk, 28th July 1857, £72.
1st September 1849. Dupuy, Lisis, Clerk, 1st June 1859, £72.
31st July 1856, Joseph, Emilien, Clerk, 1st June 1859, £60.
26th November 1858, Joubert, Alcide, Clerk, 1st June 1858, £48.
11th February 1859, Guilbeau, Clerk, 1st June 1858, £36.
1st June 1859, Barfoot, Clerk, 1st June 1859, £36.
1st June 1859, Joachim, J., 1st June 1859, £100.
18th February 1859, Poirier. Auguste, Clerk, 1st June 1859, £50.

Guards: 9 at £14. 8 each.

Emigration Agencies in India.

CALCUTTA.

17th November 1843, Caird, T., Emigration Agent, 27th April 1854, £1200, on leave drawing half salary.
Eales, E. C., Acting Emigration Agent, drawing half salary.
Clerks: 9, 3 at £36, 1 at £30, 1 at £24, 2 at £18, 1 at £12, and 1 at £6.
Medical Inspector: £300.
Native Doctor: £36.
Office Keeper and Book Binder: £7. 4.
Peons: 12, 4 at £7, and 8 at £6.

MADRAS.

30th October 1851, Franklin, J., Agent, 30th October 1851, £500.
1st October 1839, Rungapah, B. S., Sub. Agent at Coringhy, 1856, £60.
Medical Inspector: £150.
Writers and Interpreters: 2 at £48.
Writers: 2, 1 at £24, and 1 at £12.
Peons: 3 at £7. 4 each.
Sweeper: £1. 4.

BOMBAY.

10th July 1856, Freeman, J. D., Agent, 10th July 1856, £240.
Clerk: £48.
Peon: £48.
Medical Inspector paid by Fees.

Seychelles.

15th November 1852, Wade, G. T., Civil Commissioner and Collector of Customs and Revenue, 15th November 1852, salary £600, allowance for office £168, and for boat hire £120, absent on leave, drawing half salary.
16th November 1831, Telfair, Charles, Acting Do., December 1857, drawing half salary and full allowances.
11th April 1853, Lefèvre, E., Customs Clerk, 11th April 1853, £96.

MAGISTRACY.

August 1856, Dupuy, E., District and Stipendiary Magistrate, August 1856, £500.
29th January 1852, Fox, C., District Clerk and Officer of the Civil Status, 1st September 1858, £200.

DISTILLERY BRANCH.

1st August 1848, Puren, E., Superintendent, 12th June 1854, £96.
1st October 1852, Petit, J., Inspector, 1st October 1852, £72.
1st September 1854, Grancourt, J. F., Inspector, 1st September 1854, £72.
18th April 1859, Hodoul, F., Inspector, 18th April 1859, £72.

POLICE AND JAILS.

10th November 1851, Molloy, J., Inspector of Police, 12th January 1856, £150.
Camouin, T. F., Sergeant Major, £72.
Serjeants : 2 at £60 each.
Constables : 18, 9 at £48 and 9 at £36.
Jailer : } F. Mancienne { £33. 12. } Drawing full salary
Assistant Jailer : } { 28, 16. } of Jailor & ½ As. Jr.

CHAPLAIN.

15th March 1855, Revd. Dr. A. Fallet, 15th March 1855, £300.

MEDICAL.

21st Febrnary 1858, Brooks, J.H., Medical Officer and Commissioner in Lunacy, 21st February 1858, £250.

DISPENSER.

6th September 1858, Jacques, Edmond, 6th September 1858, £36.

LEPER ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Overseer at £72 and 1 Dresser at £12.

Colonial Agent.

Barnard, E., Julyan, P. G., Joint Agents General for Crown Colonies, 5, Cannon Row, London, £140.—Allowance for Office Expenses £43. 15, do. for Postage £15.

Consuls General at Mauritius.

PORTUGAL :—Serendat, E.
BELGIUM :—Bols, L.

Consuls.

FRANCE :—Laplace, A.
HAMBURG :—Stein, Robert.
BELGIUM :—Lacoste, Léonce.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY :—Stein, Robert.
PRUSSIA :— do.
SARDINIA :—Bell, H. I.
NETHERLANDS :—Schlusser, F.
AUSTRIAN ;—Connal, A.
U. S. AMERICA :—Fairfield, G.

Consular Agent.

MUSCAT :—Manackjee Pestonjee.

Consul at Seychelles.

U. S. AMERICA :—Moulinié, A.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

1859.

Councillors.

His Worship P. N. CHARON, Esquire, Mayor.
D. SICARD, Esquire, Deputy Mayor.

Messrs. P. V. Albert,	Messrs. J. O. Laval, sen.,
— A. Edwards,	— E. Marie,
— G. de Courson,	— G. Martin Moncamp,
— V. Galdemar,	— J. A. V. Naz,
— F. N. Jouanis,	— C. Pitot, sen.,
— J. B. Lamarre,	— C. Rougé,
— E. Laurent,	— H. Sénèque, M. D.

Committees.

Bazaar and Slaughter-House.

Messrs. de Courson,
— Jouanis,
— Lamarre,
— Laurent,
— Laval,
— Marie,
— Naz,
— Pitot.

Poor Relief.

Messrs. Albert,
— A. Edwards,
— Jouanis,
— Lamarre,
— Laval,
— Laurent,
— Rougé,
— Sénèque.

Cadaster and House Tax.

Messrs. de Courson,
— Galdemar,
— Laurent,
— Laval,
— Lamarre,
— Marie,
— Pitot,
— Rougé,

Canals.

Messrs. Albert,
— A. Edwards,
— de Courson,
— Jouanis,
— Lamarre,
— Laval,
— Pitot,
— Rougé,

Cemeteries.

Messrs. Albert,
— Jouanis,
— Lamarre,
— Laurent,
— Laval,
— Pitot,
— Rougé,
— Sénèque.

Lighting and Cleaning.

Messrs. Albert,
— de Courson,
— Galdemar,
— Jouanis,
— Lamarre,
— Laval,
— Marie,
— Naz.

Finances.

Messrs. Albert,
— A. Edwards,
— Galdemar,
— Jouanis,
— Lamarre,
— Laurent,
— Laval,
— Rougé.

Fires & Fire Engine Establishment

Messrs. Marie,
— Rougé,
— Pitot,
— A. Edwards,
— Martin Moncamp,
— Jouanis,
— Albert,
— Laurent.

Theatre.

Messrs. Albert,
— de Courson,
— Jouanis,
— Laurent,
— Marie,
Messrs. Naz,
— Pitot,
— Lamarre.

Public Works.

Messrs. Albert,
— A. Edwards,
— de Courson,
— Lamarre,
— Marie,
— Naz,
— Pitot,
— Rougé.

Regulations.

Messrs. A. Edwards,
— Jouanis,
— Lamarre,
— Laurent,
— Marie,
— Naz,
— Pitot,
— Sénèque.

Public Health Committee.

All the Council.

List of Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Port Louis,

Since the Foundation of the Municipal Corporation, January 1850.

1850—1851*	Messrs.	L. Léchelle, Mayor,
	—	F. Kœnig, Deputy Mayor.
1852,	—	L. Léchelle, Mayor,
	—	F. Kœnig, Deputy Mayor.
1853,	—	L. Léchelle, Mayor,
	—	F. Kœnig, Deputy Mayor.
1854,	—	G. Fropier, Mayor,
	—	A. Besnard, Deputy Mayor.
1855,	—	G. Fropier, Mayor,
	—	E. Pipon, Deputy Mayor.
1856,	—	L. Léchelle, Mayor,
	—	E. Pipon, Deputy Mayor.

* According to the terms of Ordinance No. 16 of 1849, which constituted the Municipal Corporation, the first Council elected and the first Mayor chosen, remained in office until the end of 1851.

*Same Year,**	Messrs.	E. Pipon, Mayor,
	—	H. Lemière, Deputy Mayor.
1857,	—	H. Lemière, Mayor,
	—	A. Edwards, Deputy Mayor.
1858,	—	A. Edwards, Mayor,
	—	N. Jouanis, Deputy Mayor.
1859,	—	P. N. Charon, Mayor,
	—	D. Sicard, Deputy Mayor.

Establishment.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Labonté, Jean, Town Clerk	£ 500
Legoy, Arthur, Clerk	144
Julien, Désire „	60
Alifond, Eug., Peon...	48
Nascau, „	36

MAYOR'S COURT.

Beaublanc, Jules, Clerk	180
Danger, Usher	72
Pétricher, „	60

DIRECT TAXES.

Le Corre, A., Town Treasurer	360
Legoy, Alfred, Clerk	240
Spéville, Julien, Controller	180
Bruniquel, M., Book-Keeper...	144
Delort, Albert, Clerk	48
Moonings, H., Collector	120
Gassin, D. „	96
Rayeroux, M., „	96
Rayeroux, A., Clerk, ...	36
Alifondi Louis „	24
Valot, Peon	48

QUAY DUES.

Machaffie, Clerk	180
Werner, George, Clerk	120
Rougé, Charles, Inspector	96
Dwyer, „	96

* Mr. Léchelle died in the month of April, and in the month of May following Mr. Pipon was chosen to replace him, and Mr. Lemière replaced Mr. Pipon.

MARKET.

Marin, C., Superintendent	£	144	
Appou, Sergeant		48	

THEATRE.

Dumas, Geo., Librarian		72	
Carosin, Aug., Gratuity...		60	

PUBLIC WORKS.

Merle, Louis, Architect		312	
Lafosse, Town Surveyor...		240	
Mc Gaw, Inspector		144	
Frappier, J., Inspector		120	
Bathioum, Overseer...		84	
Tiernam, ,, ...		60	
Yates, ,, ...		60	
Fox, ,, ...		96	
Dyson, ,, ...		120	
Masons		4432.18.9	

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Gautray, Veterinary Surgeon...		180	
Robain, ,, ...		180	
Bardet, Eugène, Acting Director		180	
7 Workmen		103	4
2 Constables		96	

CEMETERIES.

Danahar, Keeper		96	
10 Diggers...		162	
Philippe, Keeper		96	
4 Diggers		57	12

PUBLIC GARDENS.

2 Constables		72	

FIRE ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT.

Hill, Chief Fireman		276	
Labonté, D., 2nd ,, ...		200	
Smith, 3rd ,, ...		120	
Matthews, 4th ,, ...		96	
23 Firemen		643	4

CARPENTERS.

19 Carpenters		864	

INSPECTORS.

Bardet, Joseph	£ 120
Roussel	120
Janson, T.	96
Laridon	120
St. Ange	120
P. Anna	120
Grandsire, on leave	42
Mathuria, Peon	36

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Kennelly, Inspector	120
Derham, Sergeant Major	96
6 Sergeants	396
53 Guards	2076
37 Peons	600

RELIEF OF THE POOR (CAISSE DE BIENFAISANCE.)

Lemerle, Alcide, 1st Clerk	168
Pragassa, F., Ass't. „	96

ASYLUM.

Xavier, Ch., Keeper	48
3 Attendants	48

BATHURST CANAL.

Merle, Ernest, Inspector	204
Delort, Albert, Clerk	120
Feillafé, Louis, Sub. Overseer	60
Marie, L. Julian, Keeper	48

DAYOT CANAL.

Maulgué, O., Overseer	180
Edouard, P., Keeper	36

Revenue & Expenditure of the Municipal Corporation from 1850 to 1857.

	Revenues.		*Expenditure.*	
1850.....	£ 12,703 4 10	...	£ 12,450 18 6	
1851.....	17,842 4 2¼	...	15,684 4 11¼	
1852.....	16,300 15 7¼	...	17,213 12 5¼	
1853.....	23,893 2 10½	...	22,147 2 11¼	
1854.....	23,107 15 3¼	...	24,125 3 4¼	
1855.....	34,833 12 6¾	...	35,976 15 3	
1856.....	41,832 5 1¼	...	38,015 14 7¼	
1857.....	40,040 0 6¾	...	37,658 10 6	
1858.....	37,603 14 6	...	42,869 9 3¾	

Municipal Court.

DAYS OF SITTING OF THE COUNCILLORS.

Presided by the Mayor or Deputy-Mayor.

MONDAY.	THURSDAY.
Messrs. Lamarre and Laval.	Messrs. Albert and Laurent.
TUESDAY.	FRIDAY.
Messrs. Jouanis and Galdemar.	Messrs. Rougé and Sénèque.
WEDNESDAY.	SATURDAY.
Messrs. A. Edwards and Pitot.	Messrs. Marie and Naz.

Tariff for Plying Boats.

Art. 7.—Fares for the hire of Plying Boats shall be chargeable at the following rates:—

For a boat with a pair of oars; to the inner harbour (that is, within a line supposed to be drawn from the extremity of "Réserves" street near the Chinese Mosque, to the Canal passing through the Chaussée of "Tonneliers" Island) and returning:

For one person	1*sh.*	0*d.*
For each additional person	0	3
For luggrge weighing lb. 25 and under lb. 100.	0	3
For every additional lb. 100	0	2

For the outer harbour (that is, between the line above mentioned, and a line supposed to be drawn from the flag staff at Fort George to that at Fort William) and returning:

For one person	2*sh.*	0*d.*
For each adpitional person	0	6
For luggage weighing lb. 25 and under lb. 100.	0	6
For every additional lb. 100	0	4

To the outer anchorage and returning:

For one person	4*sh.*	0*d.*
For each additional person	1	0
For luggage weighing lb. 25 and under lb. 100.	1	0
For each additional lb. 100...	0	8

For a boat with four oars, double the amount allowed above:

The above rates are applicable for boats employed from gunfire in the

morning till the firing of the evening gun; after which time and until gun fire in the morning, double the above rates are allowed to be charged.

Art. 8.—Plying boats are to remain in waiting alongside of a vessel for half of an hour without any additional charge; but after the expiration of the first half hour, one shilling is allowed to be charged for every half hour during which a two oared boat shall be detained, and one shilling six pence, for each half hour during which a four oared boat is detained.

Town Hall, Port Louis, 13th February 1855.

Regulations on Plying Boats.

(Proclamation of 2nd April 1856.*)*

Art. 1.—The license duty on all Plying Boats is fixed at four pounds sixteen shillings, and shall be paid quarterly, in advance, and any such Boat which shall be in use and for which the above said License duty shall not have been paid, shall be detained and deposited in a place of security, and sold after the further expiration of ten days, on a judgment of the Mayor's Court.

Art. 2.—All applications for Licenses for Plying Boats, are to be made to the Mayor, and such Licenses are to be granted only after the Mayor has assured himself that the applicant is a respectable and proper person, and, on a report of a competent person, that the Boat proposed is fit and suitable for the purpose. The said Boat shall have four good oars, a rudder and a boat hook, and the sail shall be of the size specified by the person charged with the Inspection.

Art. 3.—All Licensed Plying Boats shall have their number and the words "Plying Boat" painted legibly on the bows of the Boat. All Plying Boats shall have a printed list of the fares chargeable, and the rowers shall produce it on the requisition of any person employing the said Boats. All Boatmen shall start on the requisition of any person, except in case of hinderance acknowledged by the Municipal Inspector in charge of that special service.

Art. 4.—All persons having a License for Plying Boats, shall have their name registered at the Town Hall, at the time of receiving the License, and any change taking place in the ownership of the Boats shall be declared and registered at the Municipality within twenty-four hours.

Art. 5.—On the requisition of an Inspector or Brigadier of the Municipality requiring a boat for the service of the Municipality, all Boatmen shall immediately obey, for the price specified in the Tariff.

Art. 6.—All Boatmen employed in Plying Boats, must be registered and nnmbered at the Municipality, and they shall pay a License of ten shilling per annum. Any owner of boats, being himself one of the

crew, shall not pay this sum of ten shillings; but he shall be bound to take a License of boatman, which shall be delivered gratis to him at the Town Hall.

All boatmen indiscriminately shall wear a badge on their right arm showing their number as registered at the Municipality.

Art. 9.—The Mayor shall, from time to time, cause all Plying Boats and materials to be inspected; and any owner discovered to have let to the public an unsafe boat, or a boat having insufficient materials, or out of repair, shall be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 10.—Any owner who shall cause to be painted on his boat any number not assigned by the Mayor, shall also be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 11.—The same penalty shall be awarded against any person who shall make a false declaration of ownership.

Art. 12.—The owners of Plying Boats shall be responsible for the fines incurred by the boatmen employed by them.

Art. 13.—It shall not be lawful for any boatman to exact any sum beyond the Tariff. Any agreement to the contrary shall be void. Any sum thus paid *extrà*, shall be recoverable before the Mayor's Court; and the owner or boatman who shall have received the same, shall be liable to restitution thereof, and to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 14.—It shall not be lawful for any boatman to admit any person in a boat already hired, except with the consent of the person occupying the same.

Art. 15.—Any boatman who, by his state of drunkenness, by his manner of rowing, or by any other reprehensible conduct, shall have endangered any person or property; who shall have used abusive or improper language; who shall have made use of a sail instead of oars, contrary to the wish of any person employing his boat; who shall have admitted into his boat more persons than is compatible with the capacity of the boat; who shall have rendered false account of the number of voyages performed, or who shall have resisted or disobeyed any legal injunction from any Member, Inspector or Guard of the Municipality, shall be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 16.—It shall be lawful for the Mayor's Court, besides the infliction of the fine, to suspend the boatman, according to the gravity of the case, during a period not exceeding one month; and even to cancel his license.

Art. 17.—Any boatman who shall find articles left in his boat, shall deposit the same within 24 hours at the Town-Hall, where an account shall be kept of the said articles, together with the name and residence of the boatman. The said articles shall be delivered to the person who shall have proved his ownership thereof to the satisfaction of the Mayor,

provided such person shall previously pay the expense incurred. All articles not claimed within six months, shall, after public notices, be sold by auction, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting all expenses and a reward to be allowed to the boatman, shall be applicable to the fund for the Relief of the Poor.

Art. 18.—Any person having hired a boat and refusing to pay the fare, according to the Tariff, or having, by threats or otherwise, compelled the boatman to go beyond the limits here above specified, shall be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 19.—The present regulations shall be applicable to the actual Plying Boats, after ten days from this date.

Art. 20.—Any person offending against the provisions of the present Regulations, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds sterling, to be recovered before the Mayor's Court, on information given by any Member, Inspector or Guard of the Municipality, or by any person whomsoever.

Town Hall, Port Louis, 13th February 1855.

Regulations and Tariff for Hackney Coaches and Carrioles.

I.—OBLIGATIONS OF OWNERS.

Art. 1.—Any person desiring of placing Hackney Coaches or Carrioles at the disposal of the public, shall be bound to sign and lodge at the Town Hall a written declaration setting forth his names and surname, his place of residence, the number of Coaches or Carrioles, and the description thereof.

Art. 2.—The Mayor shall cause every such Carriage or Carriole to be examined, in order to ascertain whether it is sound and fitted for such service.

Art. 3.—After such examination, the Mayor shall assign to each Carriage or Carriole a number which shall be painted in oil, in a conspicuous manner, on the back part of the body thereof, in figures two inches high, black on a white ground. The said number shall be painted on the very wood of such Carriage or Carriole.

Art. 4.—No such Carriage or Carriole shall be hired to the public unless it shall have been previously declared and numbered, subject to the penalty hereafter mentioned.

Art. 5.—Hackney Coaches or Carrioles shall be driven only by Coachmen duly licensed by the Municipal Corporation.

Art. 6.—The owners of such Carriages or Carrioles shall be bound to keep posted up at all times, in a conspicuous manner, in the interior thereof, a printed tariff of the rates of hire of the said Coaches or Car-

rioles, duly signed by the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor or the Town Clerk. The number of seats allowed in such Carriage or Carriole shall be mentioned at the foot of the tariff. The owner and the Coachman of any Carriage or Carriole wherein the tariff and the number of seats shall not be posted up, shall be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 7.—All proprietors of Carriages now hiring out Hackney Coaches or Carrioles within the limits of the Municipality of Port Louis, shall be bound to comply with the preceding articles, within a delay of fifteen days, from and after the promulgation of the present Regulations.

Art. 8.—The Mayor, as often as he shall deem it proper, shall cause all public Carriages and Carrioles, and the harness thereof, to be inspected, and any owner of Carriages having placed at the disposal of the public a Coach or Carriole in an unsafe or unclean state, or harness out of repair, shall de liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 9.—Any proprietor or coachman of a Hackney Carriage or Carriole who shall place at the disposal ot the Public, horses untamed, vicious or unfit for work, through any cause whatsoever, shall be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 10.—All owners of Hackney Coaches or Carrioles shall be bound to declare within three days, at the Town Hall, any change in their place of residence.

Art. 11.—Any owner or coachman whose Carriage or Carriole shall bear a number not assigned by the Mayor, shall be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 12.—The same penalty shall be awarded against any person who shall have made a false declaration of ownership.

Art. 13.—The owners of Hackney Carriages or Carrioles shall be bound, under the penalty hereafter mentioned, to make known to any member or agent of the Police or of the Municipality, upon his first requisition, the names of the coachmen to whom they have entrusted their Carriages or Carrioles.

Art. 14.—All Hackney Coaches or Carrioles shall be provided with two lighted lanterns on dark nights: the number of the Coach or Carriole shall be painted on the glasses of the said lanterns.

II.—OBLIGATIONS OF COACHMEN.

Art. 15.—Any person desiring to become a driver of Hackney Coaches or Carrioles shall be bound to apply to the Municipal Corporation for a License, the price of which is fixed at the sum of ten shillings per annum, to be paid in advance. The duplicate of such License shall be paid five shillings. This provision will only have effect, for the coachmen already licensed, on the 1st January next.

Art. 16.—The said license shall be delivered by the Mayor or the

Deputy Mayor, only after the applicant shall have given sufficient proof of his morality and competency: provided no such license be granted to any person under 21 years of age, or afflicted with any contagious disease.

Art. 17.—All coachmen shall be bound to carry their license with them, and to exhibit the same, whenever required to do so by any member or agent of the Municipal Corporation, or by any person using their Coaches or Carrioles.

Art. 18.—Any coachman who shall lend his license to another person shall be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned, and may besides be suspended for such time as shall be determined by the Municipal Court, or even forfeit his license. The same penalty shall be awarded against any person making use of a license which shall not haye been delivered to him by the Municipality.

Art. 19.—All coachmen of Hackney Carriages or Carrioles shall be bound to comply with any call from the Public, unless they shall have caused to be previously inserted in a book, to be kept by the Inspector, the hour for which they shall have been engaged. They shall moreover be bound, whenever required, to deliver to any person engaging or making use of their Carriages or Carrioles, a printed card bearing the number of such Carriage or Carriole, and the name of the owner thereof. Any coachman making a false declaration to the Inspector, shall be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 20.—Hackney Coaches and Carrioles shall not be hired to persons afflicted with contagious diseases, nor employed in conveying dead bodies.

Art. 21.—It shall be lawful for any person occupying a Hackney Carriage to order the hood of such Carriage, if moveable, to be lowered or raised, and the coachman shall be bound to comply with such order, under the penalty hereafter mentioned, except in cases of rain or bad weather.

Art. 22.—It shall not be lawful for any coachman to claim any sum above the prices charged in the Tariff. Any agreement made contrary to the said Tariff shall be reputed void. All sums thus paid extra may be recovered before the Municipal Court, and the owner or coachman who shall have received the same, shall be liable to the restitution thereof, and to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 23.—It shall not be lawful for any coachman to admit any person into a Carriage or Carriole already hired, except with the consent of the person occupying the same.

Art. 24.—All coachmen are prohibited from soiling the public thoroughfare by feeding their horses thereon.

Art. 25.—All coachmen of Hackney Carriages or Carrioles shall be bound at all times to be cleanly dressed.

Art. 26.—The coachmen of Hackney Carriages or Carrioles shall be bound to leave the station on the Place d'Armes or any other station, upon the Mayor's first requisition.

Art. 27.—Any coachman, who shall be found in a state of drunkenness, who shall drive in an improper manner, who shall have endangered any person or property, who shall have uttered abusive or improper language, who shall have refused to drive at a reasonable pace, who shall have admitted into his Carriage or Carriole more persons than is compatible with the number of seats therein, who shall have rendered a false account of the number of journeys performed, who shall gave resisted or disobeyed any legal injunction from any Member, Inspector or Guard of the Municipal Corporation, or who shall have committed any reprehensible action, shall be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 28.—It shall be lawful for the Municipal Court, in addition to the fine, to suspend any coachman according to the gravity of his offence, for a period not exceeding one month, and even to forfeit his license.

Art. 29.—Any coachman who shall find articles left in his Coach or Carriole, shall forthwith deposit the same in the hands of the Inspector on the stand, or at the Town Hall. An account shall be kept of the said articles, together with the name and residence of the coachman. The said articles shall be delivered to the person who shall prove his ownership thereof to the satisfaction of the Mayor, provided such person shall previously pay the expenses incurred. All articles unclaimed within six months shall, after public notices, be sold by auction, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting all expenses and a reward for the coachman, shall be applicable to the funds for the relief of the poor.

III.—STATIONING OF COACHES AND CARRIOLES.

Art. 30.—All Hackney Coaches and Carrioles shall be stationed on the "Place d'Armes" and on the Church Square, and shall be placed in a line on both sides thereof, so as not to obstruct the public passage. Every coachman shall be bound to remain on his box. Any Coachman who shall leave his box unnecessarily, or shall smoke thereon, or who shall annoy the public by his misbehavior, improper or noisy language, shall be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Other Stations besides the Place d'Armes and the Church Square, may hereafter be appointed by the Municipal Council.

Art. 31.—All coachmen, after each job, shall come back to the Place d'Armes, the Church Square, or any other station appointed hereafter, and shall place their Coaches at the end of the line of carriages. Any coachman neglecting to do so, or leaving the line without being engaged, or stationing, under any pretence whatever, in the streets adjacent to the Place d'Armes, or any other station, shall be liable to the fine hereafter mentioned.

Art. 32.—Any Coach or Carriole abandoned on a public thoroughfare, shall be taken to the Pound by any Municipal Inspector or Guard, or

any other person whomsoever. It shall be delivered to the owner thereof only after payment of all expenses, and of the fine hereafter mentioned, saving his recourse against the coachman. Carriages and horses unclaimed within one month shall, after the public notice, be sold by auction.

IV.—LIMITS.

Art. 38.—The town shall be divided into large and small limits.

The large limits shall include the space between the Place d'Armes and the Church Square, or other stationing places which may be appointed hereafter. and :—On the North, the Terre Rouge River from its mouth up to the bridge of the Briqueterie.—On the East, the Vallée des Prêtres road, as far as the Municipal Post, near Léchelle Bridge.—On the West, the Pailles road up to the second mile post, the Grand River Road as far as the boundaries of the Municipality, the Cassis, the Bathing Places on the sea-shore.

The small limits shall include the space existing between the stationing places, above designated, and :—On the North, the sea-shore at Trou Fanfaron, and the Slaughter-House.—On the East, the Lataniera River and the Municipal Post on the Vallée des Prêtres road, near Mr. Duffau's seat.—On the South, the upper part of the Champ-de-Mars and Champ-Delort.—On the West, the end of Brabant street, at the point of junction of the Pailles and Grand River Roads, the Cemetery.

V.—TARIFF.

Hackney Coaches.—Fares by the Job.

Art. 33.—From sunrise to sunset :

LARGE LIMITS.	S.	D.	SMALL LIMITS.	S.	D.
For one person	2	0	For one person	1	0
For every person more ...	1	0	For every person more ...	0	6

Between sunset and 8 o'clock P.M. the double of the above fares.

Fares by the Hour.

Between sunrise and sunset, within the large as well as the small limits, and whatever may be the number of persons, provided it shall not exceed the number of seats in the carriage :

For every hour... ... ... 4*s.*

The first hour shall not be fractioned, every subsequent hour may be fractioned by halves. Between sunset and 8 o'clock P.M., the double of the above fares.

Hackney Carrioles.—Fares by the Job.

Art. 35.—From sunrise to sunset :

LARGE LIMITS.	s.	D.	SMALL LIMITS.	s.	D.
For one person	1	0	For one person	0	6
For every person more ...	0	6	For every person more ...	0	3

Between sunset and 8 o'clock P.M., the double of the above fares.

Fares by the Hour.

Between sunrise and sunset, within the large as well as the small limits, and whatever may be the number of persons, provided it shall not exceed the number of seats in the Carriole :

For every hour... ... ... 2*s.*

The first hour shall not be fractioned by halves.

Between sunset and 8 o'clock P.M., the double of the above fares.

Art. 36.—It shall be lawful for any person having hired a Carriage or Carriole for a job, either in the small or large limits, to avail himself of the carriage going back to its station, on his paying half the fare, provided he shall not cause the same to wait more than a quarter of an hour.

Art. 37.—Any person who shall send for a Carriage or Carriole for the purpose of employing it, and who shall decline to do so, shall be bound to pay to the Coachman the price of the job according to the tariff. It shall be lawful for every Coachman to claim the said price beforehand.

VI.—PENALTIES.

Art. 38.—All owners or coachmen offending against the provisions of the present Regulations, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds sterling (£10). In default of payment of the fine, the offender shall, in conformity with article 65 of Ordinance No. 21 of 1851, suffer imprisonment, at the rate of one day's imprisonment for every shilling due. Such imprisonment, however, shall never exceed twenty-eight days.

Art. 39.—Any person having hired a Coach or Carriole, and refusing to pay the fare of it according to the tariff, whether hired by the job or by the hour, or having, by threats or otherwise, compelled the coachman to go beyond the limits above specified, shall be liable to the fine above mentioned, and besides to the payment of the hire of such Carriage or Carriole.

Art. 40.—All such fines shall be recovered before the Municipal

Court, upon the information of any Member, Inspector or Guard of the Municipal Corpo ration or of any person whomsoever.

Made and passed in the Municipal Council of Port Louis, on Tuesday the 1st March 1859.

Regulations concerning the Storage of Guano in the Town of Port Louis.

(Proclamation of 20th July 1855.)

Art. 1.—The storage of Guano is prohibited in the town of Por Louis, excepting in the places hereafter mentioned.

Art. 2.—The storage of Guano shall be permitted pro tempore in certain parts of the town, namely: the space comprized between the Plaine Verte, David, Queen, Pavilion, Moka, Jemmapes streets and the sea.

Art. 3.—From the 1st of June 1856, the storage of Guano shall not be permitted in any part of the town except in the following localities, namely: on the Quays, in the neighbouring yards and beyond the Chaussée, Tromelin and Caudan.

Art. 4.—The Guano at present stored in any part of the town, except the localities mentioned in Art. 2 and 3, must be removed before the 1st September next.

Art. 5.—Any breach of the provisions contained in the present Regulations, shall subject the offender to a fine not exceeding ten pounds sterling, recoverable in the Municipal Court on the information of any Member, Inspector or Guard of the Municipality, or of any person whomsoever.

Made and passed in the Town Hall, in the Municipal Council of Port Louis, on the 19th June 1855.

Regulations for the Slaughter House of Port Louis.

(Proclamation of 1st Sepeember 1855.)

Art 1.—All animals intended for slaughter shall be examined by one of the Veterinary Surgeons of the Municipality at the Slaughter House, every day, between the hours of two and five o'clock, no later, and shall be slaughtered immediately afterwards.

Art. 2.—Animals unfit for food from being too young, too old or unhealthy, shall not be admitted for slaughter. The Veterinary Surgeon shall be the only competent judge to decide the question.

Art. 3.—If any animal, after being killed, should present symptoms of sickness, the carcase shall, by order of the Veterinary Surgeon, imme-

diately be destroyed, at the expense of the Admidistration, after refunding the rates paid.

Art. 4.—Should the proprietor be dissatisfied with such order, he may appeal from the decision of the Veterinary Surgeon on duty to another Veterinary Surgeon, called at his expense; and, in case they differ, the question shall be submitted to the Mayor to be finally decided.

Art. 5.—Animals killed and prepared to be sold shall remain in the Slaughter House under the care of the Superintendent of that Establishment, and shall be taken out on the next morning to be conveyed to the Market, the only place where they shall be sold, under no pretence whatever shall there be delivered or sold meat at the Slaughter House, unless it be for Her Majesty's Troops, for departing vessels, or for dealers in the country. But in the above cases, the quantity delivered shall not be less than 25 pounds, and the application, which will remain in the hands of the keeper of the Slaughter House, for his responsibility, shall be signed by the master of the vessel or the dealer. Such delivery shall take place at the hours when the Slaughter House is opened.

Art. 6.—No animal, after having been killed, shall be taken from the Slaughter House before being branded with the mark of the Municipality. Without such mark, they will not be admitted into the Market.

Art. 7,—After slaughtering hours, all utensils whatever belonging to the Slaughter House which will have been used by the butchers, shall be cleansed by them and put in their places, under the inspection of the Manager of the Establishment.

Art. 8.—The rates established in the tariff for each animal admitted in the Slaughter House shall be levied by the Manager at the time the animals are introduced; and the Manager shall pay the same to the Treasurer of the Municipality, on the next morning, at ten o'clock.

Art. 9.—The Manager of the Slaughter House shall forward every morning to the Superintendent of the Market, a note stating the number of animals killed, and the names of the butchers to whom they belong. He will also send a separate note of the number of animals filled for Her Majesty's Troops.

Art. 10.—The Manager of the Slaughter-House and the Superintendent of the Market shall keep a register, each as far he is concerned, of the removal from the Abattoir and the introduction into the Market of the animals killed.

Art. 11.—No meat shall be introduced and sold in the Market if it has not been prepared in the Slaughter-House. Wild deer, killed in the forest, alone excepted.

Art. 12.—Any person causing any damage to buildings and dependencies of the Slaughter-House, shall be tried before the Municipal Court and pay the cost of the damage, according to the estimation made by one of the Members of the Committee for the Slaughter-House.

Art. 13.—The Manager of the Slaughter-House shall be charged with the police of that establishment. He may cause to be arrested and brought before the Municipal Court any person disturbing order in any manner whatever.

Art. 14.—The gates of the Slaughter-House shall be opened every morning and closed every night at the hours which will hereafter be fixed by the Committee of the Slaughter-House, according to the season and the requirements of the service.

Art. 15.—It shall be optional for the butchers who have contracted or may hereafter contract with the Military Commissariat for the supply of fresh meat to Her Majesty's land and sea Forces not to kill in the Slaughter-House the animals intended for such supply; but in that case none of those animals, nor any part of the same shall be sold either in the Market or in any other place within the limits of the Municipality, on pain of forfeiture of the meat and of a fine which shall not exceed £10. In case the contractor be willing to kill his oxen in the Slaughter-House, he shall submit to the same tariff as the other butchers.

Art. 16.—Any contravention of the present Regulations shall be summarily judged by the Municipal Court.

Art. 17.—The penalty will be a fine not exceeding £10.

Art. 18.—The said fine shall be recovered before the Municipal Court on the information of any Member, Inspector or Guard of the Municipality, or of any person whomsoever.

Made and passed in the Municipal Council of Port Louis, on the 14th August 1855.

Tariff for the Bazaar.

The following rates shall be paid for the monthly hire of stalls or for permission to sell in the market:

Butchers' beef, (2 numbers)	16*s.*
" mutton	4
" pork	4
" offal	4
Poultry and birds	4
Fresh water fish and shell fish	4
Salt water fish and turtle	4
Salted meat and fish	8
Dry Grain	12
Bread	4
Vegetables	4
Hot tea and coffee	4
Milk, calou, etc.	4
Haberdashery	8
Charcoal and fire wood	4
Flowers	4
Cakes	4

Besides the monthly hire the following rates shall be paid upon all dead animals brought into the market for sale, namely:

Oxen	1*s.* 0*d.*	a head.
Calves	6	"
Sheep	6	"
Goats	6	"
Deer	6	"
Pigs	6	"
Turtle	6	"
Birds	½	per two doz.

The following rates of tax shall be paid upon all live animals brought into the market to be sold:

Goats and kids, pigs, sheep	3*d.*	a head.
Poultry, ducks	½	"
Geese, turkeys	2	"
Rabbits, patridges	½	"
Pigeons	½	"

The following rates shall be paid for the hire of places in the market to sell articles brought accidentally therein:

Fresh water and shell fish	2*d.*	
Load of vegetables and other articles undescribed before	5	
Furniture	2	each article.
Cooperage and wicker works	½	"

Any article for which the entrance duty shall already have been paid and the withdrawing of which shall have been proved by the Comptroller of the Bazaar shall be admitted without any tax.

Made and passed in the Municipal Council at Port Louis the 15th day of July 1850.

Tariff for the Slaughter House.

(Proclamation of 8th September 1855.*)*

Oxen	5*s.*
Calves	4
Sheep	2
Goats	1
Pigs not exceeding 100 lbs. weight	4
Pigs above 100 lbs. weight	6
Deer	8

Made and passed at the Town Hall, in the Municipal Council of Port Louis, on the 15th May 1855.

Regulation establishing a Tariff for the Collectors and Bearers of Warrants of the Municipality.

(Proclamation of 11th October 1855.)

Assessment	1*s.*
For serving a warrant	4
For every execution of judgment, order, or warrant against goods and memorandum of seizure	4
Guardianship of seizure (not to exceed ten days) unless the delay is caused by the debtor ...	1 per day.
For drawing up a memorandum of sale including attendance	3
Witnesses	2 each.
Attachment	4
For each copy of attachment, including the serving	2

Stamps, Registration, Crier, Trumpet, and Notices in the Government Gazette to be at the charge of the debtor.

And also the expenses of the District Magistrate's Office for the putting an opposition against the departure of a person who is indebted to the Municipality.

Made and passed at the Town Hall, in the Municipal Council of Port Louis, on the 18th September 1855.

Fire Signals.

(Garrison order dated 28th May 1850.)

The alarm of Fire is *one* Gun from the Citadel, followed by drums or bugle sounding the "Assembly" from the top of the ramparts.

After an interval of one minute, guns are fired and signals hoisted on the Flag Staff at the Citadel to indicate the direction of the Fire, as follows:

GUNS.	SIGNAL ON FLAG STAFF.	DIRECTION.
ONE.....	By *Day.*—Flag No. 1, MARRYAT's Code. By *Night* 1 lantern: Which will be *Blue* if in the *Upper* part, *Red* if in the *Centre*, *Yellow* if in the *Lower* part of	Eastern Suburb.
TWO.....	By *Day.*—Flag No. 2. By *Night* 1 lantern *above one* com. lant.: *Blue* if in the *Upper* part, *Red* if in the *Centre*, *Yellow* if in the *Lower* part, Which will be of	Western Suburb.
THREE...	By *Day.*—Flag No. 3. By *Night* 1 lantern *above two* com. lant.: Which will be *Blue* if in the *Upper* part, *Red* if in the *Centre*, *Yellow* if in the *Lower* part of	The town or Harbour.

Regulations for the Police at the Theatre.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Port Louis, in virtue of Art. 1 *of Ordinance No.* 24 *of* 1856.

(Proclamation of 27th November 1856.*)*

Art. 1 —The days of performance, the duration of the representations, and the hour of opening the offices of the theatre, shall be fixed by the Mayor.

Art. 2.—The Manager of the Theatre shall be bound to make known to the Mayor on his requisition, the list of all subscriptions to the Theatre.

Art. 3.—The prices of seats shall hereafter be fixed and sanctioned by the Mayor, and no increase therein shall be made without his authorization.

Art. 4.—In the event of the Manager or Lessee finding himself prevented from directing the Company, such direction shall not be confided to any other Manager or Lessee unless with the assent and authorization of the Mayor.

Art. 5.—All contestations regarding reserved seats shall be provisionally decided by the Mayor, or the Deputy Mayor, or the Municipal Councillor charged to replace him.

Art. 6.—The Mayor or the Deputy Mayor shall pronounce provisionally upon all contestations between the Manager and the Artists, which may tend to interrupt the ordinary course of representations. Such provisional decision shall be immediately carried into effect, until further decision from a competent Court.

The disputes which may arise between the Managers or Lessees of the Artists, in so far as concerns the portion or the payment of the salaries of these latter, the duration of their engagements are not within the competence of the Municipal authorities.

Art. 7.—The Manager is bound to keep for the public a number (to be hereafter determined) of seats in the pit which shall, in no case, be allowed to be hired or reserved in advance.

Art. 8.—At the conclusion of the performance the Keeper of the Theatre, or some other person specially named for that purpose by the Manager, shall be bound to visit every part of the Theatre, for the purpose of assuring himself that all the lights are extinguished and that there is no appearance of danger.

Art. 9.—The Manager shall be bound to place a night guardian in the interior of the Theatre.

Art. 10.—In default of the Manager executing the present Regula-

tions, he may be liable to a fine, before the Mayor's Court, not exceeding £10 sterling, and will moreover be exposed, by a decision of the Municipal Council, to lose the privileges that may have been conferred upon him over the Theatre.

Art. 11.—A detachment of Municipal guards under the orders of an Inspector or Brigadier of the Municipality, shall be in attendance at the Theatre during all representations. The duties of this detachment will consist in maintaining order and the public peace amongst the spectators and ensuring suitable tranquility and deportment on the part of persons present in the Theatre.

Art. 12.—Any person who may disturb public order or interrupt the performance may be arrested, detained, and brought before the Mayor's Court, and shall be liable to the fine hereinafter mentioned.

Art. 13.—If such disturbance or interruption should proceed from any considerable portion of the public, the Inspector on duty shall confer with the Mayor, or the Deputy Mayor, or the Councillor charged by the Mayor to replace him, who shall order the curtain to be dropped, if necessary, and shall only order the performance to continue, when tranquility shall have been re-established. In the contrary event, he may order the evacuation of the house and the closing of the Theatre.

Art. 14.—The public are forbidden to stay under the peristyle or in the entrance hall of the Theatre; smoking or anything contrary to public decency is also forbidden in the places above-mentioned.

Art. 15.—It is forbidden to disturb the tranquility of the spectators, either by marks of applause or by signs of dissatisfaction, before the rising of the curtain or during the interludes.

Art. 16.—It is forbidden to circulate noisily or to speak in a loud voice in the corriders of the Theatre, so as to disturb the tranquility of the spectators during the performance.

Art. 17.—No one shall keep his hat on in the Theatre during the time that the curtain is raised.

Art. 18.—If one or more persons present themselves at the door of the Theatre in a state of inebriety, the door-keepers shall refuse them permission to enter.

Art. 19.—Every act committed against the decorum and respect which are due to the public, whether on the part of the Manager or Lessee or on the part of Artists, shall be prosecuted before the Mayor's Court, and be liable to the fine hereinafter mentioned.

Art. 20.—Any person causing any damage whatsoever to the Theatre, shall be liable to the penalty hereinafter mentioned, and shall moreover pay the cost of such damage.

Art. 21.—Every contravention of the provisions of the present Regulations and all offences tending to the disturbances of order and the

public peace at the Theatre during the performances shall be prosecuted before the Mayor's Court.

Art. 22.—The penalties shall consist in a fine not exceeding £10 sterling.

Art. 23.—In default of payment of the fine and in case of insufficient seizure, the offender shall, in conformity with Art. 65 of Ordinance No. 21 of 1851, suffer imprisonment in the ratio of one day's imprisonment for every shilling due. Such imprisonment, however, shall never exceed twenty-eight days.

Made and passed at the Town Hall, in the Municipal Council of Port Louis, on the 26th October 1856.

(For the Quay Regulations see page 74.)

A Statement shewing the Respective Values of the Imports and Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards, and the year from July 1852 *to*

	VALUE OF IMPORTS.									SHIPS INWARDS.	
	Value of Goods.			Value of Specie.			Total.			N°	Tons.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
2d half of 1852	427916	5	5	154111	19	6	582028	4	11	261	95203
1st do. 1853	422662	6	0	53585	0	10	476247	6	10	201	71496
Year ended 5 July 1853	850578	11	5	207697	0	4	1058275	11	9	462	166699
2d half of 1853	669479	6	6	199402	15	0	868082	1	6	327	116988
1st do. 1854	527217	10	4	126590	15	0	653808	5	4	282	96738
Year ended 5 July 1854	1196696	16	10	325993	10	0	1522690	6	10	609	213726
2d half of 1854	729784	14	10	143778	6	8	873563	1	6	294	98799
1st do. 1855	555239	13	11	91962	8	9	647202	2	8	288	89527
Year ended 5 July 1855	1285024	8	9	235740	15	5	1520765	4	2	582	188326
2d half of 1855	651613	3	6	67696	0	0	719309	3	6	327	126329
1st do. 1856	645630	3	9	173940	3	4	819570	7	1	305	103337
Year ended 30 June 1856	1297243	7	3	241636	3	4	1538879	10	7	677	229666
2d half of 1856	781815	18	11	553020	3	4	1334836	2	3	373	137503
1st do. 1857	681576	12	4	335272	17	10	1016849	10	2	274	102202
Year ended 30 June 1857	1463392	11	3	888293	1	2	2351685	12	5	647	239705
2d half of 1857	1083623	12	2	290633	5	6	1374256	17	8	454	169792
1st do. 1858	1002591	15	2	367592	17	11	1370184	13	1	360	131413
Year ended 30 June 1858	2086215	7	4	658226	3	5	2744441	10	9	184	301205
2d half of 1858	1086852	12	2	228315	12	6	1315168	4	8	465	181713

Exports of Mauritius, the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Quantity of Sugar Exported in each half-year and 31*st December* 1858.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.									SHIPS OUTWARDS.		QUANTITY OF SUGAR EXPORTED.
Value of Goods.			Value of Specie.			TOTAL.			N°	Tons.	
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			Cwt. qr. lb
721562	7	10	2342	1	6	723904	9	4	248	88926	845454 0 7
615407	8	3	8855	0	6	624262	8	9	211	74046	751742 3 9
1336969	16	1	11197	2	0	1348166	18	1	459	162972	1597196 3 16
818949	9	1	....			818949	9	1	301	109008	1015721 0 5
722097	19	10	293	16	8	722391	16	6	295	104058	906593 0 25
1541047	8	11	293	16	8	1541341	5	7	596	213066	1922314 1 2
522009	2	2	2000	0	0	524009	2	2	277	91644	728771 2 7
887783	17	9	5350	0	0	893133	17	9	289	91548	1248492 1 20
1409792	19	11	7350	0	0	1417142	19	11	566	183192	1977263 3 27
847609	0	4	107347	15	10	954956	16	2	371	123707	1203758 3 11
830940	19	4	7600	0	0	838540	19	4	302	106966	1042423 3 2
1678549	19	8	114947	15	10	1793497	15	6	673	230673	2246182 2 13
965582	2	8	....			965582	2	8	340	125376	1229483 3 22
845644	1	7	123262	0	0	968906	1	7	309	113675	1051220 0 11
1811226	4	3	123262	0	0	1934488	4	3	649	239051	2280704 0 5
1331180	7	5	3700	0	0	1334880	7	5	396	147681	1185797 2 2
831735	13	7	63400	0	0	895135	13	7	371	139033	852523 2 24
2162916	1	0	67100	0	0	2230016	1	0	767	286714	2038321 0 26
1290747	0	2	23193	15	0	1313940	15	2	435	174907	1433884 0 11

Year.	Average Length of Voyage.	Mortality during Passage.			Number of Immigrants landed.			Number of Births in the Colony.			Died in the Colony.		
		M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TL.
1834 ..	...	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	1	...	1
1835...	...	...	...	...	1182	72	1254	2	...	2	5	...	5
1836...	...	...	...	...	3639	184	3823	1	1	2	64	4	68
1837...	...	...	...	...	6939	353	7292	1	4	5	300	4	304
1838...	...	...	...	...	11567	241	11808	19	32	51	607	28	635
1839...	...	...	...	...	933	102	1035	37	41	78	889	46	935
1840...	...	...	...	...	107	9	116	70	76	146	495	38	533
1841...	...	...	...	...	499	43	542	72	87	159	413	44	457
1842...	...	...	...	...	73	10	83	94	86	180	373	45	418
1843...	39½	...	...	207	30218	4307	34525	109	91	200	1094	129	1223
1844...	38½	...	...	258	9709	1840	11549	235	213	448	3862	238	4100
1845...	38	...	. .	250	8918	2053	10971	346	359	705	2100	252	2352
1846...	40½	...	...	292	5718	1621	7339	529	477	1006	1447	298	1745
1847...	39½	75	28	103	5174	656	5830	664	625	1289	1171	295	1466
1848...	43	69	6	75	4739	656	5395	652	643	1295	1215	289	1504
1849...	42	83	14	97	6378	1047	7425	687	627	1314	1220	296	1516
1850...	42	74	20	94	8436	1594	10030	675	650	1325	1350	356	1706
1851...	41	49	30	79	8257	1763	10020	737	670	1407	1249	331	1580
1852...	41	141	106	247	13671	3814	17485	926	774	1700	1594	464	2058
1853...	40½	129	48	177	9877	2267	12144	974	960	1934	2076	484	2560
1854...	39½	120	57	177	14995	3489	18484	1095	972	2067	4517	781	5298
1855...	38½	211	80	291	9645	3270	12915	1183	1096	2279	2727	687	3414
1856...	43	224	143	367	9130	3523	12653	1329	1278	2607	3955	923	4878
1857...	37	200	171	371	8640	4085	12725	1475	1483	2958	2074	743	2817
1858...	36	...	...	...	20932	9014	29946	1619	1644	3263	2582	992	3574

1834 TO 1858.

Returned to India.			Remaining in the Colony on 31st December in each year.			Paid out of Colonial Funs.			Paid by Planters.			Cost on Account of Immigration.		
M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4	...	4	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
25	1	26	1224	71	1295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
187	3	190	4613	249	4862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	20	134	11139	582	11721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	6	154	21970	821	22791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
170	3	173	21881	915	22796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394	23	417	21169	939	22108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
995	94	1089	20332	931	21263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2021	94	2115	18105	888	18993	1480	...	...	...	...	...	1480	...	...
2884	108	2992	44454	5049	49503	196827	11	5¼	...	...	...	196827	11	5¼
2312	149	2461	48224	6715	54939	126345	13	8½	...	...	...	126345	13	8½
2492	170	2662	52896	8705	61601	62044	...	10	...	...	..	62044	...	10
2556	204	2760	55140	10301	65441	41517	16	6¾	...	...	...	41517	16	6¾
1351	163	1784	58156	11154	69310	50756	6	...	...	...	...	50756	6	...
2639	376	3015	59693	11788	71481	42932	...	¾	...	...	...	42932	...	¾
4298	594	4892	61240	12572	73812	40565	13	4	...	...	...	40565	13	4
3283	442	3725	65718	14018	79736	34879	12	...	...	...	...	34879	12	...
2805	374	3179	70658	15746	86404	36310	15	...	...	...	...	36310	15	...
2934	392	3326	80727	19478	100205	82011	13	8¼	300	7	3	82312	...	11¼
1707	261	2028	87735	21960	109695	65795	12	¾	2097	3	11	67892	16	¾
3166	509	3675	96142	25131	121273	125305	13	...	6793	14	6	132099	7	6
3702	565	4267	100541	28245	128786	71977	19	8¼	5533	2	4	77511	2	¼
4220	677	4897	102825	31446	134271	72337	11	4½	5124	13	8	77462	4	8
3794	809	4603	107072	35462	142534	85489	10	2	10502	17	½	95992	7	2½
6707	1458	8165	120334	43670	164004	63574	6	1½	52091	1	9	115665	7	10½

MERCHANTS.—1859.

Albert, Pierre Victor, Church Street.
Aikin, Bourguignon & Co., Comedy Street.
Alarakia, Jonus, Farquhar Street.
Arnal, T., A. Cayrou & Co., Passage Monneron.
Arlanda, L. G., Limites Street.
Blyth Brothers & Co., Coasters' Quay.
Brodie, J. & J., Wharf.
Bullen, Macfarlane & Co., Corderie Street.
Brun Frères, Royal Street.
Brouard, E., Farquhar Street.
Bachelot, T. E. & Co., Bourbon Street.
Boulanger & Tennant, Corderie Street.
Chauvin Frères & Co., New Moka Street.
Cayrou, Charles fils, Wharf.
Capeyron, A. H., Limites Street.
Chateau & Louzier, Bourbon Street.
Cassim Ameer, Hospital Street.
Daniel, C. & Co., Desforges Street.
Drouhet, E. & Co., Wharf.
Drouhet, L. & Co., Church Street.
Duclos, E., Queen Street.
Dufay & Isnard, Comedy Street.
Deltel, L. fils & Co., Farquhar Street.
Davy & Robinson, Queen Street.
Duff, A. & Co., Rempart Street.
Drouin, A., Manès & Co., Coasters' Quay.
Elias, Mallac & Co., Rempart Street.
Edwards, A., & Rougé fils, Church Street.
Fadel Alie, agent for Azie Nourmamode, Hospital Street.
Florigny, E., Royal Street.
Gonnet & Cannonville, New Moka Street.
Goudin & Coutancean, Royal Street.
Gachet, Hy & Co., Church Street.
Guthrie, J. A, Passage Monneron.
Gentrac, V., Lalanne, Leguen & Co., Bourbon Street.
Galdemar Frères. Corderie Street.
Goolmahomed, H. J., Hospital Street.
Hunter, Ireland & Co., Hospital Street.
Hossen, Vallimamod & Seca Araby, Hospital Street.
Jack, R. & Co., Rempart Street.
L'Estrange & Co., Barrack Street.
Lemière, H. & Co., Church Street.
Leishman, J. & Co., Quay.
Macpherson, A. C., Rempart Street.
Molledina, Abdolah, Queen Street.
Moonisamy, M., Prince Regent Street.
Omar & Moussa Jacob, Royal Street.
Pitot, C, senior, Royal Street.
Pipon, Bell & Co., Queen Street.
Richardson, Johnstone & Co., Rempart Street.
Singery, A. Maigrot & Co., Royal Street.
Sinnatambou, V., Queen Street.
Scott & Co., Rempart Street.

Schlusser & Co., Rempart Street.
Seurin, A. & Co., Bourbon Street.
Serendat, père & fils & Co., Coasters' Quay.
Thomas, de Courson, Bergsten & Co., Government Street.
Thomas, La Chambre & Co., Passage Monneron.
Wilson, Seward & Swale, Passage Monneron.
Woodlock, E., Pump Street.
Wiehe & Co., Coasters' Quay.

AUCTIONEERS.

Bonnefin, Alexandre, Auctioneer, and Vendue Master, for Moveable and Immoveable Property, (6th June 1857.)
Clément, Emile.
Le Roy, Edouard.
Mayer, Edward.
Bax, James.
De Chazal, Robert.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President: James Fraser, Esq.
Vice-President: G. C. Bourguignon, Esq.
Treasurer: V. Joly, Esq.

Messrs. Wiehe,	Messrs. Giraudeau,
— Stein,	— Macfarlane,
— Robinson,	— Rougé,
— John Fraser,	— Lemière,
— Fernyhough,	— Macpherson,
— Cloupet,	— Pitot,
— Gilmer,	— Jamet,
— Bourdin,	— Cayrou,
— Deville,	— Florigny,
— G. Adam,	— Arnal,
— Brunox,	— Mullens,
— Brun,	— Chauvin,
— Canonville,	— Edwards.
— Brodie.	

Five of the above members serve in rotation week by week as a Committee of Arbitration for the hearing and deciding of all cases presented.

Secretary: F. Channell (on leave).
Acting Secretary: F. Herchenroder fils.

Standing Committees.

Committee of Finance and Management:

Messrs. James Fraser,	Messrs. Giraudeau,
— Bourguignon.	— Canonville.

Committee for the examination of Stores:

Messrs. Bourguignon, — Pitot, — Joly.
Messrs. Brunox, — Edwards.

BROKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

Bourdin, Jacques, 6th May 1831, *Syndic.*
Lamarre, J. B., 17th September 1832.
Cloupet, Félix, 12th Febrpary 1833.
Rougé, Charles, 5th April 1837.
Jamet, Pierre O., 15th September 1840.
Laval, Joseph O., 18th August 1842.
Hermans, Emile, 6th May 1846.
Fouquereaux, Caromi, 6th May 1848.
Hugues, Auguste, 11th December 1848.
Bestel, Niclès, 21st June 1850.
Hervey, Robert, 4th March 1851.
Jean Louis, J. B., 30th September 1851.
Messen, H., 3rd October 1851.
Cannonville, Thomy, 23rd November 1852.
Colin, Alfred, 3rd June 1853.
Dabbadie, Volsy, 22nd February 1854.
Chevreau, Rivaltz, 6th April 1854.
Barbeau, Eugène, 6th August 1854.
Krumpholtz, Henry, 30th August 1855.
Lesur, Victor, 16th September 1855.
Hein, Volsy, 1st December 1855.
De Fondaumière, Jupin, 8th October 1856.
Raynaud, François, 4th February 1857.
Hermans, Giles, 20th May 1857.
Quéland, Henri Paul, 5th November 1857.
Laval, J. O., fils, 23rd January 1858.
Ambrose, G. W., 29th June 1858.
Maurel, Gustave, 27th January 1859.

COMMERCIAL TARIFFS.

Cartage.

On the 20th April 1855 the different Carting Establishments in Port Louis fixed the cartage of Sugar as follows:—

Six cents per 100 lbs. French, gross weight, for all the expenses to be paid by the producer including the weighing.

Two cents per 100 lbs. French, for the account of the purchaser or shipper.

In all EIGHT CENTS per 100 lbs.

☞ The Cartage for all other Produce and Merchandise is at the rate of 25 cts. per cart load of 1500 lbs. dead weight.

Tariff of Lighterage.

AS REVISED 1ST JANUARY 1855.

	Inner & Outer Harbor. $ ¢	Bell Buoy. $ ¢
Landing or Shipping of Goods per ton	0 50	
Hire of Workmen, per day each	1 25	
" of Cargo Boat, per ton a day	1 0	
Landing or Shipping of Bricks and Coals, Guano Shipping Sand, per ton	0 75	
" or Shipping of Wood, per ton	0 75	
" of Faux-Gayac and Teak in logs	1 50	
" Iron, Copper, or Zinc Sheeting and Lead in cases, casks or rolls, per ton	0 75	
" Sugar Pans, each	4 0	
" Steam Engine, per horse power each	10 0	
" Anchors under 1,000 lbs. wt.	3 0	
" " above 1,000 "	5 0	
" " " 1,500 "	7 50	
Supplying Water, per ton	1 25	3 0
Landing or Shipping of Chain Cables of 6 to 10 lines, each	5 0	10 0
" or Shipping of Chain Cables of 8 to 16 lines, each	7 50	15 0
" or Shipping of Oxen and Cows, each	2 0	4 0
" " Calves	0 50	1 0
" " Horses and Mules	2 0	4 0
" " Poneys and Donkeys	1 0	2 0
" " Turbines complete, each ...	6 0	
Trans-Shipment from one vessel to another	1 0	
Landing or Shipping of Tanks, full, each	4 0	
" " " empty, each	1 0	
" " of Goods per vessels lying at men-of-war's moorings	1 0	
" from outside of men-of-war's moorings to Bell Buoy	3 0	
" or Shipping of Carriages, 2 wheels	2 50	
" " " 4 "	4 0	
" and Shipping of Coolies in the harbor, each	0 12½	
" " " at the Bell Buoy "	0 25	

	Tonnage.
Bran	1,000 lbs. to the ton.
Oats	1,500 " "
Dholl	2,000 " "
Rice	2,000 " "

	Tonnage.
Coffee	1,500 lbs. to the ton.
Pepper	1,400 " "
Coir	750 " "
Cloves	750 " "
Europe Cordage	1,400 " "
Cotton in bales	750 " "
Butter	2,000 " "
Sugar	2,000 " "
Tallow	2,000 " "
Lead in Pigs	2,000 " "
Iron and Ironmongery	2,000 " "
Molasses	2,000 " "
Manilla Rope	1,000 " "
Dried Fish in bulk	1,000 " "
Mustard Seed	1,500 " "
Linseed and others	1,400 " "
Potatoes	1,400 " "
Bark	800 " "
Rosin in casks	6 to the ton.
Hemp or Thread in bales	4 " "
Salt Provisions in casks	5 " "
Flour " barrels	8 " "
Bottled Beer in casks of 6 dozen	4 " "
Beef and Pork in tierces	3 " "
Wine Hogsheads, whether full or empty	4 " "
Cocoanuts in shell	300 " "
" without shell	500 " "
Horns	500 " "
Gorglets	100 " "
Demi-johns, full	20 " "
" empty	24 " "
Planks, 1 inch thick	384 feet to the ton.
Cases	42 " "
Pieces of Tatamaca and other Wood	30 cubic feet.
Madagascar Hides	50 to the ton.
India "	80 " "
Vacoa Bags	400 " "
Brandy in pipes	2 " "
Empty Barrels	5 " "
Earthen Dishes and Bowls	100 " "
Gunny Bags	500 " "
Soap in bales	70 " "

N. B.—The proprietors of Lighterage Establishments are not responsible for the accidents or losses that may fall upon the goods when in their lighters, unless negligence or defect of the Lighters can be substantiated.

Sale of Goods.

Imports are generally first offered by public competition; Provisions are sold under discount of 6 and Piece Goods under 10 per cent discount. This discount was originally allowed for cash payment, but one month to two months are often allowed. The only exception to this rule of

discount are animals: Mules and Horses are sold by auction; a deduction is made from the price of sale of 3 per cent for the auctioneer, and the purchaser has 2 per cent to pay to Government. Damaged or rejected goods, or goods that cannot find a sale in ordinary competition, are sold by auction.

Interest of Money.

The legal commercial rate of interest is 12 per cent per annum, and the civil rate 9 per cent per annum. The Banks discount Bills at 7 to 10 per cent per annum.

Commercial Commissions.

AS REVISED BY THE CHAMBER OT COMMERCE IN 1852.

Art. 1.—On sales of Goods imported, of all descriptions, on the net amount, if sold by auction, and the gross amount of all other sales	5	per cent.
Art. 2.—On sales of Colonial Sugar and other Colonial Produce	2½	"
Art. 3.—Purchase of Goods:		
On purchases effected from proceeds of Goods on which a commission has already been charged ...	2½	"
On purchase of ditto when funds are provided by the Agent	5	"
On purchases where funds are laid down in specie ...	2½	"
Art. 4.—On the sale of specie and Bills of Exchange without guarantee	1	"
Art. 5.—On remittances of proceeds of the sales of Goods, Specie, Bills of Exchange, &c.	1	"
Art. 6.—On goods consigned and afterwards withdrawn, on Invoice value	2½	"
Art. 7.—On Goods landed on account of damage occurred by the vessel, and re-shipment of the same	1½	"
Art. 8.—On Freight or Passage money, whether the same shall pass through the Agent's hands or not	5	"
Art. 9.—On the recovery of Freight or Passage money ...	2½	"
Art. 10.—On Ship's disbursements, when the Agent is in funds	2½	"
Art. 11.—On ditto when the Consignee furnishes the funds	5	"
Art. 12.—On disbursements of vessels under repairs ...	5	"
Art. 13—On Letters of Credit and advances of funds from which no other Commission is derived	2½	"
Art. 14.—On effecting Insurances on the amount insured	½	"
Art. 15.—On sales or purchases of houses, or other immoveable property under power of Attorney	5	"
Art. 16.—On sales or purchases of vessels whether abandoned or whether purchased or sold under power of Attorney	5	"
Art. 17.—For recovery of rent	5	"
Art. 18.—On affairs in dispute	5	"

Art. 19.—On affairs before the Courts and attended with legal proceedings, according to the delay and trouble, but not less than 5 per cent, on the amount of transaction ... ...

Art. 20.—On affairs in dispute and withdrawn before brought to a settlement, upon the actual value of the claim ... ... 2½ "

Art. 21.—On protested Bills returned for recovery ... ... 3½ "

Art. 22.—On negociation of Bottomry Bonds ... ... 1 "

Art. 23 —On funds employed at interest for parties absent, on the amount of interest received ... ... 10 "

Art. 24.—On guarantee of sales (del credere), where the term does not exceed 6 months ... ... 2½ "

And half per cent additional on each month beyond 6 months

Art. 25.—Indorsement of Bills of Exchange orLocal Bills 2½ "

Art. 26.—For the deilvery of Goods from a cargo when the freight has been paid beforehand ... ... 2s. per ton

N. B.—Brokerage and Auction dues are a separate charge.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL.

Finance.

The Treasurer,
— Auditor General,
Messrs. H. Lemière,
— C. W. Wiehé,
— E. Baudot,
— C. C. Brownrigg.

Roads and Bridges.

The Auditor General,
— Treasurer,
Messrs. G. Fropier,
— C. W. Wiehé,
— E. Baudot,
— E. Arbuthnot,
— C. C. Brownrigg,
— C. Antelme.

Immigration.

The Treasurer,
— Auditor General,
Messrs. H. Kœnig,
— G. Fropier,
Messrs. C. W. Wiehé,
— C. Montocchio,
— C. C. Brownrigg,
— C. Antelme.

Laws.

The Procureur and Advocate [General,
— Treasurer,
Messrs. H. Kœnig,
— G. Fropier,
— E. Baudot,
— C. Antelme.

Expired & Expiring Laws.

The Procureur & Advocate General
— Auditor General,
— Treasurer.

Arrears of Taxes.

The Collector of Internal Revenues,
And all the Non-Official Members of Council,

Education Committee.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—*President.*
— Félix Bedingfeld, Esquire.
Victor Garreau, Esquire,
Eugène Leclézio, Esquire,
The Rector of the Royal College,
The Superintendent of Government Schools.

R. H. Walsh, Supt. of Government Schools,—*Secretary.*

Civil Service Commissioners.

J. H. Finniss, Receiver of Registration Dues.
S. Douglas, Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.
R. H. Walsh, Superintendent of Government Schools.

Central Poor Relief Committee.

Port Louis.

Hon. H. Sandwith, C.B., *Chairman*
— W. W. R. Kerr, Esquire,
— G. Fropier, Esquire,
— C. W. Wiehe, Esquire.
— A. Edwards, Esquire,

Pamplemousses.

Messrs. E. Geffroy, *Chairman*,
— A. His, *Treasurer*,
— J. Langlois, *Secretary.*
— A. Legentil,
— V. Harel.
— L. Faduilhe,
— G. Vigoureux,
— M. Millien,
— G. Desperles,
— F. de Rosnay, } Auditors.
— C. Regley, }

Rivière du Rempart.

Messrs. P. L. Romagou, *President*,
— Romagou cadet, *Treasurer*,
— E. Berger, *Secretary.*
— Rev'd Blampin,
— G. Lapierre,
— Senneville, senior,
— Mazery, senior,
— Jonas, senior,
— P. Jones.
— J. Dioré, } Auditors.
— D. Chasle, sen., }

Flacq.

Hon. C. J. Montocchio, *President*,
Messrs. J. Collard, *Treasurer*,
— J. Desvaux, *Secretary.*
— E. Bertrand,
— C. Phelines,
— E. Icery, M. D.,
— G. Lenoir,
— E. Goder,
— A. Nozaïc.
— J. Cordouan, M. D. } Aud-
— E. Dallais. } itors.

Grand Port.

Messrs. R. C. Buttié, *President.*
— Paul Molliers,
— N. M. Moncamp,
— Lovard Pascal,
— F. Magnien,
— P. Rochecouste,
— E. Mallet,
— A. Molliers.
— C. Molliers, } Auditors.
— J. Constantin. }

Savanne.

Messrs. H. Pitot, *President.*
— Dr. Bolton,
— A. Coignet,
— F. Jelong,
— Dr. Yardin,
— A. Meneville,

Messrs. E. D'Unienville,
— J. Desfosses.
— R. C. Janish,
— M. Gras,
— A. Joustan. } Auditors

Black River.

Two meetings of the Rate Payers having been called without the attendance of a sufficient number to proceed to an Election: The Members for 1858 remain in Office under Art. 8 of Ord. 28 of 1853.

Plaines Wilhems.

Messrs. J. A. Riviers, *President*,
— H. Montocchio, *Treasurer*,
— A. Hugnin, *Secretary*.
— J. B. Chéron,
Messrs. M. Marot,
— Thos. Martin,
— Rev. McDonald,
— E. Roussel,
— E. Rozan.
— E. Harel,
— C. Antelme. } Auditors

Moka.

Messrs. W. Telfair, *President*,
— O. Bateman, *Secretary*.
— W. Finniss,
— F. Martindale,
— R. Suffield,
— V. Garreau,
— D. Baucilhon,
— J. Wiehé,
— Jesur.
— E. Martindale,
— H. Bury. } Auditors

Prison Committees.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Port Louis:—Honorable Procureur General and Chief Medical Officer.

In the Districts:—The District and Stipendiary Magistrates and Government Medical Officer.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Port Louis.

A. Vigoureux, Esquire,
Dr. E. Salesse,
F. M. Dick, Esquire,
V. Garreau, Esquire,
Eugène Bazire, Esquire.

Pamplemousses.

Messrs. Edward Geffroy,
— Laurent Faduilhe,
— Revd. Wheeler.

Rivière du Rempart.

Messrs. Ed. de Chazal,
— Antoine Maurel,
— Léonce Hardy.

Flacq.

The Hon. C. Montocchio,
Mr. C. Phélines,
Mr. A. Nozaïc.

Grand Port.

Messrs. Jean Cantin,
— A. Bertin,
— A. N. Macquet.

Savanne.

Messrs. H. Pitot,
— James Wilson,
— A. Chaline.

Black River.

Messrs. H. G. Vigoureux,
— E. Couvois,
— C. Husson.

Plaines Wilhems.

Messrs. Alcide Marguay,
— J. Couve.

General Board of Health.

PORT LOUIS.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
" Chief Medical Officer,
" Mayor,
" Health Officer,
Dr. Regnaud.

We have been unable to procure a correct list of the Local Boards.

Committees for Licensing Houses of Entertainment.

Port Louis.

The Mayor of Port Louis,
Capt. Anson, Acting Superintendent of Police,
H. T. Crompton, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Distilleries

Pamplemousses.

The District Magistrate,
Mr. Edouard Geoffroy,
Mr. Laurent Faduilhe.

Revière du Rempart.

The District Magistrate,
Mr. André Legentil,
Mr. Edmond de Chazal.

Flacq.

The District Magistrate,
Mr. A. Rey,
Mr. D. Constantin.

Grand Port.

The District Magistrate,
Mr. Paul Mollières,
Mr. Alfred Rochecouste.

Savanne.

The District Magistrate,
Mr. James Wilson,
Mr. Victorien Lamarque.

Black River.

The District Magistrate,
Mr. Ernest Convois,
Mr. Thomy Pigeot.

Plaines Wilhems.

The District Magistrate,
Mr. Jean Baptiste Chéron,
Mr. C. Mauvis,

Moka.

The District Magistrate,
Mr. Amié Lesur,
Mr. Dalmazie Bancilhon.

Mauritius Marine Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS:

R. Stein, Esq., *Chairam.*

Messrs. R. Asher,	Messrs. E. Gausseran,
— H. Brun,	— C. Rougé,
— J. Canonville,	— J. Currie.

SECRETARY:

H. I. Bell, Esquire.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. J. Rae and F. Schlusser.

SURVEYOR:

T. H. Mullens, Esq.

Colonial Maritime Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS:

G. C. Bourguignon, Esq., *Chairman.*

Messrs. P. A. Wiehe,	Messrs. W. Bartlett,
— A. Vigoureux,	— J. Chauvin,
— J. Coutanceau,	— A. Joly.

SCCRETARY:

Fredk. M. Dick, Esq.

AUDITORS:

Mr. J. Bourdin and Hon. H. Lemière.

SURVEYOR:

Douglas Wales, Esq.

Mauritius Fire Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS:

G. C. Bourguignon, Esq., *President.*
A. Joly, Esq., *Vice-President.*

Messrs. J. C. C. Millward,	Messrs. A. Edwards,
— J. Canonville,	— W. Hazlitt,
— A. Vigoureux,	— W. Bartlett.
— J. Chauvin,	

SECRETARY:

Fredk. M. Dick, Esq.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. G. Gausseran and P. Laffargue.

INSPECTOR:

Monsieur Labiche.

Colonial Life Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE 5,—GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

GOVERNOR:

Right Hon. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

James Fraser, Esq., *Chairman.*

Messrs. P. A. Wiehe,	Messrs. H. Leishman,
— G. Robinson,	— J. Bouchet,
— J. B. Guimbeau,	— R. McKerrell.

MEDICAL ADVISER:

Dr. Clerihew, P. M. O.

AGENT AND SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL BOARD:

Fredk. M. Dick, Esq.

Agencies:

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.—Blyth Brothers & Co.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Pipon, Bell & Co. agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Scott & Co. agents.

LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Hunter, Ireland & Co. agents

MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Alexander Duff, Esq., agent.

VICTORIA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Alexander Duff Esq., agent.

Mauritius Dock Company.

DIRECTORS:

A. Vigoureux, Esq., *President.*

Messrs. G. Robinson, | Mr. A. Mallac.
— G. de Courson, |

SECRETARY:

George Robinson, Junior, Esq.

ACCOUNTANT:

Monsieur A. de Mouhy.

COMMITTEE OF CONTROL:

G. C. Bourguignon, Esq., *President.*

Messrs. G. B. Colin père, | Messrs. C. Hardy,
— C. Artus, | — C. Cayrou.
— P. J. Levieux, |

Planter's Dock Company.

MANAGER:

E. Faduilhe, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF CONTROL:

Hon. C. W. Wiehe, *President.*
L. Pitot, Esq., *Secretary.*
Dr. Ulcoq, Esq. | A. Lucas, Esq.

Cerne Dock.

Manager: Henry Montocchio.

Albion Dock Company.

Manager: Captain Ellis.

Mauritius Marine Yard and Dry Dock Company.

Managers: Messrs. J. A. Frye and V. Blondeau.

Marine Establishment and Patent Slip of W. Prout & Co.

Manager: Mr. W. Gould.

Magasin Général des Huiles de Cocos.

DIRECTORS:

J. Levieux, Esq., *President.*

Messrs. Mazery,	Messrs Dumat,
— Liénard,	— Plasson.

MANAGER OF THE ESTABLISHMENT IN PORT LOUIS.

Mr. E. Gausseran.

Mauritius Manure Company.

A. Joly, Esq., Managing Director.

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. H. Kœnig, *President.*
Hon. C. C. Brownrigg, *Vice-President.*

Messrs. R. Fernyhough,	Messrs. A. Mallac,
— E. Leclézio,	— A. Vigoureux,
— R. Bullen,	— F. Cloupet.
— R. Macfarlane,	

CASHIER AND SECRETARY:

P. Hugon, Esq.

SUB-CASHIER:

Mr. E. Chavineau.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

MAURITIUS BRANCH.

Hon. J. E. Arbuthnot, *Manager.*
G. Hamilton Trail, Esq., *Accountant.*
Messrs. J. Russell, — J. Berwick, — H. D. W. Dick. } *Sub-Accountants.*

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

MAURITIUS BRANCH:

R. G. Lancaster, Esq., *Manager.*

The National Bank of Australasia.

MAURITIUS BRANCH:

Edward Mellish, Esq., *Manager.*

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

AGENCY:

Bank of Victoria.

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Agents :—Messrs. Hunter, Ireland & Co.
Superintendent: —W. Clifton, Esq.

Marine Surveyors.

UNDER THE PASSENGER ACT.

Douglas Wales, Esq., *Harbour Master.*
T. H. Mullins, Esq., *Surveyor to the M. M. Ins. Co.*
J. T. Russell, Esq., *Master R. N.*

Marine Board.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Douglas Wales, Esq., *Harbor Master.*
Geo. Ireland, Esq., *Lloyd's Agent.*
The President of the Chamber of Commerce, *ex-officio.*
T. H. Mullins, Esq.

Mauritius Church Association.

PATRON:

His Excellency the Governor.

PRESIDENT:

The Lord Bishop of Mauritius.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

P. A. Wiehe, Esquire.

TREASURER:

The Honorable W. W. R. Kerr, Esq.

MEMBERS:

The Revd. P. Pennington, M. A.,
— W. L. Mason, B. A.
— J. G. R. De Joux,
— S. Hobbs,
— G. Leatherdale,
— J. Bichard,
— A. Taylor,
— T. Wheeler,
— P. Ansorgé,
— C. G. Franklin,
— A. Vaudin,
— A. Fallet, *Seychelles.*
The Revd. M. C. Odell, B.A, *Military Chaplain.*
His Honor Mr. Justice Bestel,
Colonel Cockburn, R.A.,
— Twiss, R.E.,
Hon. C. C. Brownrigg,
Captain Mann, R.E.,
J. R. Fernyhough, Esq.,
James Fraser, Esq.
W. Bartlett, Esq.,
George Ireland, Esq.,
Frederick M. Dick, Esq.

SECRETARIES:

Revd. T. Wheeler and F. M. Dick, Esq.

AUDITORS:

T. H. Crompton, Esq., and T. Rennards, Esq.

Mauritius District Committee for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Mauritius.

The Members of the Committee of the Mauritius Church Association.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:

Revd. W. L. Mason.

Mauritius Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop.

MEMBERS:

Rev'd. P. Pennington, M.A.
— W. L. Mason, B.A.
— J. G. R. De Joux,
Colonel Twiss, R.E.
Colonel Cockburn, R.A.
Sholto J. Douglas, Esq.
Fredk. M. Dick, Esq.

TREASURER:

P. A. Wiehe, Esq.

SECRETARY:

Fredk. M, Dick, Esq.

Committee of the Mauritius Mission of the Church Missionary Society.

PRESIDENT:
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
P. A. Wiehe, Esq.

MEMBERS:

Rev'd. W. L. Mason,
— G. Leatherdale,
— J. Wheeler.
Captain Mann, R.E.
George Ireland, Esq.

TREASURER:
James Fraser, Esq.

SECRETARY:
Reverend S. Hobbs.

Mauritius Diocesan Committee of the Colonial Church School Society.

PRESIDENT:
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop.

MEMBERS:

Reverend G. Leatherdale,
— J. Bichard.
P. A. Wiehe, Esq.

TREASURER:
George Ireland, Esq.

SECRETARY:
Reverend W. L. Mason.

National Church of Scotland.

ST. ANDRDW'S CHURCH, PORT LOUIS.

MINISTER:
Revd. George Mac Irvine, M.A.

ELDERS:
Messrs. R. Macfarlane, C. Campbell, J. Anderson.

Presbyterial Committee.

PRESIDENT:

George Clerihew, M. D. P. M. O.

COMMITTEE:

Revd. George Mac Irvine, M.A.	Messrs. James Johnston, M.D.
Messrs. Robert Macfarlane,	— Alexander Connal,
— Colin Cambell,	— James Berwick,
— John Anderson,	— W. F. Russell,
— John Brodie,	— J. C. Grant,
— Victor Garreau,	— Charles Meldrum, M.A.
— James Rae,	— Alexander Wilson,
— James Mac Gregor,	— H. I. Bell,
— Joseph Hunter,	— H. H. Cooke, M.A.

Building Committee

PRESIDENT:

Robert Stein, Esquire.

COMMITTEE:

Messrs. George Ireland,	Messrs. Colin Campbell,
— Robert Macfarlane,	— John Anderson.
— John Brodie,	

Mauritius Religious Tract Society.

PRESIDENT:

The Lord Bishop of Mauritius.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Revd. W. L. Mason and Revd. J. Le Brun, senior.

SECRETARY:

J. J. Le Brun, junior.

COMMITTEE:

Rev'd. Bichard,	Messrs. G. Tessier,
Capt. Mann, R.E.,	— C. Campbell.
Mr. J. Anderson.	

Depot at the Shop of Mrs. Swyney, Chaussée.

Mauritius Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

PATRON:

His Excellency the Governor.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Lord Bishop of Mauritius, P. A. Wiehe, Esq.

TREASURER:

George Ireland, Esq.

SECRETARY:

Reverend S. Hobbs.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE:

Messrs. R. Macfarlane Senior,	Messrs. J. Holland,
— C. Campbell,	— J. B. Chéron,
— J. Anderson,	— G. Tessier.
Hon. W. G. Dickson,	

SUB-COMMITTEE FOR SUPERVISION OF COLPORTEURS:

Reverend S. Hobbs,	Reverend P. Ansorgé,
— J. Lebrun Junior,	Mr. C. Campbell.
— A. Taylor,	

The Depot of the Society is at Mr. Colin Campbell's, Rempart Street, where copies of the Scriptures in French, &c., may be purchased.

The Mauritius Sailors' Home Society.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN STREET.

PATRON:

His Excellency the Governor.

PRESIDENT:

Major General Breton.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Lord Bishop of Mauritius, P. A. Wiehe, Esq., G. Ireland, Esq.

TREASURER:

James Fraser, Esq.

SECRETARY:

Revd. George Mc Irvine, M.A.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE:

Messrs. G. C. Bourguignon,	Mr. H. I. Bell,
— Colin Campbell,	Captain Wales, *Harbor Master.*
— John Anderson,	— Fairfield, U.S.C.
— Robert Stein,	Revd. Bichard.
— C. C. Brownrigg.	— J. Le Brun, Junior.
— William Bartlett,	

Regulations for the Internal Government of the Home.

I.—Those desirous of entering the "Sailors' Home" are requested to apply to the Superintendent at the Home, who will give them all necessary information.

II.—All money, or other articles of value, which the inmates may desire to have kept for them, should be deposited at once with the Superintendent, who will keep a register, and grant a receipt of the same.

III.—The hours observed at the Home are:—

Breakfast	at 8 A.M.
Dinner...	at 1 P.M.
Tea	at 6 P.M.

Prayers at 7 A.M. and half past 8 P.M.

The Home will be opened at Gun fire in the morning, and closed at 9 P.M.

IV.—The terms are:—

Board and lodging for each man, per day, three shillings.
" " " officer, " four "

Casual visitors at the rate of half a day's board for each meal.

V.—All accounts must be settled weekly if required.

VI.—No one's effects to be removed from the Home, till all his accounts have been settled.

VII.—A proper and convenient place is provided for smoking. But no smoking can, on any account, be allowed within the apartments of the Home.

VIII.—No gambling, drunkenness, profane swearing, or insubordination of any king allowed.

IX.—No spirits or other intoxicating liquors will be admitted in the premises.

X.—No books or papers to be removed from the Reading Room.

N. B.—There is distinct and separate accommodation for Officers.

Mauritius Literary Institution.

(FOUNDED IN 1825.)

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

Hon. C. C. Brownrigg, *President.*	Messrs. J. L. Garreau,
— F. Bedingfeld, *Treasurer.*	— J. C. Millward,
Mr. Stair Douglas, *Secretary.*	— F. Channell.
Mr. J. H. Finniss.	

This institution consists of a library of more than 6000 volumes of French and English works, and is also provided with the principal Periodicals and Newspapers of England and France.

It is supported entirely by the private subscriptions of members who are divided into three classes as follows:

Full or proprietary members, subscription	£ 1.	4*s.* per quarter.
Book members	12	,,
Reading Members	12	,,

Strangers making a temporary stay in the Colony are allowed free access to the Library on being presented by a full member.

Meteorological Society of Mauritius.

PATRON:

His Excellency the Governor.

VICE-PATRON:

Honorable Major General Breton.

PRESIDENT:

The Honorable C. C. Brownrigg.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Dr. Beke and Captain Mann, R.E.

TREASURER:

Robert Stein, Esq.

SECRETARY:

Captain Stokes, R. E.

COUNCIL:

Captain Wales,	Lieut. Col. Johnson, D.Q.M.G.
Mr. de Caila,	Mr. Hounslow,
Captain Stokes, R.E.	Dr. Ford.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. P. Wiehé and Campbell.

Royal Society of Arts and Sciences.

COUNCIL FOR 1859.

PRESIDENT:
Honorable H. Sandwith, C.B.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Hon. C. Wiehe and Hon. G. Fropier.
SECRETARY:
L. Bouton.
VICE-SECRETARIES:
Fredk. M. Dick and Hy. Finniss.
TREASURER:
A. Dessenne.
INOFFICIAL MEMBERS:

Messrs. C. Liénard,	Messrs. E. Dupont,
— C. Pitot,	— E. Fleurot,
Dr. Regnard,	Dr. Ayres.

Chamber of Agriculture.

PRESIDENT:
Honorable G. Fropier.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Honorable C. W. Wiehe.
SECRETARY:
J. Currie.
TREASURER:
Dr. C. Ulcoq.
MEMBERS:

Hon. Arbuthnot,	Messrs. Gondreville,
Messrs. H. Pitot,	— J. Wiehe,
— H. Finniss,	— J. Raffray,
— T. West,	— Chaline,
— J. Dioré,	— Macpherson,
— H. Barlow,	— A. Kœnig,
— W. Telfair,	— E. Pipon,
— V. de Senneville,	— Baudot,
— A. Hardy,	— Sicard,
— F. Kœnig,	— Trébuchet,
— E. Hart,	— Chéron,
— C. Antelme,	— Garreau,
— E. Harel,	— Robillard.

Loge La Triple Esperance.

23 DÉCEMBRE 1778.

Vénérable.—L'Honorable Jean Edouard Rémono, Chef Juge de la Cour Suprême *par intérim*,
1*er Surveillant.*—Jacques Bourdin, agent de change et courtier-juré.
2*ème Surveillant.*—James Bax, commissaire-priseur.
Orateur.—Pierre Emilien Pastor, avoué.
Secrétaire.—Thomas Arthur Abrard, courtier maritime.
1er *Expert.*—Eugène Bérichon.
Trésorier.—Pierre Chateau, négociant.
Aumonier Hospitalier.—Marie Alexandre Joseph Augustin Hugues, agent de change et courtier-juré.
Architecte Vérificateur.—Jean Baptiste Hercule Serendat, négociant.
Archiviste Garde des sceau et timbre.—Antoine Théodore Joly, propriétaire.
Maîtres des Cérémonies.—Edouard Duclos, négociant, et Léopold Bachelot, propriétaire.

ATELIERS SUPÉRIEURS.

Chapitre—Très-Sage.—Eugène Berichon.
Conseil—Grand Maître—33ème Grand Inspecteur.—L'Honorable Sir David William Barclay, Bart., membre du Conseil Législatif.
Tribunal et Consistoire—Grand Commandeur.—E. Vigoureux de Kermorvant.

Table Chronologique des Vénérables de La Triple Espérance.

23 *Décembre* 1778.

FONDATEURS.

Perrier de Salvert, } Lieutenants de Vaisseau de la Marine Royale.
Ledré de la Serré, }
Lecoat, Chirurgien Major de la Marine Royale.

VÉNÉRABLES.

1778-1779 Louis Joseph Chrisostôme Ricard de Bégnicourt, Directeur et Receveur du Domaine.
1780-1784 Jacques Antoine Bouvier Dumolard, propriétaire.
1785 Gaspard Antoine Potois, Officier d'Infanterie.
1786-1788 Anne Laurent Hubert Focard de Fontefiguières, Membre du Conseil Supérieur.
1789-1790 Jean Baptiste Couve de Murville, négociant.
1791-1792 Ambroise Antoine Martin Robin, négociant.
1793-1795 Courtois du Chaussy *(Infrà)*.
1796 Lapotairè *(Infrà)*.

1797-1798 Courtois du Chaussy *(Infrà)*.
1799 Claude Antoine Chauvet, pharmacien.
1800-1803 Courtois du Chaussy *(Infrà)*.
1804 Barthélemy Gabriel Louis Lapotaire Bellaunay des Longs Fossés négociant.
1805-1806 Foisy *(Infrà)*.
1807-1808 Pepin *(Infrà)*.
1809 Virieux *(Infrà)*.
1810 Pepin *(Infrà)*.
1811 Joseph Etienne Courtois du Chaussy, négociant.
1812 Virieux *(Infrà)*.
1813-1814 Jean François Pepin, Magistrat.
1815 Jacques Nicolas Foisy, Procureur Général.
1816-1818 Jean Marie Martin Virieux, Procureur Général.
1819-1821 Sériès *(Infrà)*.
1822 Jacques Mallac, Magistrat.
1823 Antoine Sériès, négociant.
1824-1826 Rémono *(Infrà)*.
1827-1829 Bazile Jacques Pean, négociant.
1830 Rémono *(Infrà)*.
1831-1833 Léchelle *(Infrà)*.
1834 Rémono *(Infrà)*.
1835 Léchelle *(Infrà)*.
1836-1838 Jacques Ivanoff Dupont avoué.
1839 Jacques Rousset, commerçant.
1839-1841 Léchelle *(Infrà)*.
1842-1844 Deroullede *(Infrà)*.
1845 Louis Marie Jean Baptiste Léchelle, 1er Maire du Port Louis, Membre du Conseil Législatif.
1846-1847 Charles Henry Deroullede, assistant Juge de Paix.
1848-1849 Renouard de Lachenardière *(Infrà)*.
1849-1851 Marie Jules Virieux, Juge de Paix.
1851 Armand Auguste Laporte, commerçant.
1852-1853 Erophile Henri Victor Anaxis Renouard de Lachenardière, agent de change et courtier juré.
1854-1858 Jean Edouard Rémono, Chef Juge de la Cour Suprême *par intérim.*

Loge La Paix.

7 SEPTEMBRE 1790.

Vénérable, (Master)—J. O. Laval fils, courtier juré.
1er Surveillant, (senior Warden)—J. Lafond, négociant.
2ème Surveillant, (junior Warden)—Camille Durhone.
Orateur, (Speaker)—G. Lalandelle, avoué.
Orateur adjoint, (assistant Speaker)—E. Vanmerbeck.
Secretaire, (Secretary)—O. Dorval.
Secretaire adjoint, (deputy Secretary)—J. Dumaine.
1er Expert, (Tyler)—Louis Emile.
Trésorier, (Treasurer)—W. Allan.
Aumonier, (Almoner)—Sapet père.
Archiviste, (Guardian of Archives)—V. Bergicourt.
Architecte, (Comptroller)—C. Rigolli.
Maîtres des Cérémonies, (Stewards)—Sicard et Cazaubon.

HAUTS GRADES.

Président du Chapitre.—J. O. Laval.
Président des 30èmes.—J. Icery.
Président des 31èmes.—J. Icery.
Président des 32èmes.—L. Bouisson.

Lodge No. 235.—The Military Lodge.

Worshipful Master.—Lieut. Colonel Johnson, D. Q. M. G.
Senior Warden.—Henry Moore, Esq., Assistant Commissary General.
Junior Warden.—Capt. James Wray, Paymaster 2nd Bat. 5th Fusiliers.
Treasury & Secretary.—Capt. C. W. Aylmer, 66th Kegt., A. D. C.
Chaplain.—Revd. M. C. Odell, Garrison Chaplain.
Senior Deacon.—Colville Barclay, Esq.
Jnnior Deacon.—E. H. Drake, Esq., Quarter Master, 2nd Battalion, 5th Fusiliers.
Directors af Ceremonies.—Jules Icery, Esq.
Inner Guard.—Serjeant Woodward, 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers.
Tyler.—Serjeant James, 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers.

British Lodge.

Worshipful Master.—Robert Bullen, Esq.
Senior Warden.—Dr. Powell.
Junior Warden.—J. C. C. Millward, Esq.
Chaplain.—Rev. M. C. Odell.
Treasurer.—H. T. Crompton, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. de Lissa, Esq.
Senior Deacon.—W. Nicholson, Esq.
Junior Deacon.—George Lewison, Esq.
Inner Guard.—Wm. Harrison, Esq.
Tyler.—
Steward.—W. C. Argent, Esq.
Master of Ceremonies.—Tom Ambrose, Esq.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

H. H. Cooke, Esq., to be Post Master, at £600 per annum.

By the arrival of the Post Master Mr. Gebert falls into his place as Chief Clerk, and the remaining Clerks fall back one step.

Edward H. Banks, Esq., Secretary to Council at £400 per annum.

On the arrival of Mr. Banks, the duties of Secretary to Council and Assistant Colonial Secretary were separated, and the salary of the latter reduced to £600 per annum.

John Douglas, Esq., from 6th Clerk in the Audit Office to be Clerk of Committees at £200 per annum.

Mr. Barnard *vice* Douglas at £84 per annum.

2 Inspectors and 7 Sergeants of Police have been appointed from England as additions to the Police Force.

The following is the latest Postal Tariff, and Post Office Regulations :-

Prepayment of Postage on Packet Letters by means of Stamps.

I.—From and after the 1st May next, every letter which shall be transmitted through the Post Office from any part of this Colony to any part of the United Kingdom shall be prepaid at the place where it shall be posted.

II.—Every letter transmitted as hereinaforesaid which shall be posted without any prepayment, and every letter on which less than a single rate of postage shall be prepaid, shall be treated as a dead letter.

III.—Every letter transmitted as hereinaforesaid which shall be liable to more than a single rate of postage, but for which only a single rate shall be prepaid, shall be forwarded to its destination, but shall there be charged with the deficient rate and an extra rate of six pence sterling.

IV.—Every letter which shall be posted in any part of the United Kingdom and delivered in the Colony, and which shall be liable to more than a single rate of postage, but for which only a single rate shall be prepaid, shall, on delivery, be charged with the deficient rate and extra rate of six pence sterling, and also with any rate due on account of transmission from the General Post Office in Port Louis to its destination.

V.—Every prepayment of letters in virtue of this Ordinance shall be by postage stamps and no other mode of payment shall be effectual.

N. B.—Arrangements are in progress for the sale of stamps by shopkeepers or others in Port Louis, a list of whom will be published hereafter.* In the meantime stamps may be obtained at the General Post Office, Port Louis, and at any of the Post Offices in the Colony.

On and after the 1st April any person desiring to prepay by means of stamps the postage on a letter, newspaper, &c. conveyed by contract packet for places other than the United Kingdom will be permitted to do so, and the same option will extend to letters &c. for the United Kingdom until the 1st of May, after which time, as already stated, the postage on such letters must be prepaid in stamps.

Stamped letters for conveyance by the Contract Packets will be received at the Post Office half an hour later than letters the postage on which is paid in money.

It is requested that the public will procure such stamps as they may require before the day on which the Mail is made up, and that the stamps may always be affixed at the upper right hand corner of the envelope or folded letter, on the same side as that on which the address is written.

The following Table shews the rates of postage which should be paid on letters &c. forwarded by the Mail Packets:—

---

* Messrs. Wimphen, Stationer, Barrack Street.
— F. Colcs, Grocer Moka Street.
— E. Chauvin, Ironmonger, Royal Street.
— Hammond, Grocer, Corderie Street.
— Robinson, Grocer, Labourdonnaye Street.
— Rhoods & Thompson, Ship Chandlers, Wharf.
— Rasson Rayepa, Draper, Pamplemousses Road.

COUNTRIES, &c.	LETTERS.														NEWS PAPERS.	PRICES CURRENT.	BOOK PACKETS.
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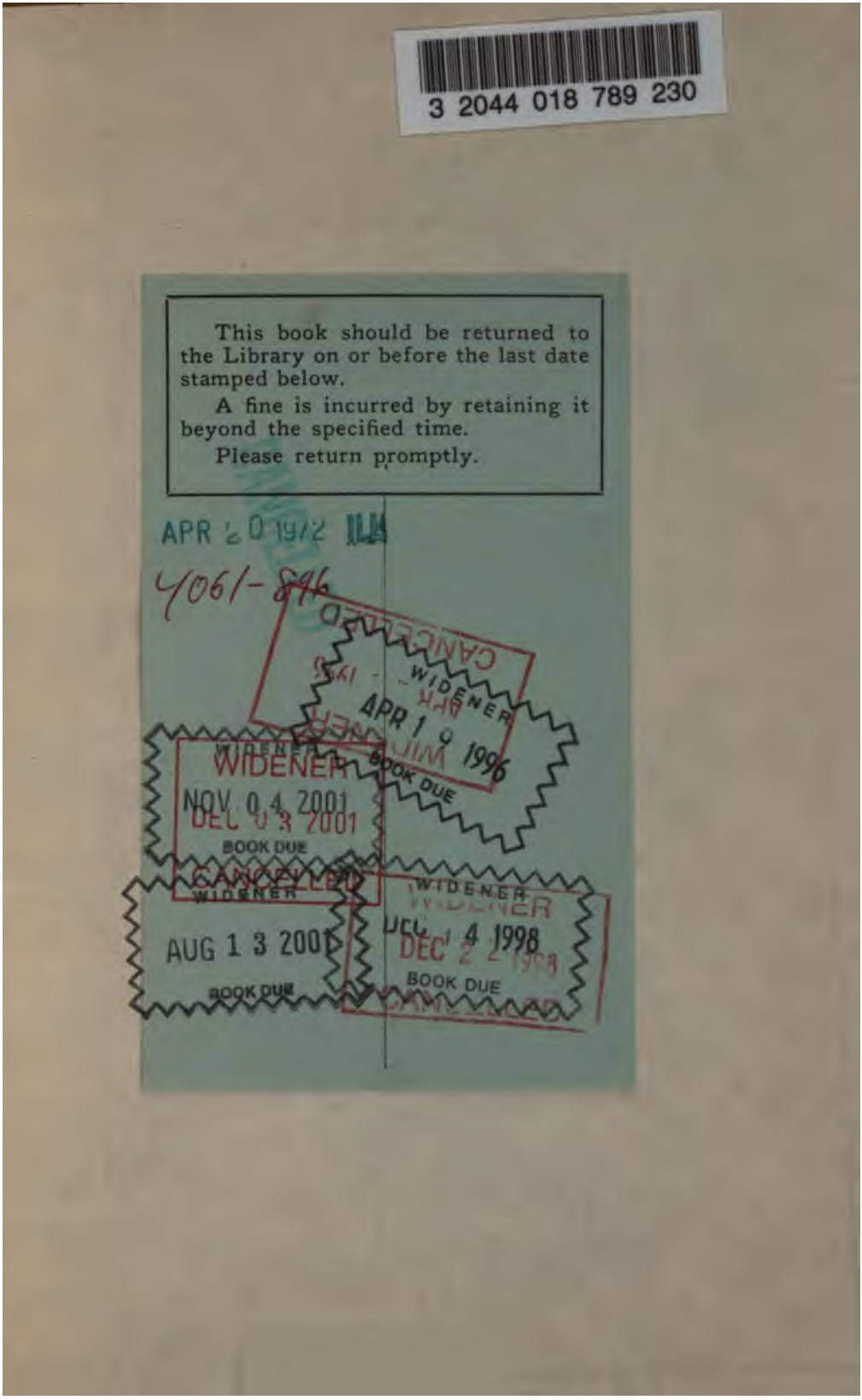
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